ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 8001

THE TIMES, Tuesday, April 22, 1930

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Telephone: Central 8001

BIRTHS

BARNSLEY.—On April 15, 1930, at Hindwell Park, Powys, the wife of Major Cecil Barnsley, 15th Hussars, of a daughter.

BRIGHTS.—On April 19, 1930, at 7, Cadogan-square, S.W., to Phyllis, wife of Captain W. J. Brights, M.C., A.A.C. (Retired), of a daughter.

BUSH.—On April 19, 1930, at Bybrook House, Kennington, Ashford, Kent, to Lorraine, wife of Commander H. E. Bush, R.N., of a daughter.

EDWARDS.—On March 29, 1930, at Beaconsfield, Ontario, to Rosemary, wife of Captain T. Rowlandson Edwards, R.E., of a daughter (Ellen).

FAIRLEY.—On April 20, 1930, at 75, Rutland-gate, S.W., to Major Ronald, wife of Mrs. E. Fairley, of a daughter.

FINCH.—On Good Friday, April 18, 1930, at Wolsey, Cranleigh, to Captain and Mrs. Noel Finch, of Hall Road, Norwich, the gift of a daughter.

FOLLETT.—On April 19, 1930, at Bridge House, Ashford, Kent, to Dorothy, wife of Philip Follett, K.C., of a daughter.

HIGGINS.—On April 19, 1930, at 20, Cromwell-road, S.W., to Jane, wife of W. A. Higgins, K.C.—twin daughters.

HOLLAND.—On April 16, 1930, at Bournemouth, to Margaret, wife of Captain Cecil Holland, R.A.M.C., of a son.

POLTIMORE.—On April 17, 1930, at 19, Ovington-square, to the Countess of Poltimore, of a daughter.

ROSEWOOD.—On April 19, 1930, at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, to Elizabeth, wife of Major H. Rosewood, R.A.M.C., of a son.

SHEAN.—On April 16, 1930, at 1, Kensington-gardens-square, W., to Rachel, wife of Isaac Shean, of a son.

TODHAL.—On April 19, 1930, at 9, Wilton-street, Belfast, to Jessie Hills, wife of T. C. Todhal, Belfast, of a son.

MARRIAGES

GOFFREDA—PONSONBY.—On April 21, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, Reginald Goffreda, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Goffreda, of Rome, to Dorothy, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, of 39, Eaton-square, S.W.

GOLDEN WEDDING

GOLDSMITH—PRESTWICH.—On Thursday, April 24, 1930, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Canon Hay Fleming, Vicar, Frederick Goldsmith, of Hyde Park-gate, to Mary Prestwich, of Eaton-square.

DEATHS

DEATH.—On Good Friday, April 18, 1930, at Cannes, Alpes Maritimes, Frederick Death, of Cannes and Bournemouth, in his 77th year.

DAVIES.—On April 19, 1930, at Cheltenham, Mary Ann, widow of Thomas Davies, late of Cardiff, in her 84th year.

DAWNAY.—On April 20, 1930, at 6, The Pavilion, Cheltenham, Dorothy Dawnay, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Guy Payan Dawnay, D.S.O., late Coldstream Guards, and daughter of the late Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, V.C., G.C.B., O.M.

DUNLAVERTY.—On April 20, 1930, at 102, Harley-street, W., Mary Jane, widow of Thomas Dunlaverty, of Ballycastle, Co. Antrim, and Belfast.

EBBELL.—On April 20, 1930, at 5, Pembridge-square, W., to Portugal, wife of Captain W. E. Ebbell, R.A.M.C. (retired).

EDEN.—On April 19, 1930, at Bybrook House, Kennington, Ashford, Kent, to Lorraine, wife of Commander H. E. Bush, R.N., of a daughter.

EDWARDS.—On March 29, 1930, at Beaconsfield, Ontario, to Rosemary, wife of Captain T. Rowlandson Edwards, R.E., of a daughter (Ellen).

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SHEAN.—On April 16, 1930, at 1, Kensington-gardens-square, W., to Rachel, wife of Isaac Shean, of a son.

TODHAL.—On April 19, 1930, at 9, Wilton-street, Belfast, to Jessie Hills, wife of T. C. Todhal, Belfast, of a son.

DEATHS (continued)

JOSEPH.—On April 17, 1930, at 11, Gloucester-terrace, W., Ida Ellen Maude Joseph, Member Emeritus of the West London Synagogue, in her 82nd year. The funeral will leave the house for the Willesden Jewish Cemetery, Beaconsfield-road, Willesden, N.W., at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), for the Graham Green Jewish Cemetery, Hoop-lane, N.W. A memorial service will be held at the Synagogue at 6 p.m. on the same day.

LEACH.—On April 20, 1930, at Lindisfarne, Malvern Road, Cheltenham, Mary Ann Leach, widow of Rev. Arthur Leach, in her 85th year. Funeral service at Parish Church, 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday). No flowers, by his own desire.

LAURIE.—On April 19, 1930, at Woodcroft, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, Lucien Laurie, aged 61. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Bembridge, on Friday, April 25, at 2.30 p.m. Thursday, April 24. (Evening Standard please copy.)

LETCHWORTH.—On April 18, 1930, at Kevira, Letchworth, Melina Letchworth, in her 84th year. Funeral at St. John's, Knebworth, at 11.45, to-morrow (Wednesday).

LEWIS.—On April 12, 1930, suddenly, at heart failure, at 16, Cornhill-road, Eastbourne, Eleanor Louisa, the beloved wife of John Lewis and the loving and much-needed mother of Florence, Gladys, and Ethel, but sweet memories remain. Funeral took place Thursday, April 17, at Eastbourne.

LOSSER.—On Easter Day, 1930, at Shaw Thatch, Weybridge-on-Sea, Florence Mary Losser, widow of Charles J. Losser, formerly vicar of the Rev. George Augustus Barrow, in her 92nd year. Requiem, St. Mary's, Weybridge, 9.30, Friday, April 25 (low celebration). Interment, St. Nathan's, 2 p.m. Interment, Malmesbury, Wilts.

LUMSDEN.—On April 20, 1930, at Hindon Vicarage, Romford, beloved wife of Rev. E. W. Lumsden. Funeral Service (Tuesday), at 2 p.m.

LYONS.—On April 20, 1930, at St. Martin's, Tenterden, Kent, Agnes Sarah, widow of Captain Reginald Lyons, R.A., Funeral (at 2 p.m., Thursday, April 24, at Hawkhurst, Kent.

MACDONALD.—On April 18, 1930, at Ambleside, Mayfield, Pembrokeshire, Ethel Mary Macdonald, widow of H. A. B. McDougall, and daughter of the late Andrew Macdonald, of Ambleside, Westmorland.

MARSH.—On April 19, 1930, at Hotel Bristol, Lausanne, Switzerland, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Marsh, late Royal Irish Rifles, aged 71. Funeral at Lausanne.

MARTIN.—On April 17, 1930, at Bexhill, Sussex, Frederick Martin, of Ashburnham-road, Bedford, in his 84th year. Funeral service at Parish Church, 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday). No flowers, by his own desire.

MAUDE.—On April 19, 1930, at Hotel Bristol, Lausanne, Switzerland, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Marsh, late Royal Irish Rifles, aged 71. Funeral at Lausanne.

MEARS.—On April 19, 1930, at Shaw Thatch, Weybridge-on-Sea, Florence Mary Losser, widow of Charles J. Losser, formerly vicar of the Rev. George Augustus Barrow, in her 92nd year. Requiem, St. Mary's, Weybridge, 9.30, Friday, April 25 (low celebration). Interment, St. Nathan's, 2 p.m. Interment, Malmesbury, Wilts

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Trains, Steamships, also Tickets at P. & O. Hours, 14a, Cockspur-st., S.W.1. Cheques, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued. All offices closed on Saturday afternoon.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER.

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P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers 1 for India, 2 for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Mantola	16,500	Capt.	Apr. 23	Apr. 25
Mongolia	16,500	Capt.	May 7	May 9
Malwa	16,500	Capt.	May 21	May 23
Mooltan	16,500	Capt.	June 4	June 6
Morea	16,500	Capt.	June 18	June 20
Maloja	16,500	Capt.	July 2	July 4
Mantola	16,500	Capt.	July 16	July 18
Mongolia	16,500	Capt.	July 30	Aug. 1
Malwa	16,500	Capt.	Aug. 13	Aug. 15
Mooltan	16,500	Capt.	Aug. 27	Aug. 29
Morea	16,500	Capt.	Sept. 10	Sept. 12
Maloja	16,500	Capt.	Sept. 24	Sept. 26
Mantola	16,500	Capt.	Oct. 8	Oct. 10
Mongolia	16,500	Capt.	Oct. 22	Oct. 24
Malwa	16,500	Capt.	Nov. 5	Nov. 7
Mooltan	16,500	Capt.	Nov. 19	Nov. 21
Morea	16,500	Capt.	Dec. 3	Dec. 5
Maloja	16,500	Capt.	Dec. 17	Dec. 19

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	Adelaide.	Melbourne.
Naldera	16,600	Capt.	Apr. 29	May 1
Nellore	16,600	Capt.	May 13	May 15
Nestor	16,600	Capt.	May 27	May 29
Nevasa	16,600	Capt.	June 10	June 12
Narkunda	16,600	Capt.	June 24	June 26
Naldera	16,600	Capt.	July 8	July 10
Nellore	16,600	Capt.	July 22	July 24
Nestor	16,600	Capt.	Aug. 5	Aug. 7
Nevasa	16,600	Capt.	Aug. 19	Aug. 21
Narkunda	16,600	Capt.	Sept. 2	Sept. 4
Naldera	16,600	Capt.	Sept. 16	Sept. 18
Nellore	16,600	Capt.	Sept. 30	Oct. 2
Nestor	16,600	Capt.	Oct. 14	Oct. 16
Nevasa	16,600	Capt.	Oct. 28	Oct. 30
Narkunda	16,600	Capt.	Nov. 11	Nov. 13
Naldera	16,600	Capt.	Nov. 25	Nov. 27
Nellore	16,600	Capt.	Dec. 9	Dec. 11
Nestor	16,600	Capt.	Dec. 23	Dec. 25

† Taking also but not after Naples. ‡ Taking one class only at 1st Cabin fare.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Colombo.
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	Apr. 25	May 10
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	May 9	May 24
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	May 23	June 7
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	June 6	June 21
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	June 20	July 5
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	July 4	July 19
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	July 18	Aug. 2
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	Aug. 15	Aug. 30
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	Aug. 29	Sept. 13
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	Sept. 12	Sept. 27
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	Sept. 26	Oct. 11
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	Oct. 10	Oct. 25
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	Oct. 24	Nov. 8
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	Nov. 7	Nov. 22
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	Nov. 21	Dec. 6
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	Dec. 5	Dec. 20
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	Dec. 19	Jan. 3

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct service, sailing on Wednesdays.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.	Colombo.
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	Apr. 30	May 2	May 11
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	May 14	May 16	May 25
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	May 28	May 30	June 8
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	June 11	June 13	June 22
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	June 25	June 27	July 6
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	July 9	July 11	July 20
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	July 23	July 25	Aug. 3
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 17
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	Aug. 31
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 14
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	Sept. 17	Sept. 19	Sept. 28
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 12
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 26
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 9
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	Nov. 12	Nov. 14	Nov. 23
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	Nov. 26	Nov. 28	Dec. 7
Kaisar-i-Hind	7,900	Capt.	Dec. 10	Dec. 12	Dec. 21
Karmala	7,900	Capt.	Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Jan. 4

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	Fremantle.	Adelaide.	Melbourne.
Barrabool	11,000	Capt.	Apr. 29	May 5	May 7
Beltana	11,000	Capt.	May 13	May 19	May 21
Barrabool	11,000	Capt.	May 27	June 2	June 4
Beltana	11,000	Capt.	June 10	June 16	June 18
Barrabool	11,000	Capt.	June 24	June 30	July 2
Beltana	11,000	Capt.	July 8	July 14	July 16
Barrabool	11,000	Capt.	July 22	July 28	July 30
Beltana	11,000	Capt.	Aug. 5	Aug. 11	Aug. 13
Barrabool	11,000	Capt.	Aug. 19	Aug. 25	Aug. 27
Beltana	11,000	Capt.	Sept. 2	Sept. 8	Sept. 10
Barrabool	11,000	Capt.	Sept. 16	Sept. 22	Sept. 24
Beltana	11,000	Capt.	Sept. 30	Oct. 6	Oct. 8
Barrabool	11,000	Capt.	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Oct. 22
Beltana	11,000	Capt.	Oct. 28	Nov. 3	Nov. 5
Barrabool	11,000	Capt.	Nov. 11	Nov. 17	Nov. 19
Beltana	11,000	Capt.	Nov. 25	Dec. 1	Dec. 3
Barrabool	11,000	Capt.	Dec. 9	Dec. 15	Dec. 17
Beltana	11,000	Capt.	Dec. 23	Dec. 29	Dec. 31

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Dumra	7,500	Capt.	Apr. 25	Apr. 27
Dwarka	7,500	Capt.	May 9	May 11
Dumra	7,500	Capt.	May 23	May 25
Dwarka	7,500	Capt.	June 6	June 8
Dumra	7,500	Capt.	June 20	June 22
Dwarka	7,500	Capt.	July 4	July 6
Dumra	7,500	Capt.	July 18	July 20
Dwarka	7,500	Capt.	Aug. 1	Aug. 3
Dumra	7,500	Capt.	Aug. 15	Aug. 17
Dwarka	7,500	Capt.	Aug. 29	Aug. 31
Dumra	7,500	Capt.	Sept. 12	Sept. 14
Dwarka	7,500	Capt.	Sept. 26	Sept. 28
Dumra	7,500	Capt.	Oct. 10	Oct. 12
Dwarka	7,500	Capt.	Oct. 24	Oct. 26
Dumra	7,500	Capt.	Nov. 7	Nov. 9
Dwarka	7,500	Capt.	Nov. 21	Nov. 23
Dumra	7,500	Capt.	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
Dwarka	7,500	Capt.	Dec. 19	Dec. 21

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Madura	11,000	Capt.	Apr. 25	Apr. 27
Madura	11,000	Capt.	May 23	May 25
Madura	11,000	Capt.	June 20	June 22
Madura	11,000	Capt.	July 18	July 20
Madura	11,000	Capt.	Aug. 15	Aug. 17
Madura	11,000	Capt.	Sept. 12	Sept. 14
Madura	11,000	Capt.	Oct. 10	Oct. 12
Madura	11,000	Capt.	Nov. 7	Nov. 9
Madura	11,000	Capt.	Dec. 5	Dec. 7

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Ranpura	16,700	Capt.	Apr. 25	Apr. 27
Ranpura	16,700	Capt.	May 23	May 25
Ranpura	16,700	Capt.	June 20	June 22
Ranpura	16,700	Capt.	July 18	July 20
Ranpura	16,700	Capt.	Aug. 15	Aug. 17
Ranpura	16,700	Capt.	Sept. 12	Sept. 14
Ranpura	16,700	Capt.	Oct. 10	Oct. 12
Ranpura	16,700	Capt.	Nov. 7	Nov. 9
Ranpura	16,700	Capt.	Dec. 5	Dec. 7

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Managers, P. & O. Companies.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Passage Office: 122, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3. Cheques, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued. P. & O. Offices closed on Saturday afternoon.

TICKETS OF P. & O. AND ORIENT LINES.
P. & O. Hours, 14a, Cockspur-st., S.W.1. Orient Hours, Orient House, 5, Lower Regent-st., S.W.1. Cheques, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued. All offices closed on Saturday afternoon.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Managers: Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(Under Arrangement with Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.)

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	From Southampton
Ruahine	16,700	Capt.	Apr. 26
Rangitane	16,700	Capt.	May 24
Ruahine	16,700	Capt.	June 21
Rangitane	16,700	Capt.	July 19
Ruahine	16,700	Capt.	Aug. 16
Rangitane	16,700	Capt.	Sept. 13
Ruahine	16,700	Capt.	Oct. 11
Rangitane	16,700	Capt.	Nov. 8
Ruahine	16,700	Capt.	Dec. 6

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND, LTD. TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
For sailings, rates, &c., apply 122, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	From London	From Southampton
Tainui	16,700	Capt.	Apr. 25	Apr. 26
Tamaroa	16,700	Capt.	May 23	May 24
Tainui	16,700	Capt.	June 20	June 21
Tamaroa	16,700	Capt.	July 18	July 19
Tainui	16,700	Capt.	Aug. 15	Aug. 16
Tamaroa	16,700	Capt.	Sept. 12	Sept. 13
Tainui	16,700	Capt.	Oct. 10	Oct. 11
Tamaroa	16,700	Capt.	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
Tainui	16,700	Capt.	Dec. 5	Dec. 6

WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE, LTD.
ARCHITECTS, NAVAL ARCHITECTS, and LONDON AGENTS for the Owners of the Steamships of the Following Lines:

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UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Destination.
Edinburgh Castle	12,000	Capt.	Apr. 25	Cape
Llandovery Castle	11,000	Capt.	May 2	Cape
Arundel Castle	15,000	Capt.	May 9	Cape
Dunvegan Castle	15,000	Capt.	May 16	Cape
Windsor Castle	20,000	Capt.	May 23	Cape
Llandovery Castle	11,000	Capt.	May 30	Cape
Edinburgh Castle	12,000	Capt.	June 6	Cape
Arundel Castle	15,000	Capt.	June 13	Cape
Dunvegan Castle	15,000	Capt.	June 20	Cape
Windsor Castle	20,000	Capt.	June 27	Cape
Llandovery Castle	11,000	Capt.	July 4	Cape
Edinburgh Castle	12,000	Capt.	July 11	Cape
Arundel Castle	15,000	Capt.	July 18	Cape
Dunvegan Castle	15,000	Capt.	July 25	Cape
Windsor Castle	20,000	Capt.	Aug. 1	Cape
Llandovery Castle	11,000	Capt.	Aug. 8	Cape
Edinburgh Castle	12,000	Capt.	Aug. 15	Cape
Arundel Castle	15,000	Capt.	Aug. 22	Cape
Dunvegan Castle	15,000	Capt.	Aug. 29	Cape
Windsor Castle	20,000	Capt.	Sept. 5	Cape
Llandovery Castle	11,000	Capt.	Sept. 12	Cape
Edinburgh Castle	12,000	Capt.	Sept. 19	Cape
Arundel Castle	15,000	Capt.	Sept. 26	Cape
Dunvegan Castle	15,000	Capt.	Oct. 3	Cape
Windsor Castle	20,000	Capt.	Oct. 10	Cape
Llandovery Castle	11,000	Capt.	Oct. 17	Cape
Edinburgh Castle	12,000	Capt.	Oct. 24	Cape
Arundel Castle	15,000	Capt.	Oct. 31	Cape
Dunvegan Castle	15,000	Capt.	Nov. 7	Cape
Windsor Castle	20,000	Capt.	Nov. 14	Cape
Llandovery Castle	11,000	Capt.	Nov. 21	Cape
Edinburgh Castle	12,000	Capt.	Nov. 28	Cape
Arundel Castle	15,000	Capt.	Dec. 5	Cape
Dunvegan Castle	15,000	Capt.	Dec. 12	Cape
Windsor Castle	20,000	Capt.	Dec. 19	Cape
Llandovery Castle	11,000	Capt.	Dec. 26	Cape

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL

FAST ACTIVE PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL TO EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	From Liverpool	Destination
City of Canterbury	14,000	Capt.	Apr. 25	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Calcutta	14,000	Capt.	May 9	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Exeter	14,000	Capt.	May 23	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Bombay	14,000	Capt.	June 6	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	14,000	Capt.	June 20	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Calcutta	14,000	Capt.	July 4	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Exeter	14,000	Capt.	July 18	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Bombay	14,000	Capt.	Aug. 1	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	14,000	Capt.	Aug. 15	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Calcutta	14,000	Capt.	Aug. 29	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Exeter	14,000	Capt.	Sept. 12	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Bombay	14,000	Capt.	Sept. 26	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	14,000	Capt.	Oct. 10	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Calcutta	14,000	Capt.	Oct. 24	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Exeter	14,000	Capt.	Nov. 7	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Bombay	14,000	Capt.	Nov. 21	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	14,000	Capt.	Dec. 5	Bombay and Calcutta
City of Calcutta	14,000	Capt.	Dec. 19	Bombay and Calcutta

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	From London	Destination
City of Nottingham	8,000	Capt.	Apr. 25	Durban
City of Durham	8,000	Capt.	May 9	Durban
City of Nottingham	8,000	Capt.	May 23	Durban
City of Durham	8,000	Capt.	June 6	Durban
City of Nottingham	8,000	Capt.	June 20	Durban
City of Durham	8,000	Capt.	July 4	Durban
City of Nottingham	8,000	Capt.	July 18	Durban
City of Durham	8,000	Capt.	Aug. 1	Durban
City of Nottingham	8,000	Capt.	Aug. 15	Durban
City of Durham	8,000	Capt.	Aug. 29	Durban
City of Nottingham	8,000	Capt.	Sept. 12	Durban
City of Durham	8,000	Capt.	Sept. 26	Durban
City of Nottingham	8,000	Capt.	Oct. 10	Durban
City of Durham	8,000	Capt.	Oct. 24	Durban
City of Nottingham	8,000	Capt.	Nov. 7	Durban
City of Durham	8,000	Capt.	Nov. 21	Durban
City of Nottingham	8,000	Capt.	Dec. 5	Durban
City of Durham	8,000	Capt.	Dec. 19	Durban

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to run for His Majesty's Government.
Taking passengers 1 for Malta, 2 for Port Said, 3 for Naples, 4 for Marseilles.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Destination.	Marseilles.
ORONTES	20,000	Capt.	Apr. 25	Sydney	Apr. 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Capt.	May 2	Sydney	May 4
ORSOVA	20,000	Capt.	May 9	Sydney	May 11
ORVIETO	12,000	Capt.	May 16	Sydney	May 18
ORONTES	20,000	Capt.	May 23	Sydney	May 25
ORMONDE	15,000	Capt.	May 30	Sydney	June 1
ORSOVA	20,000	Capt.	June 6	Sydney	June 8
ORVIETO	12,000	Capt.	June 13	Sydney	June 15
ORONTES	20,000	Capt.	June 20	Sydney	June 22
ORMONDE	15,000	Capt.	June 27	Sydney	June 29
ORSOVA	20,000	Capt.	July 4	Sydney	July 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Capt.	July 11	Sydney	July 13
ORONTES	20,000	Capt.	July 18	Sydney	July 20
ORMONDE	15,000	Capt.	July 25	Sydney	July 27
ORSOVA	20,000	Capt.	Aug. 1	Sydney	Aug. 3
ORVIETO	12,000	Capt.	Aug. 8	Sydney	Aug. 10
ORONTES	20,000	Capt.	Aug. 15	Sydney	Aug. 17
ORMONDE	15,000	Capt.	Aug. 22	Sydney	Aug. 24
ORSOVA	20,000	Capt.	Aug. 29	Sydney	Aug. 31
ORVIETO	12,000	Capt.	Sept. 5	Sydney	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Capt.	Sept. 12	Sydney	Sept. 14
ORMONDE	15,000	Capt.	Sept. 19	Sydney	Sept. 21
ORSOVA	20,000	Capt.	Sept. 26	Sydney	Sept. 28
ORVIETO	12,000	Capt.	Oct. 3	Sydney	Oct. 5
ORONTES	20,000	Capt.	Oct. 10	Sydney	Oct. 12
ORMONDE	15,000	Capt.	Oct. 17	Sydney	Oct. 19
ORSOVA	20,000	Capt.	Oct. 24	Sydney	Oct. 26
ORVIETO	12,000	Capt.	Oct. 31	Sydney	Nov. 2
ORONTES	20,000	Capt.	Nov. 7	Sydney	Nov. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Capt.	Nov. 14	Sydney	Nov. 16
ORSOVA	20,000	Capt.	Nov. 21	Sydney	Nov. 23
ORVIETO	12,000	Capt.	Nov. 28	Sydney	Nov. 30
ORONTES	20,000	Capt.	Dec. 5	Sydney	Dec. 7
ORMONDE	15,000	Capt.	Dec. 12	Sydney	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	20,000	Capt.	Dec. 19	Sydney	Dec. 21
ORVIETO	12,000	Capt.	Dec. 26	Sydney	Dec. 28

HERRMANN'S
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE, LTD.
ARCHITECTS, NAVAL ARCHITECTS, and LONDON AGENTS for the Owners of the Steamships of the Following Lines:

Apply Managers, Westcott & Laurance Line, Ltd., 122, Leadenhall-st., London, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Destination.
EDINBURGH CASTLE	12,000	Capt.	Apr. 25	Cape
LLANDOVERY CASTLE	11,000	Capt.	May 2	Cape
ARUNDEL CASTLE	15,000	Capt.	May 9	Cape
DUNVEGAN CASTLE	15,000	Capt.	May 16	Cape
WINDSOR CASTLE	20,000	Capt.	May 23	Cape
LLANDOVERY CASTLE	11,000	Capt.	May 30	Cape
EDINBURGH CASTLE	12,000	Capt.	June 6	Cape
ARUNDEL CASTLE	15,000	Capt.	June 13	Cape
DUNVEGAN CASTLE	15,000	Capt.	June 20	Cape
WINDSOR CASTLE	20,000	Capt.	June 27	Cape
LLANDOVERY CASTLE	11,000	Capt.	July 4	Cape
EDINBURGH CASTLE	12,000	Capt.	July 11	Cape
ARUNDEL CASTLE	15,000	Capt.	July 18	Cape
DUNVEGAN CASTLE	15,000	Capt.	July 25	Cape
WINDSOR CASTLE	20,000	Capt.	Aug. 1	Cape
LLANDOVERY CASTLE	11,000	Capt.	Aug. 8	Cape
EDINBURGH CASTLE	12,000	Capt.	Aug. 15	Cape
ARUNDEL CASTLE	15,000	Capt.	Aug. 22	Cape
DUNVEGAN CASTLE	15,000	Capt.	Aug. 29	Cape
WINDSOR CASTLE	20,000	Capt.	Sept. 5	Cape
LLANDOVERY CASTLE	11,000	Capt.	Sept. 12	Cape
EDINBURGH CASTLE	12,000	Capt.	Sept. 19	Cape
ARUNDEL CASTLE	15,000	Capt.	Sept. 26	Cape
DUNVEGAN CASTLE	15,000	Capt.	Oct. 3	Cape
WINDSOR CASTLE	20,000	Capt.	Oct. 10	Cape
LLANDOVERY CASTLE	11,000	Capt.	Oct. 17	Cape
EDINBURGH CASTLE	12,000	Capt.	Oct. 24	Cape
ARUNDEL CASTLE	15,000	Capt.	Oct. 31	Cape
DUNVEGAN CASTLE	15,000	Capt.	Nov. 7	Cape
WINDSOR CASTLE	20,000	Capt.	Nov. 14	Cape
LLANDOVERY CASTLE	11,000	Capt.	Nov. 21	Cape
EDINBURGH CASTLE	12,000	Capt.	Nov. 28	Cape
ARUNDEL CASTLE	15,000	Capt.	Dec. 5	Cape
DUNVEGAN CASTLE	15,000	Capt.	Dec. 12	Cape
WINDSOR CASTLE	20,000	Capt.	Dec. 19	Cape
LLANDOVERY CASTLE	11,000	Capt.	Dec. 26	Cape

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ORONTES	20,000	Capt.	Apr. 25	Sydney	Apr. 27
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ORSOVA	20,000	Capt.	Nov. 21	Sydney	Nov. 23
ORVIETO	12,000	Capt.	Nov. 28	Sydney	Nov. 30
ORONTES	20,000	Capt.	Dec. 5	Sydney	Dec. 7
ORMONDE	15,000	Capt.	Dec. 12	Sydney	Dec. 14
ORSOVA	20,000	Capt.	Dec. 19	Sydney	Dec. 21
ORVIETO	12,000	Capt.	Dec. 26	Sydney	Dec. 28

SHIPPING (continued)

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WHITE STAR LINE.
CABIN CRUISES.

S.S. "ADRIATIC," 24,679 Tons.
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10 days	ATLANTIC AND BALEARIC ISLES. AUGUST 1 from LIVERPOOL. From £25.
CRUISE No. 1	2 WEEKS From £21.
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CRUISE No. 2	2 WEEKS From £21.
	NORTHERN CAPITALS & BALTIC PORTS. AUGUST 16 from BIRMINGHAM.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

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	ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS. LONDON to NEW YORK Via PLYMOUTH.

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U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA	APRIL 26
BERENGARIA	May 3 MAURETANIA May 10
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.	
†CARONIA	APRIL 26
†CYTHIA	May 3 †SAMARIA May 10
Via Plymouth.	
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.	
†ALAUNIA	APRIL 25
†AURANIA	May 2 AURANIA May 9
LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.	
ANTONIA	APRIL 25
†LETITIA	May 2 ANDANIA May 9

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, July 26, for 17 days' cruise to the Mediterranean, Black Sea, Constantinople, Athens, Corfu, Naples, Villefranche, Gibraltar, Lisbon, &c. Fares from 35 guineas.

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PLYMOUTH (Direct) to NEW YORK.
"THE SOUTH THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNERS" BY AVOIDING A FASHION DOWN CHANNEL.

	Plymouth. New York.
— CAFE-RESTAURANT	Apr. 26 May 3
— DE GRASSE	May 3 May 10
— PARIS	May 10 May 17
— ILE DE FRANCE	May 17 May 24
— DE GRASSE	May 24 May 31

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Direct Service. Fortnightly.

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S.S. "LA GUIRLANDE"	From 22
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Monthly. Via Martinique. To Caribbean, U.S.A., and all parts of United States.

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BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

S.S. "PARIA"	From LONDON Apr. 25
S.S. "PARIA"	From SOUTHAMPTON May 2

Apply Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd., 2, Lower Regent-st., S.W.1; Elder Dempster Agencies, Ltd., 10, Water-st., Liverpool; 15, Canada-square, Westhartlepool; 1, Exchange-buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne; 1, Rumford-place, Liverpool.

UNITED STATES LINES.
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES TO NEW Y

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

THE RED HOUSE, LEATHERHEAD

First-class residential hotel; applied cuisine; delightful surroundings; 18 rooms; hard courts and billiards; 3 minutes golf course; excellent cuisine; comfortable lounges; one floor; bed and cold in hot water in rooms; 3 minutes station, 20 minutes Town.—Phone 1144.

LYNDHURST, New Forest.—GRAND HOTEL.—Ideal for holidays. Delightful situation. Hot and cold water in bed rooms. Golf, tennis, &c. Garage. Terms from Manageress.

MINSTEAD.—BEACH HOTEL. Old-established high-class family hotel. Facing sea. Close Golf. Centre for motor tours of Bournemouth, Hamptons, H. Forest, Dorset.

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REDCLIFFE HOTEL (100 rooms). First in fine curve of sculpted gardens, facing Torbay. Hot and cold water in bed rooms. Golf and tennis.

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RADLETT. Delightful Country Guest House, 15 miles London. 4000ft. 18th hole. Secondary fairways in charmed grounds. Golf, tennis. Dancing in hall with spring floor. First-class chef. Fully licensed. 'Phone 345.

SIDMOUTH, HOTEL, facing South. Finest position on the Esplanade. Adjoining Bijou Baths.

SIDMOUTH FORTIFIED HOTEL. Near Sea front. Suites. Central heating. Garage. A.A., R.A.C.

SUNNY ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA. ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.—Modern and luxurious; 100 rooms; lounge and private suites; lift; 3 acres of sheltered gardens; vintage wines. Terms from 4½ guineas.—Write for tariff.

TAVISTOCK, DEVON. BEDFORD HOTEL. Centre of Devon and Cornwall. A most delightful all-the-year-round holiday resort. Golf, hunting, badminton, Sarvell tariff upon application.—W. I. Lake, Proprietor.

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TUNBRIDGE WELLS, WELLINGTON HOTEL. Tele. 1150. The finest position facing South, overlooking Common. First-class cuisine. Private suites. Passenger lift. For tariff apply Manageress.

WESTWARD HO! N. DEVON.
For real golf on a celebrated links.
THE GOLDEN BAY HOTEL,
For Golfers, Motorists, and Families.
Nowhere more comfort, better food, better service, or better wines. Hot and cold water in all bed rooms. Private suites. Bed rooms with Bath and Toilet. Central heat; electric light. Large Garage with private lock-ups. Lawn Tennis free to visitors (five courts). For motor and inclusive terms apply to Manageress. Telephone, Northam 114.

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A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a sea view. Lounge overlooks sea; a sun-trap. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Telegrams, Sunny, Worthing.

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PITLOCHRY in Spring and Early Summer is ideal. Magnificent mountain scenery. Excellent 18-hole Golf Course. Innumerable walks and drives. Fishing, tennis, and bowling. Good hotels and private accommodation. Tourist tickets daily from principal stations. Numerous trains during season by London Midland and Scottish Railway. Pitlochry Descriptive Guide (postage 2d.) free from Holiday Bureau (Dept. P.3), Pitlochry.

"A HOLIDAY IN A HUNDRED."
AT ATHOLL PALACE HOTEL, PITLOCHRY
You'll find equally at home whether your taste lies in tennis, golf and sport, or to motoring and taking things easily. The cuisine, dining and lounge rooms, Pitlochry." windows command a 10-mile vista of the TUMMEL Valley—words cannot describe its wonderful grandeur. Illustrated brochure with pleasure.

PITLOCHRY. "The Switzerland of Scotland." Perthshire Highlands.
Extensive private grounds, excellent golf, coaching, &c. PITLOCHRY HYDRO HOTEL.

SCOTLAND'S HOTEL, PITLOCHRY. 60 bed rooms; electric light in every room; garage for 40 cars; golf and tennis. Telephone 39 Pitlochry.—Tariff on application. S. W. Keeble, Manager.

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LLANGAMMARCH WELLS. Central. THE LAKE HOTEL. 70 acres beautiful grounds, 8 miles private trout fishing. Golf. Tennis. Every comfort.

LLANDUDNO.—GRAND HOTEL. Built in the sea. Facing due South. Hot and cold running water. Best situated hotel on West Coast.

PRIVATE HOTELS
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PURLEY, SURREY.—FOXLEY HALL. Private Residential Hotel, convenient for Station; grass and all-tennis courts; billiards; moderate inclusive charges. Illustrated tariff from Proprietress, Mrs. Fursey. Bungalow in grounds. To be LET FURNISHED with full board and attendance; three rooms, bath room; electric light, coal and gas fires.

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PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT. Three minutes station; electric cars to Town.
HARD COURT, SOFT WATER.
Bilards. Dancing. For tariff apply Proprietor. Telephone, Ravensbourne 0616.

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LONDON AND SUBURBS

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FLATS.
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CHELSEA.—Excellent CORNER FLAT, facing river; two recepts., five bed rooms, bathroom, lift, fireplace and oak floors; central heating; rent £425 or no premium.—ROBINS, SNELL, and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

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ATTRACTIVE SELF-CONTAINED FLATS, overlooking gardens, close to above; two reception, four-five bed rooms; constant hot water and refrigerator, exceptionally comfortable modern tiled bath rooms and kitchens. lifts, &c.—Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, Gower-street, W.C.1. Museum 2317.
£292 to £322.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
A WELL FURNISHED FLAT in a modern building, with day and night porters, to be LET for six months; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and offices; constant hot water. Rent 15gns. per week.—Agents.

CHESTERTON & SONS,
86, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED MODERN FLAT, unique situation, protected, sunny, roof garden (fountain), with South view Holland Park Woods; all labour-saving; constant hot water; two-three bed, two reception, one dressing room, bath room; electric light, coal and gas fires. To be LET FURNISHED with full board and attendance; three rooms, bath room; electric light, coal and gas fires.

EARL'S COURT, S.W.—very well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT in quiet position, overlooking and with access to Gardens; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, and offices. Now available.—Agents MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.
61 GNS. PER WEEK.

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BEDFORD-SQUARE.
ATTRACTIVE SELF-CONTAINED FLATS, overlooking gardens, close to above; two reception, four-five bed rooms; constant hot water and refrigerator, exceptionally comfortable modern tiled bath rooms and kitchens. lifts, &c.—Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, Gower-street, W.C.1. Museum 2317.
£292 to £322.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
A WELL FURNISHED FLAT in a modern building, with day and night porters, to be LET for six months; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and offices; constant hot water. Rent 15gns. per week.—Agents.

CHESTERTON & SONS,
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BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED MODERN FLAT, unique situation, protected, sunny, roof garden (fountain), with South view Holland Park Woods; all labour-saving; constant hot water; two-three bed, two reception, one dressing room, bath room; electric light, coal and gas fires. To be LET FURNISHED with full board and attendance; three rooms, bath room; electric light, coal and gas fires.

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A charming FLAT within five minutes of
OXFORD-CIRCUS
in favourite modern mansions, with lift, constant hot water, and central heating. DOUBLE DRAWING ROOM, dining room, three bed (two fitted basins), kitchen, &c. Rent £350. Premium £100 for long lease, carpets, curtains and fittings.
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Furnished or Unfurnished, for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, Dr. Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
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SERVICE FLAT; combined hot water, central heating; excellent cuisine; two bed, one reception room, bath room; available furnished 12 guineas weekly inclusive or unfurnished on lease at £175 per annum inclusive.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate S.W.1. Victoria 7460.

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Now remaining a few only.
CHOICE MODERN FLATS.
New, self-contained, particularly light and airy, with THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION, Kitchen, and Bath Room, &c.
Ample Cupboard room and every modern convenience, including electric light and power at 1d. per unit only.
Rents from £275 per annum inclusive.
Garages on the premises if required.
To view and for all further particulars apply Letting Office on the premises.

SHERWOOD COURT,
SEYMOUR-PLACE (by BRYANSTON-SQUARE), W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (Grove End).—Charmingly FURNISHED Up-to-Date MANSION FLAT; with passenger lift, porters, &c.; double bed room, tiled bath room, large reception room, kitchen. CONSTANT HOT WATER. PRIGIDAIRE. Rent £350, weekly or offer.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. NEW FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-five rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £1 2s. to £2 16s. per week. Apply for Illustrated Booklet, Secretary, Larkhall Estate, Ltd., Dept. D.T., 101, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Franklin 6272.

THORNEY COURT.—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, containing three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath and usual offices, suitable for country use. Rent £1,200. Can be viewed at any time.—Apply to Hall Porter, Thorney Court, Palace-gate, W. Further particulars apply DARKIN and TALBOT-PONSONBY, 17, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

TWO MINUTES WARWICK-AVENUE STATION.—Airy, quiet FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, Unfurnished; good sitting room, bed room and kitchen, small dining room, bath and gas-fire fitments. £70 p.a. Can two bath rooms be viewed at any time.—Apply to Hall Porter, Thorney Court, Palace-gate, W. Further particulars apply DARKIN and TALBOT-PONSONBY, 17, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

TWO MINUTES WARWICK-AVENUE STATION.—Airy, quiet FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, Unfurnished; good sitting room, bed room and kitchen, small dining room, bath and gas-fire fitments. £70 per annum.—Write Box G.1349, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLATS, offering privacy and comfort; 25, QUEEN'S-GATE; close to Park; moderate SUITES; sumptuous furnishing; constant hot water; passenger lift; splendid service and catering.—Apply Manageress.

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WHITEHALL COURT.—Six rooms and bath room, seventh floor, facing River and Embankment Gardens. Exceptional situation. Moderate rental.—Apply ESTATE OFFICE, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

CONSTANT HOT WATER SUPPLY.
Five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.
£285. SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Delightful FLAT; passenger lift; premium £250.—Agents:
DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

Three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.
£225. SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive, light and airy MAISONNETTE in open position.—Agents:
DRAKE and RUCK,
39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

7 GUINEAS WEEKLY. — HAMPSTEAD.—Beautifully FURNISHED CORNER MANSION FLAT, with large rooms; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms and usual domestic offices; modern conveniences; gardens at rear, with tennis courts; six months or longer.—ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED
Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUE, CURIOS, &c.

CHINESE BROCADE, four yards, panels or screen; over 200 years; as new; £50. Japanese Bride's Kimono, £40. No dealers.—Write Box G.1371, The Times, E.C.4.

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AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
PROPERTIES removed from numerous West End Residences, comprising
Lounge chairs from 55s., settees from 4gns., dining tables, mahogany sideboards, writing tables, leather tops, large quantity of old English chests of drawers from £5 5s., tallboys, bookcases, gentlemen's wardrobes, dining tables, quantity of old oak, including trestle tables from 8ens.; Elizabethan buffets; set of chairs, French cabinet, mirrors, china and glass, leather screens, triple mirrors from £2 10s. Seen daily from 9 to 6. Saturdays 9 to 1. Good second-hand and old-furniture purchased, or taken in exchange.
AUCTION SALES CONDUCTED TOWN OR COUNTRY.
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PIANO BARGAINS.—Grotrian-Steinweg and Petrof models from short hire, also perfectly reconditioned small Grand and Uprights by Steinway, Blüthner, Bechstein, Rogers, &c., taken in part exchange and timed to be cleared at very low prices.—Grotrian-Steinweg, Ltd., Dept. T., Grotrian Hall, 115-7, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 303, High Holborn, W.C.1, Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery. Plate, &c. Buyer attends or cash by return. Holborn 7127. Est. 1860.

WARDROBE DEALERS compete at our ROOMS for ladies' and gentlemen's SURPLUS APPAREL, furs, and household effects; hence top prices realised. PRIVATE OWNERS invited to send trial parcel to Johnson Dymond and Son, Ltd. (Est. 1793), Auction Rooms, 24-26, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. Sales daily, prompt settlement.

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TYPEWRITERS, Duplicators, Adders, Calculators. Office Furniture Bought, Sold, Hired, Repaired.—Taylor's, 74, Chancery-lane, W.C. Holborn 3793.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE BLINDED
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
trained at
ST. DUNSTAN'S
are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After-Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, ST. DUNSTAN'S, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.
St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), FULHAM-ROAD, LONDON.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000 for a new Radiological Block and other extensions which will add 80 beds to the Hospital.—AND ALSO FOR RADIUM.—Please send cheques to the Secretary.

SOCIETIES
3 lines 9s. (minimum)

THE SOCIETY of GENEALOGISTS, Pedigrees, Family History, Indexes, and Collections, 5, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1, London.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BERKSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
WINDSOR COUNTY BOYS' SCHOOL.
The Governors invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a HEADMASTER (to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. S. Gammon as Headmaster of the Beckenham County School for Boys, under the Kent Education Committee), to begin work in September next.
Candidates must be Graduates with Honours of a University of the United Kingdom, and be under 40 years of age. The salary will be £850, rising by £30 per annum to a maximum of £750.
The number of boys on the rolls is 193.
Selected candidates will be required to attend a meeting of Governors, of which they will receive notice.
Further information and forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned.
All applications must reach this office not later than 7th May.
W. C. F. ANDERSON, Education Secretary and Secretary to the Governors.
Shire Hall, Reading, 14th April, 1930.

THE MANOR HOUSE HOSPITAL, GOLDERS GREEN, LONDON, N.W.11 (112 beds).
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HOUSE SURGEON. Salary at the rate of £300 per annum with board-residence and laundry. Appointment for six months, renewable if mutually agreed. Preference given to one having held six months previous appointment as House Surgeon. Candidates (male and unmarried) must be fully qualified and registered. Applications, stating age, nationality, and qualifications, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned as soon as possible.
JAMES W. LINKHORN, Secretary.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

MIDDLESBROUGH COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL.
HOLGATE HOSPITAL.
APPLICATIONS are invited from Registered MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS (unmarried), with experience in private practice and in institutional and district medical work, for the post of Assistant Medical Officer (whole-time and resident) at the Holgate Hospital, Mid-Gladstone (342 beds).
The salary will be at the rate of £300 per annum, and the person appointed will be required to act under the direction and control of the Public Health Committee, and in addition to the hospital duties will be required to carry out the duties of District Medical Officer for Relief Districts allocated to him.
Applications, stating age, experience, qualifications, and earliest date on which duties could be commenced, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Assistant Medical Officer," should reach the undersigned by first post on Wednesday, 30th April, 1930.
Canvassing in any form will disqualify.
PRESTON KITCHEN, Town Clerk.
Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough, 15th April, 1930.

THE GOVERNMENT of BENGAL invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of PROFESSOR of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. Bengal Candidates must be not less than 30 nor more than 40 years of age. They must hold a good degree in Mechanical Science Tripos, Cambridge, or in Mechanical Engineering from Glasgow, London, Manchester, Birmingham, or Dublin University, have had adequate experience in Mechanical Engineering Workshops or firm of repute, and be Associate Members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Preference will be given to candidates who have had some University teaching experience.
Salary Rs.700 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs.50 a month to Rs.900. In addition overseas pay of Rs.233 a month will be granted to an officer of non-Asiatic domicile (equivalent to £17 6s. 8d. at the current rate of exchange, Rs.700 plus £25, £900; Rs.900 plus £25, £1,110.) Appointment on agreement for five years in first instance, with possibility of extension. Free first-class passage to India. Provident Fund. Free unfurnished quarters, subject to payment of municipal taxes. Strict medical examination.
Selected candidate will be required to join the appointment by the 3rd of November, 1930.
Further particulars and forms of application must be obtained upon request by postcard to the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, General Department, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Last date for receipt of applications 19th May, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum). *Employment Agencies and Schools*, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A Big-minded Salesman, with executive experience and ideals, is wanted for a permanent job which will help British industry; must be a real live salesman and ready to earn over £1,000 a year, own a car, and prove that he is already a success but lacks opportunity, which we will give him.—Telephone Sales Director, Gerrard 5258.

AN Opportunity has arisen for a capable Salesman to join the sales force of a large British company. The article is difficult to sell, the remuneration is correspondingly high. Commencing salary £400 per annum. The following qualifications are essential: Convincing personality, a good sales record, excellent references, age 25 to 35. The position is progressive one. All replies will be treated in strict confidence.—Write Box G.1355, The Times E.C.4.

CHEMIST.—Qualified Chemist required at once for Analytical laboratory; age about 25; salary about £3 weekly.—Write Box G.1382, The Times, E.C.4.

CHIEF Draughtsman wanted by London Engineering Co. (steam); salary £800. Reply stating fully technical qualifications and experience, which must be good; organiser of staff.—Write Box N.552, The Times, E.C.4.

DRAUGHTSMEN (Electrical) required on low tension and switchgear; only those with good experience need apply. The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER (Civil A.M.I.C.E.), seven years technical and manager small 240 Kilowatts, connecting Rivers Danube and Theiss; shipping, irrigation, drainage, water-power, management agricultural land; seven years railway maintenance. Five years' railway construction; stations and buildings, permanent way, bridging; preliminary and detailed surveys. (Dis.279.)

ARTIST, brilliant career; educated Slade school, exhibitor principal galleries, desires to teach Painting, Drawing, Decoration, Painted Furniture; successful previous experience; work urgently required; exceptional Press notices; success assured; highest references. (Dis.325.)

EX-OFFICER, 44, desires employment, any capacity, home or oversea; railway dock and general business experience; good organiser; used control native labour; 12 years abroad. (11786.)

GENTLEMAN, 41, Public School man, ex-officer, desires situation as Private Secretary or other similar position; good knowledge secretarial and accountancy; hard worker; excellent credentials. (11199.)

EX-OFFICER, V.C., M.C., seeks appointment of Steward, landed estate; thorough knowledge agriculture in all branches, rearing stock, dairying, machinery, markets, bookkeeping; high testimonials. (7373.)

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

WEEKLY article on Gas Industry and Public Lighting required; about 1,700 words. State terms.—Write Box N.551, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical training with experience in office routine and administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term commencing April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultured surroundings, individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club at College.—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 253, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

A NON-RESIDENT Secretarial Post for Educated Ladies; a moderate fee on proficiency of work. Excellent prospects.—Apply Bedford-square Secretarial College, 5, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 196, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); *Employment Agencies and Schools*, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

YOUNG Officer resigning commission shortly would like job; do any work, go anywhere; highest references.—Write Box G.1325, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of The Times have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Central 2670), to whom all applications and replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

REGULAR Officer, over 20 years' service, aged 42, married, wants outdoor work; good horseman and horsemaster; small pay accepted. (9484.)

ENGINEER (Civ. A.M.I.C.E.), seven years technical and manager small 240 Kilowatts, connecting Rivers Danube and Theiss; shipping, irrigation, drainage, water-power, management agricultural land; seven years railway maintenance. Five years' railway construction; stations and buildings, permanent way, bridging; preliminary and detailed surveys. (Dis.279.)

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LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Scotch lady, 27, surgeon's secretary, disengaged June, wishes Post in London; first-class credentials.—RM/EK77, London, W.C.1.

EFFICIENT Lady Secretary seeks daily engagement; 3½ experienced shorthand-typist, book-k'd accounts, French; accustomed to literary MSS.—Write M. Pearce, 73, Muswell Hill-road, N.10.

SECRETARIAL Post required by lady (27); 10 years' experience; first-class certificates and testimonials.—Write Box 04388, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

FIRST-CLASS visiting Dressmaker; recommended.—Write Box 04390, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

EXPERIENCED Nursery Governess required; boy 4, girl 6; good country; understanding health; state age, birth, Blyth, Worksop, Notts.

EXPERIENCED Trained Nursery Governess for girl of 7; fond of country; good needlewoman.—Apply Dereham, Holtyport, Bucks.

NURSERY Governess required May 1st for one little girl aged four; must be fond of them, fond of the sea, photograph and full particulars; Mrs. Arthur Barton, Stonycroft, Chobham, Surrey.

NURSERY Governess (24-34), two girls 4; some washing; accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Assistant Medical Officer," should reach the undersigned by first post on Wednesday, 30th April, 1930.

NURSERY Governess required late August for girl aged 4½; family returning farm, healthy district Kenya, autumn; needlewoman, knowledge of health, first lessons, good traveller essential; must be prepared for Mediterranean trip. Apply Mrs. McMaster, Basil-street Hotel, Knightsbridge, London.

COLLEGE Nurse-Gentlewoman required; Church of England; two boys, six and four, girl 21 months; nurse-housemaid kept; salary £60. Could interview London.—Crawford, Greystones, Woking.

GENTLEWOMAN, young, to look after girl five, boy of 10 and 16; good dressmaker, packer; accustomed to children; country near Stratford-on-Avon.—Mrs. William Gibbs, Admington Hall, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire.

LONDON.—Good experienced Italian Lady's Maid (£50-£75); French or Swiss Useful Maid, £50; good posts.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARY-HOUSEKEEPERS

EDUCATED Gentlewoman wanted as Secretary-Housekeeper, sewing and to be useful; age 35-45; three servants kept.—Write Box N.559, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

A Good Cook-Housekeeper for country house; kitchen-maid kept; staff (3); good wages; omnibus route.—Mrs. Frank Johnson, Barton Hall, Penistone, Yorks.

CAN any lady recommend thoroughly experienced Cook-Housekeeper? Christchurch kept; country nine months. Town three.—Apply letter, full particulars, to Box A.765, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER wanted; country; family two, staff seven; good cooking; economical manager; good references.—Mrs. Skipwith, Oakfield Mortimer, Berks.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER wanted early in May for two gentlemen; three servants kept; wages £40; good references essential.—State wages to F. F. McKenzie, The Warren, Loughton, Essex.

MOTHER and Daughter or friends capable of running small house in country for three; four family; three maid kept; good references; state wages.—Mrs. Wakefield, Wilcot, Risley, Surrey.

WINCHESTER.—Half of eight-roomed detached old-world residence, and furnish as garden of unique charm, offered as home to Two Gentlewomen (suit widow and daughter) in return for all needful household service to two gentlemen in other half; no children; no pets; good, simply prepared food; strictly fire-lighting. Must be economical. Kindly give age. Excellent references required after interview.—Write Box S.8, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Housekeeper or Cook-General for doctor's house; four in family; nurse kept; must be well trained, suitable worker, trustworthy; £40.—Write Box A.758, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED for early July, Nurse for four children, 2, 4, 6, 8; under nurse kept; good needlewoman and knitter essential; must be fond of and used to country life; interview London or here. Reply, giving age, references, and wages required to Mrs. Ainsworth, Walden House, West Grimstead, Salisbury, Wilts.

WANTED immediately, experienced Nurse to take baby from 2 months; ask Kenya May; three years' contract.—Write Box N.544, The Times, E.C.4.

NANNIES required, Roumania, £108; Africa (first baby), Surrey, Worcs., £100; Hants, £90; Scotland, Kent, Portugal, America, £80; Town, Cornwall, Sussex, India, £75.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

WANTED, Useful Maid for lady and daughters aged 10 and 16; good dressmaker, packer; accustomed to children; country near Stratford-on-Avon.—Mrs. William Gibbs, Admington Hall, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire.

LONDON.—Good experienced Italian Lady's Maid (£50-£75); French or Swiss Useful Maid, £50; good posts.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

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WORKING Housekee

Sporting News

RACING

KEMPTON PARK MEETING

CACAO WINS THE QUEEN'S PRIZE

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Lord Woolavington's five-year-old French-bred horse Cacao, ridden by P. Beasley and trained at Newmarket by Gilpin, won the Queen's Prize at Kempton Park yesterday afternoon by a short head from the gallant old Sir Joshua, with another French-bred horse in Rubicon II. third, beaten for second place by another short head. Close behind the first three horses were Blue Mist and West Wicklow, who ran a dead heat for fourth place. Cacao started at 100 to 6, Sir Joshua at 6 to 1, and Rubicon II. at 25 to 1.

It had seemed in recent years that the Queen's Prize had lost its popularity with owners, but yesterday's field was a good one both as regards size and quality. There was a fairly large attendance of visitors, but the attendance would no doubt have been even larger if the weather over the week-end had been better. The going was not so hoiding as had been expected. There were no fewer than 21 starters for the most important event of the afternoon. I do not think that I have ever known so many owners and trainers confident of success as were the owners and trainers connected with the runners for this race. Paddock inspection of the field showed a well-trained lot, with the most attractive of them all old Sir Joshua. This nine-year-old son of Gainsborough has never looked so well as he did yesterday. If only his forelegs had always been sound he would have had a great career. As it is he is probably one of the very best horses in training at the present time. Cacao also looked well, as did Montclair, but I did not think that West Wicklow looked so well as he did when he was trained at Upavon. However, he ran well and without any luck. His turn may well come at Chester in the race for the Chester Cup.

The start for the race was delayed by the refusal of Montclair to go down to the start. His stable companion, Buoyant Bachelor, had to be sent back to give him a lead. He behaved well when at the gate, but a further delay was then caused by the antics of Eagle's Pride and Rubicon II. With the exception that the last-named two lost a few lengths at the start the field were away together. Before the stands were reached Cherry King was out in front, followed by Cacao, with Auction Pool the most prominent of the others. At the end of a mile Cherry King was still in front, followed by Cacao, these two being well clear of the other runners. Making the bend towards the Straight, Cacao went past Cherry King, while Rubicon II. moved up. It was at this point that there was much jostling in the group behind the leaders. West Wicklow was certainly badly interfered with, while Ray on Sir Joshua certainly did not get a clear run. Story Teller also, so I thought, was interfered with. Once in the Straight Cacao came on from Rubicon II., and it did not seem at that time that Ray would ever find an opening, for he was bunched in on the rails in a group of horses. Then suddenly some horses in front of him swerved away from the rails, and in a moment the old horse, as handy as a polo pony, was through, and rapidly moved up to the leaders. One hundred yards from the winning post I thought that he would win, but his weight and the burst of speed that he had had to find to make the opening were just too much for him, and Cacao hung on to his advantage—he also had the rails—to win by inches, with Rubicon II. close up, third. Some people thought that the fourth horses were only a neck away from the third, but I thought that they were beaten by considerably more. Cacao was receiving 7lb. from the second. He had been equal favourite for the Gold Cup at Ascot last summer when he had been beaten just out of a place, so that the running of Sir Joshua was really very fine indeed. If he had had ordinary luck he would, I am sure, have won. Blue Mist and West Wicklow ran well enough to be noted for near engagements. The former is in the Great Metropolitan, the latter in the Chester Cup.

I must deal with the remainder of the afternoon's programme shortly. It was begun with a field of four for the Rothschild Plate, for which Filament started an odds-on favourite. She won, but only by a short head from Deaconess, and if the latter had had a stronger jockey she would, I am certain, have won. There was another short head win in the second race, the Ashford Selling Plate, which was won by Soldan in the colours of Mrs. Edgar Wallace. One hundred yards from the winning-post it appeared to be any odds on the favourite, Frank Bare, winning, for he was in front and going very easily. It may be that he was going too easily, for when Beary came with a strong run on Soldan Frank Bare could not quicken sufficiently to hold him off and suffered a vexatious defeat. If the two horses were to meet again in a similar event over the same distance at the same weights I should have no hesitation in selecting Frank Bare to beat the other. The other selling plate on the afternoon's card, the Southern Plate for two-year-olds, was won in nice style by the favourite, Farlands, from the Newbury winner, Mickey Mouse, with Parchesi third. When Farlands ran a little time ago at Lingfield he was made favourite. He then ran very badly and was not placed in very moderate company. It is clear from the manner in which he won yesterday that that race had done him much good and apparently improved him by something like a stone.

While Pal o' Mine was winning at Newcastle at very long odds on, Edelweiss, whom he had beaten at Liverpool, was unable to gain a place in a race for three-year-old maidens at starting. This was the Easter Plate, run over seven furlongs, which was won easily by Goodwood Park, owned by Lord Woolavington, ridden by P. Beasley, and trained by Gilpin, this group thus completing a very nice double, which had been begun by Cacao. Goodwood Park won with great ease from Papris, with Farman Farma third. Good wood Park was bred at Chichester by Mr. Howard, the Chichester butcher, and is a full brother to Priory Park, who, after winning races for his owner and breeder, was sold to Mr. J. B. Joel, for whom he won many races, among them the Royal Hunt Cup, the City and Suburban, the Stewards' Cup, and the Lincolnshire Handicap, the only horse, I believe, ever to have won those four very important handicaps.

The results of the last two races could have given pleasure or profit to very few, if, indeed, any of the general visitors to the meeting, but they were triumphs for a very small stable. Each of the winners was owned by Mr. B. Davis and trained by him, while a comparatively unknown rider named Dobie rode each of them. Further, the owner concerned could have no anxious moments, for each won with great ease. His first winner was Ecilath, who ran away with the Richmond Plate, run over seven furlongs. Musical Prince was second and Leopardus third. Ecilath had never been even placed in a race last year, while this season, with almost bottom weight, he had run badly in the Lincolnshire Handicap. The second winner was the Ready Response colt, who won the Rendlesham Plate, a five-furlong race, by six lengths from Pharian, with Vain Bachelor third. So far as could be seen the winner, drawn on the stands side of the course, made all the running. Here, as in the case of Farlands, was a wonderful improvement in a two-year-old as the result of experience. When the Ready Response colt last ran, at Lincoln, he was beaten many lengths by Vain Bachelor, who on that occasion had lost much ground at the start. They met at exactly the same weights yesterday as they had met at Lincoln, and on this occasion Vain Bachelor was quite well away from the gate. He could, I think, have been second if his rider had ridden him all out, but Ray rightly did not punish him when he saw that he could not win.

BIRMINGHAM PROSPECTS

NORTON SELLING PLATE (1m.).—On Warwick form Welwyn should again beat Storm Cycle and Sculptor. Warp is a pound or two better than Balloon, who, in turn, is just better than Storm Cycle, so that he must have quite a good chance here and should beat all the others mentioned. Plaster of Paris won a small race last year, but on later running has no better, if so good, a chance than Avoceta. Dry Royal, whose owner has strong local interests, should not, on Derby form, beat Storm Cycle. On form the best selection seems to me to be WARP.

TAMWORTH SELLING HANDICAP (5f.).—This event may be won by H2O, who ran well last time out, and who on that form has the beating of Solomon's Choice and so of Timely Gift and others.

BIRMINGHAM STAKES (1m.).—This is a handicap for three-year-olds, and as such is dangerous at this time of the year. The best of the top-weights at the weights would appear to be Peace Pact, who ran very well at Derby, and if she can be waited with again will be difficult to beat. She seems reasonably certain to get a place, and if started is certain to be ridden out for one. She should, at the altered weights, beat Friar Tuck, and Stemmed, the former on Derby form and the latter on Lincoln running. On the weights for the Free Handicap No Fear is not harshly handicapped. Calvados ran well at Newbury against Ut Majeur, and might run well. It is not easy to make a selection. PEACE PACT each way may be the best.

SUTTON PLATE (5f.).—If Eagleray were started here, which is very unlikely, he would be my selection. I shall, however, assume his absence. The best of the others on known form appears to be PHRYNE, who ran very well against Athara at Nottingham.

PACKINGTON HANDICAP (6f.).—Gareloch and Camacha are engaged later in the week. Even with a penalty Solvent might run well. The best selection, however, may be SERAGEVO, who ran well at Nottingham, and who on that form is quite nicely handicapped.

RUGELEY SWEEPSTAKES (1¼m.).—DIOLITE, so far as I can find out, is the only probable starter here, and so there is nothing further to be written about the race. Even if he is opposed he should win.

NEWCASTLE PROSPECTS

The programme at Newcastle to-day is an interesting one, and unless further rain falls little fault will be found with the going.

The Killingworth Stakes will probably be won by BACKWARD GLANCE, who was beaten by a smart horse in Banned at Derby. Trojan has improved since running at Pontefract and has a chance. Chiquita won in good style at Leicester and may be the danger.

The Brunton Selling Plate can be left to FURBELOW, although Lady Powerstown gelding and Chariot will require beating.

The Gosforth Park Handicap will attract Captain King, who was about the best northern two-year-old last year and won in good style at the Houghton Meeting at Newmarket. However, he may not be quite fit yet. AUTUMN TINTS is very well and may win. Epistola is expected to run well.

In the Jesmond Welter Plate Culzean is sure to run well, but may not beat WINKER, who will be ridden by H. Wragg or S. Wragg. Culzean is obviously the danger.

The Malden Selling Plate may be won by the Ayr winner GHILLIE, although Amye and Whinpark will run well.

The Park Plate will not attract Match, who is in reserve for Catterick. I fancy that GAY VISTA will win for Lord Beatty. Norland is the danger.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

BIRMINGHAM

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

We shall have quite a good number of horses under orders to meet their engagements at the concluding stage of the Birmingham Meeting to-day, and I believe that there will be two or three winners among them.

The Norton Selling Plate.—Vivacious, Welwyn, and Blazon are quite in their right class here, and of the three I like best the chance of VIVACIOUS.

The Tamworth Selling Handicap Plate.—I am not at all confident that the winner of this race will come from Headquarters, as Quivil may not run. Rampart, Privilege, Talpra, and Bonny are fit and well.

The Birmingham Handicap should be an interesting race. Since FRIAR TUCK ran at Lincoln no animal could have given more satisfaction in home gallops. I saw the trial that he won last week from Caerleon, Sargasso, Edelweiss, and Pauli, and I feel confident that whatever wins this race will have him to beat and he must be my selection. Calvados will be in better condition than when he ran at Newmarket, and he holds a very good chance for this race. Gashmu, Sarafan, Mr. Bertram, Cluny, and Bellatrace are at their best.

The Sutton Plate is not a very easy race to deal with. EAGLERAY, Abinaria colt, Land Girl filly, Gay Sister, The Parson II., and Hampworth shape well, and the first-named may give us the best winning chance.

The Packington Handicap.—In spite of his big weight Tommy Atkins will require a lot of beating. It is just the class of race to suit him, but I am not at all sure that he can give the weight to GARELOCH, who has done really well lately, and I look to him to win. Tremolino, Bulwark, Jarnick, and Lucius are under orders to leave Headquarters on the morning of the race.

NEWCASTLE

We shall supply only nine runners for the last day of the Newcastle Meeting. However, I believe that there will be a winner or two among them.

For the Killingworth Stakes we have three well-fancied candidates. Backward Glance won his first race at Lincoln from a big field of runners, but failed, with 9st. 7lb. on his back, to beat Banned for the Ormonsden Plate at Derby. Barling has kept him busy since that race, and he is wonderfully well. Chiquita can also claim winning form, and she will be hard to beat here. Mischief is another filly that has made progress since she ran so well at Lingfield, and I shall be surprised if she fails to have something to do with the finish, but I give preference to BACKWARD GLANCE.

The Brunton Selling Plate will not be a difficult race to win. Headquarters will be represented by Furbelow and Marionette. These two fillies have run moderately, and I doubt whether they are any better than their public form shows. MARIONETTE may give us the best chance of winning.

For the Gosforth Park Handicap R. J. Colling has prepared FANNY DAW, and I like the way she has been finishing in her gallops recently. She will be found a better filly than she was last season.

In the Jesmond Welter Plate and the Meldon Selling Welter Handicap we shall not be represented, but I look upon the Park Plate as a fairly good thing for NORLAND, who has been giving satisfaction in all his gallops.

BIRMINGHAM PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The NORTON SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile (straight).

	St	lb
aSTORM CYCLE (Mr. C. Warrington).....	Seymour	9 0
aDUNCES (Mr. F. H. H. Cundell).....	L. Cundell	9 0
aSCULPTOR (Mr. D. P. Nicoll).....	Cundell	9 0
aROSAPENNA (Major H. T. Barclay).....	Braime	8 11
PLASTER OF PARIS (Mr. J. Cooper)	Douglas-Pennant	8 11
aVANNY (Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Hartigan)	Cundell	8 11
SCOTCH WILL (Mr. C. E. Howard).....	Hiess	8 11
DRY ROYAL (Sir C. Hyde).....	Scobie	8 11
AVOCETTA (Mr. H. Kingsley).....	Leach, jun.	8 11
aWARP (Mr. H. Liddell).....	V. Smyth	8 11
PHANTASIA (Major Durham Matthews)	Kirk	8 11
WELWYN (Mr. J. Phillips).....	C. Leader	8 11
aROYAL SCENT (Mr. J. W. G. Randall)	Whaller	8 11
AVOCETTA (Mr. T. R. Rimell).....	Rimell	8 11
BLAZON (Mr. A. de Rothschild).....	Watson	8 11
JAPANESE TWIN (Sir Berkeley Sheffield)	Higgs	8 11
aSUNNY DENE (Mr. F. N. Sutton).....	E. Harper	8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

STORM CYCLE, G. Skelton; SCULPTOR or DUNDEE, R. Tider; ROSAPENNA, H. Beasley; VARNY or DRY ROYAL, F. Fox; VIVACIOUS, H. Leach; WARP, R. Dick; PHANTASIA, G. Richards; WELWYN, G. Simpson; ROYAL SCENT, J. Sirett; BLAZON, H. Perryman; SUNNY DENE, C. Richards.

2.30.—The TAMWORTH SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
SOLOMAN (3ib.ex.) (Mrs. Edgar Wallace)	J. Beary	4	9 12
RISEN STAR (Mrs. Ribh).....	Hulme	4	8 12
HAT BOX (Mrs. B. Levy).....	Walls	4	8 12
aTRUNCH (Mr. A. M. Melville).....	Nugent	5	8 7
aGOSSOON (Capt. Hon. Ivor Guest)	Jarvis	5	8 7
TETRACAUM (Mrs. S. Hanby).....	Private	5	8 7
aRIP BEN (Mr. H. Smyth).....	H. Smyth	4	8 2
HARMERY (Mr. J. Aitken).....	Aitken	4	8 2
H2O (Mr. A. Boutall).....	Hobbs	4	8 2
ROCKPOOL (Mr. H. Lyon).....	J. Beary	4	8 1
THISTLE (Mr. T. A. Vigors).....	Rimell	4	8 1
KUROS (Major G. H. C. Miller).....	Miller	4	8 1
aTIMELY GIFT (Mr. D. Fraser).....	Douglas-Pennant	4	7 12
PINEAPPLE (Mr. S. Robertson).....	Kirk	4	7 12
DONATOR (Mr. J. Thrale).....	Thrale	4	7 12
aMISSIONARY (Mr. F. Wright).....	Tennyson	4	7 10
aMISS ORKNEY (Mr. E. Martin).....	Martin	3	7 8
PRINCE LAD (Mr. A. E.) (Mr. H. J. Brunton)	Hudson	3	7 7
IRISH CAREER (Mr. E. Martin).....	Martin	3	7 6
aPRIVILEGE (Mr. J. Holter).....	H. Leader	3	7 6
aTRYBOND (Mr. F. Hartigan).....	F. Hartigan	3	7 6
aTULLY WOOD (Mr. B. O. Finch).....	Poole	3	7 6
aWYNDHAM (Mr. G. T. Cohen).....	Cohen	3	7 6
TOMATE (Mr. K. G. de Mestre).....	De Mestre	3	7 6
BUCKSBROOK (Mr. P. Haldin).....	C. Leader	3	7 6
TEMPTRESS (Mr. J. Higgs).....	Higgs	3	7 6
GREEN AS GRASS (Mr. L. M. Moverley)	Pools	3	7 6
aTOSTIG WICKET (Mr. D. M. Gant).....	W. P. Lowe	4	7 5
aPHRYNE (Mr. J. McEvoy).....	Lynn, jun.	4	7 5
aLITTLE ECHO (Mr. L. E. Cribbin).....	Clancy	4	7 5
KASSALA (Mr. J. S. Austen).....	C. Waugh	3	7 0
aYELLOW DUN (Mr. J. Barker).....	T. Cannon	3	7 0
BONNY (Mr. S. D. Pickering).....	Pickering	3	7 0
FLASH OF GOLD (Captain J. Campbell)	Money	6	7 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

HAT BOX, M. Wing; TRUNCH, E. Forsyth; SOLOMON'S CHOICE, J. Collins; H2O, —; PINEAPPLER, G. Richards; MISSIONARY, Fox; MISS ORKNEY, J. Martin; PRINCE LAD, F. Hulme; TYBOND, F. Hartigan; TULLY WOOD, Barber; WYNDHAM, A. Burns; TEMPTRESS, J. Sirett; LITTLE ECHO, C. Richards; BIG BEN, —; TIMELY GIFT, —.

3.0.—The BIRMINGHAM STAKES, a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, or 3 sovs. only if declared by Tuesday, April 8, with 300 sovs. added; for three-year-olds; course a mile (straight). The second and third 25 sovs. out of the stakes. The Straight Mile.

	St	lb
aPOOR LAD (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen).....	O. Bell	9 0
aSANDINO (Mr. D. M. Gant).....	W. P. Lowe	8 7
PEACE PACT (Mr. G. Gilbey).....	C. Chapman	8 7
ADVANCER (Mr. F. E. Wilson).....	Swift	8 7
SUPER-HEAVY (Mr. F. Wright).....	Rolfson	8 7
GASHMU (Mr. J. Austen).....	C. Waugh	8 4
NO FEAR (Mr. K. G. de Mestre).....	De Mestre	8 3
SERENEES (12lb. ex.) (Colonel B. Fletcher)	H. Lowe	8 1
aLIFEGUARD (Mr. A. E. Cox).....	Lawson	8 0
aLINGERIE (Mr. C. Brown).....	Leach	8 0
aFRIAR TUCK (Lord Derby).....	Frank Butters	7 13
aCASTELLO (Captain J. Feilden).....	O. Bell	7 13
JOAN HACK (Lord Durham).....	Dundas	7 11
SARAFAN (Major H. T. Barclay).....	J. Cannon	7 10
GLEN GOWAN (Mr. D. L. Wilson).....	Leach, jun.	7 10
aPENNANT (Mr. H. Peel).....	Earl	7 10
FLYING CLOUD (Mr. H. Pullitzer).....	S. Darling	7 10
PIXIE (Sir C. Hyde).....	Scobie	7 9
BOTANY BAY (Lord Derby).....	Frank Butters	7 9
aMR. BERTRAM (Mr. J. Jarvis).....	J. Jarvis	7 9
CYNOSURE (Mr. A. de Rothschild).....	Watson	7 9
CLUNY (Lord Rosebery).....	J. Jarvis	7 8
aLORD O' BURNS (Mr. J. Sendir).....	M. Hartigan	7 8
aCALVADOS (Sir A. Bailey).....	C. E. Day	7 7
aSTORMY (Lord Sefton).....	Prince	7 7
aDARK LEGEND (Sir W. Cooke).....	Read	7 7
BELLATRACE (Mr. J. A. Hird).....	R. W. Colling	7 7
aEMOLIN (Mr. F. Pratt).....	Pratt	7 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

POOR LAD, H. Wragg; SANDINO, C. Elliott; PEACE PACT, W. Wells; GASHMU, —; SERENEES, Whittaker; SUPERHEAVY, —; LIFEGUARD, G. Richards; PRIAR TUCK, T. Weston; CASTELLO or NERSSUNO, H. Wragg; FLYING CALL, —; PIXIE or LINGERIE, F. Fox; MR. BERTRAM or CLUNY, T. Lowrey; CALVADOS, H. Richards; CALVADOS, Dines; STORMY, K. Robertson; DARK LIGHT, H. Packham; EMOLIN, A. Burns.

3.30.—The SUTTON PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
EAGLERAY (Mr. S. W. Beer).....	Leach, jun.	9 0
aJANE MEET (c. by Madeo (Sir W. Cooke)	Read	9 0
GAMADON (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Crawford)	Crawford	9 0
aLADY KITTY (c. by Vencedor (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan).....	M. Hartigan	9 0
BACK ISLE (Mr. J. E. Jones).....	Barthropp	9 0
ABINARIA (c. by Orb (Mr. H. Hunt).....	H. Leader	9 0
DUSKY TROUBADOUR (Mr. T. Walls).....	Walls	9 0
RMC (Major Marshall).....	De Mestre	9 0
GIFT HORSE (Mr. G. Hyde).....	Scobie	9 0
LIMERICK (Mr. W. Sykes).....	Beltrip	9 0
ST VOILA (Sir R. Brooke).....	O. Bell	8 11
LYNE WITH F. (c. by Abbots Trace (Mrs. G. Brocklebank).....	Butters	8 11
aMAY MOR G. (c. by Zodiac (Mr. H. J. Brunton)	Hudson	8 11
PRINCIPESSA (Mr. Frank Butters).....	Butters	8 11
TAFFETA F. (by Tournament (Mr. C. B. O. Clarke)	Barthropp	8 11
LAND-GIRL F. (by Poltava (Miss Cory Wright)	Leach, jun.	8 11
LEGAL TENDER (Mr. A. E. Cox).....	Lawson	8 11
aHUSSY (Mr. D. Crossman).....	Pope	8 11
aJUSTAIN (Mr. T. Tinsley).....	C. Darling	8 11
MAIDS DRU (t the late Lord Dewar)	F. Darling	8 11
LYRIC (Mr. E. Heath).....	C. Morris	8 11
DAY BREAK (Mr. R. Wyndham).....	R. W. Colling	8 11
WATCHLIGHT (Mr. H. J. Joel).....	C. Chapman	8 11
KNOCK O' MOSS (Sir C. McLeod).....	Higgs	8 11
DON PAT (Mr. J. A. Macomber).....	S. Donoghue	8 11
ENTHUSIAST (Mr. F. Rhodes).....	F. Rhodes	8 11
IRENA F. (by Heverswood (Sir L. Richardson)	G. Sadler	8 11
aCAREFUL SAILOR (Mr. E. Robson).....	Tabor	8 11
PHRYNE (Mr. A. de Rothschild).....	Watson	8 11
QUEEN OF MARS (Mr. J. B. Rowson)	Douglas-Pennant	8 11
VICA (Mr. A. Sayile).....	J. Beary	8 11
HAMPWORTH (Mrs. Sharto).....	J. Jarvis	8 11
aYELLOW DUN (Mr. J. Barker).....	T. Cannon	8 11
MONZIE (Mr. Friend Sykes).....	Morris	8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

IRISH MIST COLT, F. Fox; LADY KITTY COLT, G. Richards; DUSKY TROUBADOUR, M. Wing; PRINCIPESSA, T. Weston; HUSSY, R. Jones; THE PARSON II., H. Beasley; CAREFUL SAILOR, R. Dick; QUEEN OF MARS, C. Ray; HAMPWORTH, H. Jellis; YELLOW DUN, J. Sirett; MAY MOR GELDING, —.

4.0.—The PACKINGTON HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
TOMMY ATKINS (Mr. W. T. Sears)	Leach, jun.	4	8 12
TO YOU (10lb. ex.) (Mr. J. Shepherd)	De Mestre	4	8 12
TREMOLINO (Mr. A. Faison).....	William Griggs	4	8 12
VANOC (Mr. J. Hamer).....	Carr	4	8 12
aGARELOCH (Captain H. Lockett).....	J. Jarvis	4	7 13
SOLVENT (10lb. ex.) (Mr. R. H. A. Greenall)	Rimell	3	7 11
CAMACHA (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen).....	O. Bell	3	7 9
BULWARK (Sir V. Sassoon).....	C. Waugh	3	7 9
JARNICK (Mr. O. W. Nicholson).....	Fred Butters	4	7 8
PENGAMUS (Mr. H. Boulton).....	C. Bullock	4	7 8
aMISS AVARICE (Captain L. Montagu)	F. Hartigan	4	7 7
LUCIUS (Mr. G. Kock de Gozzynd)	J. Cannon	3	7 7
GOSSYANA (Mr. J. Robinson).....	Barling	4	7 7
aSERAGEVO (Mr. D. M. Gant).....	W. P. Lowe	4	7 7
SQUARE BUD (Mr. W. Bailey).....	F. Smith	4	7 0
aJUNE CLOVER (Captain J. Rayson)	C. Chapman	4	7 0
aFRANCONI (Mr. J. Braime).....	Braime	4	7 0
aHEATH LODGE (Mr. H. J. Brunton)	E. Pigott	5	7 0
YUKON (Mr. E. C. Nolan).....	Bickley	5	7 0
LAUGHTER LAD (Mr. J. Boulton)	Bulbeck	3	7 0
aFALLEN ANGEL (Mr. K. R. Carson)	Peel-Yates	3	7 0
CHICKWEED (Mr. C. B. O. Clarke)	Barthropp	3	7 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TREMOLINO, E. Perryman; GARELOCH or JUNE CLOVER, T. Lowrey; CAMACHA, Whitaker; SOLVENT or SERAGEVO, Dines; PENGAMUS, P. Evans; MISS AVARICE, J. Dines; LUCIUS, J. Simpson; SERAGEVO, J. Sirett; SQUARE BUD, Hurley; HEATH LODGE, Whittaker; YUKON, —; FALLEN ANGEL, R. Rock; FRANCONI, —.

4.25.—The RUGELEY SWEEPSTAKES of 2 sovs. each with 150 sovs. added. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
CHERRY KING (Mr. W. Murray).....	Cottrill	5	10 3
ENDYMION (Sir H. FitzHerbert).....	Clement	5	8 11
POTOOROO (Sir Berkeley Sheffield).....	Higgs	4	8 4
STAFFA (Sir C. McLeod).....	Hiess	4	8 4
SPANISH FLOWER (Mr. J. B. Porter).....	McCallen	4	8 3
CASTENDARRIS (Mr. Dixon).....	Beard	4	8 3
aDIOLITE (Sir Hugo Hirst).....	Templeman	4	8 3
aMAID OF EARLEY (Sir Hugo Hirst).....	Templeman	4	8 3
GOOD SIR (Mr. Hyde).....	Scobie	3	8 0
GENTILITY (Lady Mess).....	Pease	3	8 0
WELWYN (Mr. J. Phillips).....	C. Leader	3	7 11
SENATOR (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender)	Gilpin	3	7 0
LANDINI (Lady Bradford).....	Hammett	3	6 11
COLLODIAN (Mr. C. J. T. Clift).....	Beatty	3	6 11
HEPPLEWHITE (Sir W. Cooke).....	Read	3	6 11
FLAMING SUN (Colonel B. FitzGerald)	H. Lowe	3	6 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DIOLITE, C. Ray; MAID OF EARLEY, S. Smith; ENDYMION, T. Barber.

NEWCASTLE PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The KILLINGWORTH STAKES of 4 sovs. each, 2 sovs. forfeit, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
aBACKWARD GLANCE (Mr. M. Markham)	Barling	9 1
aTROJAN (Mr. C. B. Barry).....	Peacock	8 12
CARNMORE (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving)	E. Armstrong	8 12
GAY FACE (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving)	E. Armstrong	8 12
FERRY SKIPPER (Mr. F. H. Rowcher)	J. Rewcastle	8 12
aRIDDLESTROKE (Mr. F. Deuchar)	F. Armstrong	8 12
FULL MEASURE (Sir L. Green)	R. Armstrong	8 12
SERENE FLAME (Mr. A. K. McKinlay)	Elsey	8 12
FORMOSA (Mr. F. L. C. Plummer)	Hammett	8 12
aHALF AND HALF (Mr. W. de Selincourt)	Scott	8 12
aWOOLMET (Mr. R. Lumsden).....	Bazley	8 12
aCHIQUITA (Captain H. F. Thomas)	R. J. Colling	8 12
TUDOR ROSE (Mr. E. Barthropp)	Barthropp	8 9
COLLEEN WOOD (Brigadier-General Sir Lofius Bates).....	J. Renwick	8 9
aSCOOGGINS (late f by Spion Kop—Flo Desmond) (Mr. J. C. Curl).....	Reader	8 9
COLLINA (Mr. T. Davidson).....	F. Day	8 9
AVONWOOD (Mr. F. C. Nolan).....	R. J. Colling	8 9
HAYMARKET (Mr. W. J. Peck).....	Bazley	8 9
HIGHLAND FLING (Sir J. Sassoon).....	Wishart	8 9
aBISCHOFF (Sir H. de Trafford).....	Boyd-Rochfort	8 9
aTRUE COURT (Mr. A. S. Wilson).....	Storie	8 9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BACKWARD GLANCE, J. Leach; TROJAN, H. Whitehouse; RIDDLESTROKE, C. Brown; SERENE FLAME, C. Caldwell; HALF AND HALF, J. Fox; CHIQUITA, E. Beasley; RENCOMBE, W. Nevett; MISCHIEF, J. Childs; TRUE COURT, J. Thwaites; WOOLMET, —.

2.0.—The BRUNTON SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
LADY CAROLINE C. by Carpathus (Mrs. R. Don)	Thompson	8 9
aBEGGARMAN (Captain C. F. Elsey).....	Elsey	8 9
FONTAINE FRANCAISE C., by Prince Eugene (Mr. H. L. Latster).....	Green	8 9
aLA FERRANDIERE C. by Craig-an-Eran (Sir L. Parkinson).....	C. Armstrong	8 9
aLADY POWERSTOWN C. by Greek Bachelor (Captain H. F. Thomas) (Mr. John Porter).....	McGuigan	8 9
DRESSWOOD (Mr. W. J. Bellerby).....	Bellerby	8 6
aMARIONETTE (Captain H. F. Thomas)	R. J. Colling	8 6
aBIJOU (Colonel B. C. Fairfax).....	Bellerby	8 6
a BOLD JEAN (Mrs. R. Kaye).....	D. Taylor	8 6
aCALICO (Mr. A. E. McKinlay).....	Elsey	8 6
aCHARIOT (Mr. W. J. Peck).....	Bazley	8 6
aFURBELOW (Mr. A. de Rothschild).....	Watson	8 6
aMARIONETTE (Captain H. F. Thomas)	R. J. Colling	8 6
aTURBETH (Mr. P. Thrale).....	Thrale	8 6
NUN MONKTON C. by Silver Hand (Captain A. S. Wilson).....	Storie	8 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LADY CAROLINE COLT, Wadsworth; BEGGARMAN, —; LA FERRANDIERE COLT, C. Brown; LADY POWERSTOWN GELDING, McGuigan; BIJOU, —; BOLD JEAN, J. Taylor; CHARIOT, J. Thwaites; FURBELOW, J. Leach; MARIONETTE, E. Beasley; TURBETH, S. Wragg.

2.30.—The GOSFORTH PARK HANDICAP, a plate of 250 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Seven furlongs.

	St	lb
aCAPTAIN KING (Mrs. Fairfax).....	Bellerby	8 8
aAUTUMN TINTS (Mr. W. J. Peck).....	Bazley	8 8
a MERIPACE (Mr. F. S. Jopling).....	Peacock	7 11
aDANCING TOY (Mr. A. E. McKinlay).....	Elsey	7 9
a INVINO (Brigadier-General G. Cheape)	G. Armstrong	7 7
aARCHIL (Mr. N. Field).....	F. Armstrong	7 5
aCRYSTOLA (Captain A. S. Wilson).....	Storie	7 5
aFAUNY DAW (Mr. R. J. Colling).....	R. J. Colling	7 5
RED LAIRD (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving).....	E. Armstrong	7 4
TYNE (Mr. F. Straker).....	Peacock	7 3
ROYAL COUNTESS (Mr. T. Green).....	T. Green	7 3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CAPTAIN KING, —; AUTUMN TINTS, J. Thwaites; MERIPACE, W. Nevett; DANCING TOY, J. Caldwell; INVINO, C. Brown; ARCHIL, —; FOY; EPISTOLA, A. Richardson; TYNE, A. Roberts; ROYAL COUNTESS, —; FANNY DAW, —.

3.0.—The JESMOND WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a furlong.

	Yrs	st	lb
aCULZEAN (Mr. M. McLean).....	McGuigan	4	9 7
PROHIBITION (Mr. W. J. Peck).....	Bazley	4	8 8
WESTCOURT (Mr. J. Benson).....	Elsey	5	8 8
aHIDALGO II. (Mr. T. B. Watson).....	Easterby	5	8 8
aCAVATINA (Mr. J. McCall).....	H. Wragg	4	8 4
aWINKER (Mr. E. C. Sykes).....	Reader	5	8 3
a WEE-FEE-FU (Lord Lonsdale).....	R. Armstrong	5	8 2
aCOMPOSER (Mr. T. Tinsley).....	C. Darling	5	8 2
aKALEPOT (Mr. T. Davidson).....	G. Armstrong	3	7 12
LION AID (Mr. I. Isaacs).....	Botterill	4	7 8

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CULZEAN, McGuigan; HIDALGO II., W. Stephenson; WOOLMET, Bazley; WEE-FEE-FU, Richardson; SERENE GIRL, —; KALEPOT, C. Brown; LATTRAM WHIN, —.

3.30.—The MELDON SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
a WHINPARK (Mrs. R. Don).....	Thomson	5

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

POINT-TO-POINT MEETINGS

THE VINE

The Vine Hunt held their Point-to-Point meeting at Far Down, Hannington, near Kingsclere, yesterday, when the results were :—

VINE HUNT SUBSCRIBERS' RACE.—Mr. W. Peebles's CHRISTMAS DOLLY (Mr. R. Mount), 1; Major R. Gordon's DILLS AMIGO (Owner), 2; Mr. M. Hastings' POTSEM (Lieutenant Hall), 3. — —

ADJACENT HUNTS (MAIDEN) RACE.—Mr. W. Woolland's RAYDON (Mr. Russell), 1; Mr. J. C. Allsworth's WILLIAM (Owner), 2; Mr. C. F. Wintour's LOTTERY (Mr. Tilney), 3.

ADJACENT HUNTS LADIES' RACE.—Mr. H. Knight's STARLIGHT XXIII. (Miss Elliott), 1; Captain T. N. Crane's THE NUN (Mrs. H. H. Crane), 2. Only two finished.

NOMINATION (OPEN) RACE.—Captain E. D. Callander's BACHELOR BOY III. (Mr. de Havilland), 1; Mr. Crosthwaite's GAY GRIG (Owner), 2; Captain J. R. Scott's MAJOR GENERAL MAC (Owner), 3; Sir William Bland's SPRING GATE (Mr. R. Mount) passed the post half a head in front of Bachelor Boy III., but an objection on the ground of boring was upheld.

VINE HUNT FARMERS' RACE FOR LADIES' PURSE.—Mr. E. Mundy's DANDY BOY (Owner), 1; Mr. Henry Wilson's CHIBIABOS (Owner), 2.

ADJACENT HUNTS FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. R. Thacker's BILLY EASY (Mr. R. Mount), 1; Mr. A. J. Summers's WAVERLEY (Mr. Russell), 2.

EAST CORNWALL

The East Cornwall Hunt Point-to-Point Races were held at Taradon, near Liskeard. A feature of the afternoon was the riding of Mr. N. J. Hambley, who had the winning mount in three successive races.

The results were :—

ADJACENT HUNTS RACE.—Mr. A. C. Hext's PARK EYTON (Owner), 1; Mr. A. J. Jackman's SHAMROCK (Owner), 2. Three ran; only two finished.

SUBSCRIBERS' RACE.—Mr. S. Bettes's TIM (Captain Boyd), 1; Major Eddi's WOODBINE (Mr. Archer), 2; Mr. W. Hawk's STEPHEN (Owner), 3. Four ran.

ADJACENT HUNTS PONY RACE.—Mr. W. F. Lindsell's PIREFLY (Mr. N. J. Hambley), 1; Mr. R. McKay's GRASSHOPPER (Mr. A. C. Hext), 2; Miss I. Russell's GAIETY (Mr. D. Moore), 3. Eight ran.

OPEN NOMINATION MAIDEN RACE.—Mr. J. T. Rodden's N. J. Hambley), 1; Mr. W. Archer's PIPECLAY (Owner), 2; Mrs. Vinson-Thomas's LYNDRIDGE TAFFY (Mr. S. Drew), 3. Seven ran.

FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. M. J. Furman's THE PEDLAR (Mr. N. J. Hambley), 1; Mr. W. Hawk's STEPHEN (Owner), 2; Mr. C. Rossiter's LEATHER (Mr. N. C. Smeeth), 3. Six ran.

CARDIFF RESULTS

1.30 (1.31).—The STEWARDS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles and about 100 yards.

ITALIAN SUMMER, b g. by Rising Glass—Carini (Mrs. R. D. Cohen), aged, 12st. 2lb.
R. C. Brown 1

THE SHERIFF, b g. by Bachelor's Hope—Pauline Chase (Mr. W. Parsonage), aged, 11st. 13lb.
W. Stott 2

Also ran:—Cairbre (Col. M. Lindsay), aged, 10st. 5lb. (G. Bowden); Rathury (Major H. E. Lyons), aged, 10st. (D. Morgan).

(Winner trained by Powell, at Aldbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst The Sheriff, 2 to 1 Italian Summer, 6 to 1 Rathory, 100 to 8 agst Cairbre.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win (each unit represents 2s. stake). —Win dividend, 7s. 9d. Total win pool, 3,425 units. Won by half a length.

2.0 (2.2).—The COTTRELL HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

WEASEL, b g. by Marten—Kirka (Sir F. Towle), 4 yrs. 10st. 5lb.
T. Griffiths 1

NONN, b h. by The Visier—Binky (Mr. M. Steedman), 5 yrs. 11st. 7lb.
R. Gough 2

CYLINDRICAL, b f. by Noblesse Oblige—Sundial (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), 4 yrs. 10st. 2lb.
J. Duggan 3

Also ran:—Buckra (Mr. T. Last), 5 yrs. 11st. 7lb. (W. Stott); St. Brides (Colonel W. Williams), aged, 11st. 2lb. (C. Boulton); Tetriptpe (Mr. M. E. Williams), 5 yrs. 11st. (Mr. R. Morel).

(Winner trained by E. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Buckra, 5 to 2 Weasel, 4 to 1 Nonn, 10 to 1 Cylindrical, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,120 units; total place pool, 1,308 units.

Won by three lengths; six lengths separated second and third.

2.30 (2.34).—The WELSH HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. 2 miles.

GAINSHARP, b g. by Gainsborough—Harpsichord (Baron F. de Tuyll), 6 yrs. 12st. 7. Cullinan 1

OSPRAY, b g. by Periosteum—Suaray (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), aged, 11st. 2lb.
W. Stott 2

(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

STARTING PRICE.—5 to 2 on Gainsharp.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 3,353 units.

Won by two lengths.

3.0 (3.2).—The EASTER HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles and three furlongs.

BLACK SEA, bl m. by Soclouque—Waveita (Mr. D. D. Stewart), 6 yrs. 10st. 10lb. .....Owner 1

PISHOUDE, gr g. by Milesian—Red Linnet (Baron F. de Tuyll), 6 yrs. 11st. 12lb.
T. Cullinan 2

PONGO, b g. by Decision—Louvier's Queen (Mrs. C. Jones), aged, 10st. 10lb. .....E. Foster 3

Also ran:—Breconian (Sir D. Llewellyn), aged, 11st. 12lb. (G. Bowden); Cease Fire (Captain J. W. Bridges), aged, 11st. 5lb. (R. Clark); Fiddle Fin (Mr. E. C. Cottrell), aged, 11st. 2lb. (W. Stott); Attempt (Mr. C. Williams), aged, 11st. 1lb. (D. Morgan).

(Winner trained by owner)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Pishogue, 4 to 1 each Fiddle Fin and Attempt, 7 to 1 Breconian, 8 to 1 Cease Fire, 10 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 28s. 9d.; places, 7s. 9d., 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,051 units; total place pool, 2,186 units.

Won by four lengths; a similar distance separated second and third.

3.30 (3.37).—The GLANELY NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles and 50 yards.

ALPINE HUT, ch g. by Mountaineer—Little Haven (Mr. D. Thomas), 5 yrs. 10st. 13lb.
Mr. F. Walwyn 1

HER LAST, br g. by He—Bulmer (Mr. V. T. Thompson), 6 yrs. 11st. 13lb. .....T. Cullinan 2

BEN BAWN, br g. by Craig an Eran—Colleen Bawn (Mr. R. W. Sharples), 4 yrs. 10st. ..D. Morgan 3

Also ran:—Sir Jasper (Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham), aged, 12st. 6lb. (W. Stott); Burley Adelia (Mr. S. S. Gaisford), 5 yrs. 11st. 6lb. (E. Foster); South Era (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 4 yrs. 10st. (D. Connors).

(Winner trained by MacColl, at Westbury)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Sir Jasper, 3 to 1 each Her Last and South Era, 10 to 1 each Alpine Hut and Ben Bawn, 100 to 8 agst Burley Adelia.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 23s. 3d.; places, 9s. 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,501 units; total place pool, 2,486 units.

Won by a length; a length and a half separated second and third.

4.0 (4.3).—The WINDSOR NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

KINGSFORD, ch g. by Dairy Bridge—High Jinks (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 12st. .....Mr. Sclater 1

MASTER BILLIE, b g. by William Rufus—Octoclide (Mr. W. Parsonage), aged, 11st. Mr. A. Cottrill 2

STRONG ONE, ch g. by Giant—Melete (Mr. A. C. Bostwick), aged, 11st. 10lb. .....Owner 3

Also ran:—Aquinas (Mr. J. D. Robert's), aged, 11st. (Mr. D. A. Jackson); Tenacerus (Mr. T. Luff), aged, 10st. 11lb. (Mr. R. Rothschild).

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 on Kingsford, 6 to 1 agst Strong One, 7 to 1 Master Billie, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s.; places, 3s. 4s. Total win pool, 3,215 units; total place pool, 1,334 units.

Won by 10 lengths; a similar distance separated second and third.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

EPSOM DERBY STAKES.—Hurry Up II. at 9 a.m. yesterday.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—Latchford and Silver Dollar at 9 a.m. yesterday.

HYDE PARK STAKES, EPSOM.—Pescarina.

QUORN HUNT MEETING AND CADBY ENGAGEMENTS.—Sir Shaun.

CARDIFF ENGAGEMENTS.—Sans Blague.

TOWCESTER, WIDCANTON, AND QUORN HUNT MEETING ENGAGEMENTS.—Middle Ages.

WEST OF SCOTLAND STEEPLECHASE, BOGSIDE.—Curtain Raiser.

TAMWORTH SELLING HANDICAP, BIRMINGHAM.—Tutbury, Mudlark.

WETHERBY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Bungalow.

CAXTON TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE, NEWMARKET.—La Fontaine.

CHELMSFORD.

GRANBY STAKES, NEWMARKET.—Lone Isle.

MAIDEN THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKES, NEWMARKET.—Derrybrora.

KILLINGWORTH STAKES, NEWCASTLE.—Finlay Creek 8lb.

CATTERICK ENGAGEMENTS.—Rhyolite. St. Fagans, Chips.

ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS.—Cross Keys. Prince Leonard.

MONTAGU HANDICAP HURDLE, WETHERBY.—Knud.

PACKINGTON HANDICAP, BIRMINGHAM.—Pendventure.

EARL OF CHESTER'S WELTER HANDICAP, CHESTER.—Sawston.

GROVE HANDICAP, CATTERICK.—Spey Royal.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. J. DAY KINDALL'S NAME.—Loch Garry.

WARWICKSHIRE HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—Irish Cheddar.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Stalemate, Covenden, St. Tugnut, Queen of Roses, Green Charm, Windchester, Daryn Rance, Silver Cloud, Middle Watch. Dawn Wind colt C 7th.

SPEEDWAY RACING

Coventry and Leicester met in the first of the season's Southern Speedway League matches on the Brandon Speedway, Coventry, yesterday, when Coventry won by 34 points to 19.

A match between South London and North London at Wimbledon was won by the South by 29 points to 25. The result depended on the ninth and final heat, which Blakeborough won for the South.

At West Ham there was a "big 12-point race." Each rider raced three times and besides points awarded to the first, second, and third in each heat, bonus points were awarded for speeds higher than 38 m.p.h. Ormston and Cantwell each won all their heats, but Ormston got first place, having six bonus points against Cantwell's five.

Two meetings were held at High Beech. In the morning Barnett and Dallison made two attempts to set up a record for one lap and both did 18sec. (42·04 m.p.h.) in the second attempt. That new record was beaten by Bishop later when he covered a lap at 42·52 m.p.h., but as it was not announced beforehand it will not count.

At the Crystal Palace, Sharp, the captain of the local team, improved his own record for one lap, made a new record for four laps, won the Crystal Palace Handicap and the Belt Scratch race, and finished second in the final of the Big Six Match. His new record for a lap is 25sec. (36.75 m.p.h.) and for four laps 87 4-5 sec (41.95 m.p.h.).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ARMY CUP FINAL

The 1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Shorncliffe) won the Army Football Association Challenge Cup, for the first time in their history, at Aldershot yesterday, when they beat the 2nd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (Colchester) in the final round by three goals to two. The Duke of Gloucester watched the game and presented the Cup and medals to the teams at the conclusion.

The Rifle Brigade were a little unlucky to lose, for up to half-time they were definitely the better team, and it was only some magnificent work by Company Sergeant-Major Nicklin, the winners' goalkeeper, that prevented them scoring half a dozen goals. The Rifle Brigade played fast, clever football; they kept the ball on the ground, too, and the forwards were responsible for several good movements that deserved success. The Sherwood Foresters, who were, taken man for man, considerably taller than their opponents and therefore content to keep the ball in the air, relied more on long passes out to the wing. Corporal Allen, on the left, was particularly dangerous when he broke away, and he scored a fine goal to put his side ahead for the second time. Lance-Corporal Hopewell, at centre half-back, got through an immense amount of work, and he, with Nicklin, must take a lot of credit for the Sherwood Foresters' success.

Both teams were rather nervy at the beginning, and there were a number of miskicks before the Sherwood Foresters took the lead after seven minutes' play. Craggs had given away a corner in making a good save, and Allen took the kick so well that Parr was able to score easily. Once the Rifle Brigade had recovered from this early shock they applied tremendous pressure on the Sherwood Foresters' goal, and, except for occasional bursts by their opponents, they kept up the attack until half-time. Nicklin made a number of brilliant saves, but three times he was fortunate enough to hear the ball crash against the crossbar when Howe had shot, and the goalposts also came to his assistance. Eventually the Rifle Brigade got the goal they deserved, but it came as something of an anti-climax after so much good play. Ward was provided with the ball when he was standing unmarked near the goal, but he shot so badly that the ball went across the goalmouth. Fry, however, put out a foot, and the goalkeeper had no chance of saving. Allen regained the lead for the winners after cutting in and beating several opponents, but the Rifle Brigade again fought back and drew level just before the interval. Graham sent a nice pass down the middle of the field, and Fry scored with a great shot, the goalkeeper touching the ball, but being quite unable to stop it.

After half-time play became rather ragged, and the winners, doing better than they had done at the beginning, had as much of the game as their opponents. Both goalkeepers had dangerous shots with which to deal, but each was so steady that no further goals were scored until there was less than a quarter of an hour left for play. Then, just as it seemed likely that extra time would be necessary, Potts brought down McPhun unfairly in the penalty area, and the centre forward scored what proved to be the winning goal from the penalty spot. This was rather an unfortunate ending to a game that had been hard, fast, and clean throughout, and, although the referee had no alternative but to award a penalty, it looked as if Potts's infringement was due more to overeagerness than anything else. The Rifle Brigade had one or two chances of saving the game before the end, but their shooting was weak and they could not score. It was pleasant to see that no appeals were made to the referee at any time and that each trainer was called on only once—on each occasion when a man was completely knocked-out.

The teams were :—

1ST BATTALION, SHERWOOD FORESTERS.—Company Sergeant-Major C. F. Nicklin, goal; Private A. Cook and Lance-Corporal J. Baugh, backs; Lance-Sergeant R. H. Blohm, Lance-Corporal H. Hopewell, and Private A. Heppinstall, half-backs; Lance-Corporal H. Parr, Corporal A. Whittle, Lance-Sergeant W. McPhun, Private A. Goodley, and Corporal D. Allen, forwards.

2ND BATTALION, THE RIFLE BRIGADE.—Bugler E. Craggs, goal; Rifleman J. Potts and Rifleman A. Weatherhead, backs; Corporal C. W. Graham, Corporal W. Garrett, and Colour Sergeant E. Isherwood, half-backs; Rifleman G. Bassett, Rifleman H. Howe, Colour Sergeant F. Fry, Rifleman H. Hunt, and Bandsman F. Ward, forwards.

LEAGUE NOTES

Two definite results came from the League matches played yesterday. Blackpool, in the Second Division, made themselves secure of promotion to the First, and Plymouth Argyle in the Southern Section of the Third made themselves certain of promotion to the Second.

By their second victory over Oldham Athletic during the week-end Blackpool secured a lead of four points over their nearest rivals, Chelsea, who were beaten at Bristol and thus lost a good chance of getting a greater lead over Oldham than one point. Chelsea by winning their two remaining matches over Preston North End and Bury might equal Blackpool in points, but they have a much poorer goal average. Oldham, like Chelsea, have two matches to play away from home, and the struggle for the second place and promotion to the First Division will now lie between these two. Blackpool will thus enter the First Division next season for the first time.

Plymouth Argyle have played in the League since the season 1920-21. They then finished in the eleventh place. In the following year they just failed to win the top place, as Southampton beat them on goal average. For the five years following they were in the second place, and three years ago they were third. Twice they lost only by a single point. Last year Charlton Athletic beat Crystal Palace on goal average, and Plymouth Argyle were then fourth, only two points behind.

In the First Division Sheffield Wednesday were beaten by Derby County. The two meet again at Sheffield to-day, and if Sheffield Wednesday win they will then be assured of the Championship for the second year in succession. At the other end of the table Newcastle United gained a valuable point in their match with Liverpool and thus go above Burnley and Sheffield United to be equal with Middlesbrough, who were beaten by Blackburn Rovers. The other teams at the foot did not play yesterday.

AMATEUR RESULTS

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
*Enfield	6	Chesham	2
*Bromley	7	Southall	1
*Redhill	3	Barnet	0

LONDON LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

Grays Athletic	4	*Bostall Heath	0
Tooting Town	2	*Carshalton Athletic	0
*Dagenham Town	2	Erith and Belvedere	2
*Epsom Town	4	Beckenham	2
Chelmsford	2	*Romford	2
*Walthamstow Grange	1	Cray Wanderers	0
Ditcham Wanderers	2	*Whyteleafe Albion	0

SECOND DIVISION

*Brentwood Mental Hospital	5	Standard Telephones	2
*Chelmsford	3	Romford	1

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*Brentwood and Warley	3	Wood Green	0
*Colchester Town	4	Lyons Club	0
*Egham	0	Metropolitan Police	0
*Hayes	4	Staines Town	1

DIVISION ONE

*Cowley	3	Polytechnic	1
Watford Old Boys	4	*Berkhamsted Town	1
*Eastbourne Comrades	7	Leighton United	0
*Hitchin Town	7	Leagrave and District	1
Hounslow	7	*Windsor and Eton	1

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP FINAL

Hayward's Sports	2	Wealdstone	2

(On Hampstead F.C. ground)

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP FINAL

Slough	1	Maidenhead United	1

(At High Wycombe)

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

*Eastbourne	4	Aquarius	3
*Hastings and St. Leonards	5	Kew Association	0

HERTS SENIOR CUP FINAL

*Leavesden Mental Hospital	3	Apsley	2

MIDDLESEX MID-WEEK CUP FINAL

Colney Hatch Mental Hospital	4	Ealing Wednesday	2

(On Wealdstone F.C. Ground)

SURREY INTERMEDIATE CUP FINAL

Epsom Town Reserves	3	Farnham Town	2

(At Woking)

* Home Team

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Birmingham (2.0), Newcastle (1.30), Manchester (2.30), Cardiff (1.30).

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—See Fixture List.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—See Fixture List.

LAWN TENNIS.—West Side (Ealing), North London, South Croydon tournaments.

ETON FIVES.—Schools' Handicap.

BILLIARDS.—Professional Championship: Newman v. Inman. Thurston's Hall (3.0 and 8.0 p.m.).

RESULTS AND TABLES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
Portsmouth (Ellson)	1	*Aston Villa	0
*Derby County (Robson, Barclay 2)	4	Sheffield Wednesday (Hooper)	1
*Leicester City (Adcock 2, Lochhead, Hine, Barry, Chandler)	6	Arsenal (Bastin 2, Halliday 4)	6
*Liverpool	0	Newcastle United	0
*Manchester City (Ridding, Tait 3)	4	Leeds United (Keetley)	1
Blackburn Rovers (Cunliffe 2, Bourton, Hutton)	4	*Middlesbrough (Warren, Camsell)	2
*Sunderland (Gallacher 2, Clunas, Gurney)	4	Bolton Wanderers (McKay)	1
*Wolverhampton Wanderers (Richards, Hartill)	2	Stoke City (Kirkham)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	37	22	7	8	88	50	51
Derby County	39	20	8	11	82	60	48
Manchester City	39	19	8	12	87	72	46
Aston Villa	40	20	5	15	86	78	45
Leicester City	41	17	9	15	86	87	43
Blackburn Rovers	40	18	6	16	97	92	42
Huddersfield Town	39	17	8	14	60	64	42
Leeds United	39	18	5	16	75	60	41
West Ham United	40	18	5	17	83	76	41
Liverpool	41	16	9	16	63	78	41
Arsenal	40	14	11	15	76	61	39
Bolton Wanderers	41	15	9	17	73	71	39
Sunderland	38	16	7	15	70	72	39
Birmingham	38	15	8	15	63	57	38
Portsmouth	40	15	8	17	65	61	38
Manchester United	39	15	7	17	63	78	37
Middlesbrough	40	15	5	20	78	82	35
Newcastle United	40	14	7	19	60	89	35
Sheffield United	40	14	6	20	84	92	34
Burnley	41	13	8	20	73	95	34
Grimsby Town	39	13	7	19	70	88	33
Everton	39	9	11	19	71	88	29

SECOND DIVISION

Millwall (Munro, Readman)	2	*Barnsley (Eaton)	1
*Bradford City (Barkas, Cochrane)	2	Hull City (Duncan)	1
*Bristol City (Williams 2)	2	Chelsea (Irving)	1
Bury (Vernon 2)	2	*Nottingham Forest (Heslop)	1
Blackpool (Hampson, Oxberry)	2	*Oldham Athletic (Worrall)	1
*Reading (Oswald, Hunter)	2	Cardiff City	0
*Southampton (Mackie, Arnold)	2	Bradford (Davis, Harwood)	2
*Swansea Town (Armand 2)	2	Charlton Athletic	0
*West Bromwich Albion (Cookson, Wood, Reddish, own goal, Glidden)	4	Tottenham Hotspur (Finch, own goal, Osborne, Harper)	3
*Wolverhampton Wanderers (Richards, Hartill)	2	Stoke City (Kirkham)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Blackpool	40	27	3	10	98	64	57
Chelsea	40	21	11	8	72	44	53
Oldham Athletic	40	21	10	9	88	58	52
Bradford	39	18	10	11	80	65	46
Bury	39	20	5	14	74	61	45
Southampton	39	17	10	12	74	66	44
West Bromwich Albion	40	19	5	16	97	72	43
Cardiff City	41	17	8	16	56	58	42
Wolverhampton Wanderers	40	16	8	16	73	73	40
Nottingham Forest	40	13	14	13	54	65	40
Tottenham Hotspur	40	15	9	16	59	58	39
Stoke City	40	15	8	17	73	69	38
Charlton Athletic	40	13	11	16	54	59	37
Millwall	40	11	15	14	56	67	37
Swansea Town	41	13	9	19	54	61	35
Reading	41	12	11	18	54	66	35
Preston North End	39	13	8	17	59	76	34
Bradford City	40	11	12	17	57	75	34
Notts County	40	9	14	17	55	66	32
Barnsley	40	12	8	20	53	70	32
Hull City	38	12	7	19	54	75	31
Bristol City	39	11	8	20	54	80	30

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

*Brentford (W. Lane 3)	3	Queen's Park Rangers	0
Norwich City (Porter, Hunt 2)	3	*Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (Hayward, Bryce)	2
*Clapton Orient (Tricker 2, Edmonds)	3	Bristol Rovers	0
*Crystal Palace (Simpson 3, Clarke)	4	Luton Town (Bennie)	1
*Exeter City (Hemingway 4, Armfield, Mason)	6	Northampton Town (Weston 3, Sissons)	4
*Fulham (Hammond, Price, Avey)	3	Walsall (A. Walters, Roe)	2
Plymouth Argyle (Black 2)	2	*Newport County	0
*Southend United (Thomson, Hill, Pointon 3)	4	Gillingham	0
*Watford (Barnett 3, James)	4	Swindon Town (Weale)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Plymouth Argyle	39	28	8	3	94	33	64
Brentford	40	27	5	8	91	39	59
Brighton and Hove Albion	39	20	8	11	83	54	48
Queen's Park Rangers	40	19	9	12	78	67	47
Northampton Town	39	20	6	13	73	58	46
Coventry City	38	18	8	12	84	67	44
Norwich City	38	17	10	11	85	60	44
Fulham	39	17	10	12	80	78	44
Southend United	39	15	13	11	66	49	43
Crystal Palace	40	16	11	13	77	73	43
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	39	14	12	13	66	58	40
Clapton Orient	40	13	13	14	50	56	39
Luton Town	40	14	11	15	63	75	39
Watford	40	14	8	18	56	70	36
Exeter City	39	12	10	17	64	55	34
Swindon Town	40	12	12	16	67	81	34
Newport County	40	11	10	19	60	80	32
Walsall	38	12	6	20	67	74	30
Torquay United	39	9	10	20	60	88	28
Bristol Rovers	39	10	7	22	42	82	27
Gillingham	40	9	8	23	43	80	26
Merthyr Town	39	4	9	26	52	128	17

NORTHERN SECTION

South Shields (Mustard, Charlton)	2	*Accrington Stanley (Walton)	1
*Barrow (Lucas)	1	Crewe Alexandra	0
*Halifax Town (Gilchrist, Cooper, Hickman)	3	Chesterfield (Edmunds, Hunt)	2
Rochdale (Brown 2, Tippett 6)	8	*Hartlepools United (Padwell, Cape)	2
*Lincoln City (Maidment 3, Roberts 4, Kitching)	8	Tranmere Rovers	0
*Wigan Borough (Wolsby, Pearson)	2	Nelson	0
*Rotherham United (Orr)	1	Doncaster Rovers	0
Southport (Cowen, Twell)	2	*Wrexham (Bamford)	1
Port Vale (Griffiths 2)	2	*York City	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Port Vale	39	27	7	5	94	36	61
Stockport County	39	26	6	7	101	42	58
Chesterfield	40	21	6	13	73	52	48
Darlington	40	20	6	14	102	73	46
Lincoln City	40	15	14	11	77	58	44
York City	40	14	16	10	72	60	44
South Shields	40	17	9	14	70	70	43
Crewe Alexandra	39	17	8	14	81	61	42
Tranmere Rovers	40	16	9	15	81	79	41
Hartlepools United	40	15	11	14	72	73	41
New Brighton	40	16	8	16	66	72	40
Doncaster Rovers	40	15	9	16	82	64	39
Rochdale	39	15	7	16	83	86	39
Southport	39	13	12	14	76	72	38
Carlisle United	39	15	7	17	83	94	37
Accrington Stanley	40	14	7	19	81	78	35
Wigan Borough	41	13	7	21	60	83	33
Nelson	41	13	7	21	50	75	33
Wrexham	39	11	8	20	58	84	30
Rotherham United	40	11	8	21	66	106	30
Halifax Town	42	10	8	24	44	79	28
Barrow	41	11	5	25	41	96	27

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Clyde (Cunningham, Borland)	2	*Celtic	0
*Rangers (Brown, Marshall, Fleming)	3	Morton	0
Dundee (O'Hara, McNab)	2	*Kilmarnock	0
Motherwell (McMenemy 2, Stevenson, Ferrier)	4	Ayr United (Ferguson)	1

Leyton were beaten by the Club Athletique de Paris yesterday by two goals to none.—*Reuter.*

Dulwich Hamlet beat the Dueren Sports Club at Cologne yesterday by four goals to three.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Grimsby Town (3.0).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield Town v. Manchester United (3.15).
LEEDS.—Leeds United v. Manchester City (3.15).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield Wednesday v. Derby County (3.0).

SECOND DIVISION

BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Southampton (3.0).
NOTTINGHAM.—Notts County v. Preston North End (3.0).

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

COVENTRY.—Coventry City v. Brighton and Hove Albion (3.0).
MERTHYR.—Merthyr Town v. Torquay United.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton Town v. Exeter City (3.15).
NORWICH.—Norwich City v. Bournemouth Athletic (3.15).
WALSALL.—Walsall v. Fulham (3.0).

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION)

DARLINGTON.—Darlington v. Rochdale (3.0).
BIRKENHEAD.—Tranmere Rovers v. Chesterfield (3.15).

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

ENFIELD.—Enfield v. Wealdstone.
SOUTHALL.—Southall v. Uxbridge Town.

Catford brought their Easter tour in the West to a successful conclusion yesterday by beating Keynsham by 15 goals to two on the Wills Club ground at Durdham Down.

HOCKEY

SCARBOROUGH TOURNAMENT

The Scarborough tournament, in spite of the very bad weather on Saturday, has proved a great success, the games being very close throughout, with the exception of the game between England and Holland, which England won by nine goals to one.

On the whole the visiting sides were very successful, although the Pioneers, a Dutch side of reserves, were beaten yesterday. On Friday they won well against Scarborough, but were rather unlucky to be beaten yesterday by W. Walker's XI., which included five international players. Until the last 10 minutes of the game against Walker's XI. they led by three goals to one, but then a bad kick by Westwood escaped the notice of the umpire, and, although everyone stopped, the ball was put in the net. After this the Pioneers' side went to pieces, and in the last few minutes Walker's team scored three more goals, to gain a rather lucky win. Wolfenden, the English goalkeeper, played magnificently.

GERMAN SCHOOLBOYS AT KINGSTON

The Uhlenhopster junior hockey team from Hamburg, which drew with a public schools eleven on Saturday, beat Kingston Grammar School at Kingston yesterday by five goals to one. The Germans, who were taller and stronger, played better hockey on a soft ground. Kingston Grammar School scored the only goal of the first half through A. Turner, the centre-forward. Five minutes after half-time F. Wulff scored, and Spannagel gave the Germans the lead. The School defence then fell away and the Germans scored through Wulff and H. T. Preuss, who hit two goals from the right-wing. The teams were :—

UHLENHORSTER H.S.—G. Mewes, goal; A. Hensel and E. Suhl (captain), backs; A. Bredehorst, A. Rohl, and F. Hintze, half-backs; H. T. Preuss, F. Wulff, P. Spannagel, M. Neumann, and G. Voss, forwards.

KINGSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—F. S. Jennings

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

WALES BEAT FRANCE

TWO DROPPED GOALS

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 21

The largest crowd that ever watched a Rugby football match in France was present at Colombes this afternoon when Wales won a poor but exciting game by two dropped goals and one try (11 points) to nothing. The issue at stake was whether France would have the best record of the five countries for the first time, which they would have had if they had won. France could have shared honours with England by drawing with Wales, but defeat meant that they had to rest content with a tie for second place with two other countries—Wales and Ireland.

It would be gross flattery to state that France were unlucky not to achieve their heart's desire, though an injury to C. Magnanou early in the game—one of many suffered by various players on both sides in the course of an over-strenuous match—undoubtedly reduced their chances. Magnanou at times can be a match-winning player, but as a stand-off half-back he serves his centres only moderately well. It must therefore be left to the imagination whether Magnanou at his fittest and best could have pulled the match out of the fire for his country, as W. G. Morgan and W. C. Powell made victory certain for theirs by means of a drop kick each at goal. Magnanou beat Scotland in this way, as H. Waddell beat Wales and P. Murray beat England. On the other hand, France this afternoon were too well held by the Welsh pack ever to keep up a sustained attack, while their passing never equalled that of Wales, which, through the spoiling and heavy tackling of the Frenchmen and the failure of F. L. Williams to play up to his partner, Powell, was really no more effective.

It is tempting to describe the remarkable capacity of French Rugby men for upsetting their opponents in various ways as a fatal gift. It tends to spoil not only the men with the ball but the game as well, while it equally retards the advancement of French back play. Certainly an attractive game at Colombes is a very rare spectacle. As for the tumultuous scrummaging and mauling, "all-in" tackling, and general atmosphere of quite unnecessary desperation, they all tend to produce unpleasant incidents rather than brilliant tries. The referee on this occasion had to caution various players on both sides and clearly had reached the limit of his patience when he stopped the game and called a private meeting of players, with one of the touch judges to transmit his final warning.

As France had their team disturbed by the withdrawal of J. Baillette and the injury to Magnanou which eventually forced the latter to exchange places with Taillantou, it need not be stressed that the Welsh selectors never had available such outstanding men as J. Bassett, H. M. Bowcott, T. E. Jones Davies, and Ivor Jones. As it proved, T. Scourfield, of Torquay, was not an unworthy substitute for Bassett, while E. C. Davey, of Swansea, made a very creditable *début* in the centre. Also, with a really clever player like Fender in the back row of the scrummage, Wales could well afford to dispense with the questionable advantage of a second winger. Much more serious and disappointing to Wales was the further failure of F. L. Williams to open up the game. The Welsh pack from the start obtained their full share of the ball both in the scrummage and line-out, and Powell, determined to give the French spoilers the least possible encouragement, sent out his reverse passes more accurately than ever before. Williams, however, mostly dropped his passes and only once or twice got into his stride quickly enough. In the circumstances Davey and Guy Morgan stayed fairly well, and there is little doubt that, had they been better served, they and the wing men, H. Jones and R. Boon, would have tested the French defence much more severely. As it was, Boon especially used his speed to excellent advantage both in attacks and defence.

THE SCORING

It was nearly half an hour before Wales scored a rather lucky try. The play that preceded it had promised very little so far as the backs were concerned for reasons already offered, while the stability of the Welsh pack and the quickness of Powell gave Bioussa, Gallia, and Ribère, the famous French back row, the minimum number of chances. When the Frenchmen got the ball they either ran across the field or punted well ahead, and the Welshmen rarely misfielded the ball or failed to find touch. The two best individual efforts to score were made by Powell, whose strength enabled him to break through on the fringe of the scrummage, but lack of pace just robbed him of a try. Still, it was significant that the Welsh forwards backed him up each time, and evidently were just as dangerous as the Frenchmen inside the opposing "25."

It was, in fact, their quickness and determination in following up that gave one of their numbers, A. Skym, the old Llanelly forward, the only try of the match. A French forward had passed back hurriedly from a ruck out and the rolling ball had been fumbled on the goal-line by the full-back. Skym and several other Welshmen were on the spot and the man in a moment, and Skym got the touch down. Fender's attempt to add the goal points was one of the worst imaginable; but, as Wales survived from fairly severe French attacks and a magnificent attempt by Ambert to kick a penalty goal, and once experienced a good deal of luck when Bioussa crossed their line only to fall on his back instead of forward with the ball in his hands, the lead of three points at half-time had a moral as well as a material effect.

The French team made their expected effort at the start of the second half, and it had to be recognised that, given the slightest chance to tear themselves away from the mauls, forwards like Gallia and Camel were very difficult to stop. These two players fully sustained their reputation in this respect. Taillantou, too, playing in the centre, looked the most dangerous of the French backs, and Ambert once more nearly kicked a penalty goal. Without showing much real cleverness in their attacks and in spite of repeated knocks on, France continued to threaten the small Welsh lead of three points at intervals for 20 minutes.

Then came the dribbling rush by the Welsh forwards led by Fender. The French goal-line was nearly reached and, although the rush was stopped, the ball was passed back and very quickly reached Morgan in the centre of the field. The French marking, as usual, was excellent, and Morgan evidently realizing the fact, steadied himself in his stride and dropped successfully at goal. This at last brought the best out of the Welsh team, and, after a fine run by Davey, Powell took advantage of a clean heel-out by the forwards to make the issue practically certain. This he did by means of a perfectly placed drop kick at goal with his left foot. Just before the end France attacked hard, and Gérald very nearly scored, but Wales were too far in front and too clearly the better side by this time for anything but a last delirious shout by the crowd to arouse much interest in the closing minutes.

The teams were:—

FRANCE.—L. Piteaud (Tarbes), back; Taillantou (Stade Français), Gérald (Hôtel Club de France), Grenet (Bordeaux), and L. Salesse (U.S. Agenaise), three-quarter backs; G. Magnanou (Aviron Bayonnais) and P. Bioussa (Biarritz Olympique), half-backs; A. Bioussa (Stade Toulousain), J. Gallia, Quillan, Ribère (Quillan), M. Camel, H. (Toulouse O.E.C.), E. Majerus (Stade Français), Rousquet (G.C. Abbaye), A. Ambert (Stade Toulousain), and J. Chaby (Narbonne), forwards.

WALES.—T. Scourfield (Torquay Athletic), back; H. Jones (Swansea), E. C. Davey (Swansea), W. J. Morgan (Cambridge University), and R. Boon (Cardiff), three-quarter backs; F. L. Williams (Cardiff), and W. C. Powell (London Welsh), half-backs; Lemon (Llanelly), H. C. Day (Newport), A. Skym (Cardiff), J. Arthur (South), E. Jenkins (Abertawe), A. Lemon (South), H. Fenwick (Newport), and R. Fender (Cardiff), forwards.

Referee.—H. Baldwin (England).

RUGBY LEAGUE FIXTURES

DEWSBURY.—Dewsbury v. Castleford (3.30).
LEEDS.—Hunslet v. Halifax (3.30).
HULL.—Hull v. Warrington.
SALFORD.—Salford v. Wigan.

YACHTING

RACING ON THE CROUCH

The programme of racing at Burnham-on-Crouch yesterday was a full one, there being races for the East Coast One Design and the United Hospital Class given by the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club, a match for the Royal Burnham Restricted Class under the auspices of the Royal Burnham Yacht Club, and a race for the Crouch Yacht Club's One Design Class. The wind was light and mainly from the west. There were good musters, especially in the Burnham Restricted Class and the East Coast One Design.

The Burnham Restricted Class attracted nine starters at 10.30 a.m. when the fleet were sent off to cover a course of about 12 sea miles. The starters were:—Captain Gerald Lowry's Red Rover, Mr. Hartley Straker's Linette, Mr. Alphonse Abraham's Harlequin, Messrs. H. B. and F. J. Pitcher's Persephone, Mr. H. T. Holloway's Poppet II., Messrs. E. A. Jessel and C. F. Gatti's Hyacinth, Messrs. R. Garnham and R. Hawkes's Black Adder, Mr. Austin O'Connor's Erin, and Mr. H. Warwick Smith's Vivacious. Black Adder was the only boat which did not complete the race, which was officially timed as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Poppet II.(winner)	2 7 0	Red Rover ..	2 14 45
Persephone (2nd prize) ..	2 10 35	Harlequin ..	2 14 57
Linette (3rd prize) ..	2 11 55	Hyacinth ..	2 16 5
Erin ..	2 14 30	Vivacious ..	2 18 45

The race for the East Coast One Design Class, sailed off over the Holliwell-Roach-Shore Ends course, a distance of about 16 sea miles, starting at 10.30 a.m., had the following starters:—Mrs. F. G. Mitchell's Chittabob, Mrs. Percy Sabel's Widgeon, Mr. S. H. Herbert's Witch, Mr. A. E. Lee's Redshank, Mr. P. de G. Benson's Delphine, Messrs. J. G. and H. S. Hopcraft's Wirard, Mr. W. B. de Ste. Croix's Wraith, and Mr. E. Joyce. The race was close and there was little over a minute and a half between the times of the three leading boats, and less than seven minutes between the finish of the whole fleet.

The times were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Wirard (winner) ..	2 18 0	Widgeon ..	3 20 54
Chittabob (2nd prize) ..	2 18 33	Wraith ..	3 22 4
Delphine (3rd prize) ..	2 19 40	Witch ..	3 22 20
		Redshank ..	3 24 53
		Joyce ..	3 24 59

The United Hospital Class, under the auspices of the Royal Corinthian Y.C., were sent off at 11 a.m. to sail a distance of about 8½ miles round the Branklet Spit, Roach, and Holliwell marks. The starters were Osprey (St. Bartholomew's Hospital), Sandpiper (St. Thomas's Hospital), Grebe (Guy's Hospital), Tern (London Hospital), Gannet (St. George's Hospital), Curlew (Middlesex Hospital), and Redshank (St. Mary's Hospital). The race was a very keen one, resulting in a win for St. Bartholomew's Hospital by less than a minute from St. Mary's, which in turn beat the Middlesex Hospital boat by just over a minute. The official times for the race were as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Osprey (winner) ..	1 47 45	Tern	1 53 10
Redshank (2nd) ..	1 48 30	Gannet	1 57 0
Curlew (3rd) ..	1 50 50	Grebe	2 1 10
Sandpiper ..	1 52 0		

The Crouch One Designers were three when the fleet were sent off to sail the Holliwell-Roach and Branklet course starting and finishing off the Crouch Yacht Club. The starters at 11 a.m. were Mr. H. Percy Hood's Peter Pan, Mr. C. C. Boothe's March and Mr. A. W. Bourne's April. The April, which was sailed by Mrs. Bourne, was first away across the starting line closely followed by Peter Pan, which took the lead early in the race and won by close on three minutes. The official times were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Peter Pan (winner) ..	1 37 14	April	1 40 41
March	1 40 10		

THAMES BOAT SAILING

There was an improvement in the weather when sailing was continued at the annual Easter meeting at the headquarters of the Tamesis Club at Teddington yesterday. The programme was composed of five events, for which prizes were given by the Upper Thames Sailing Club and the Surbiton branch of the Minima Yacht Club.

Racing was begun with a race for the gigs class, in which the following boats started:—Mr. F. E. Graham's Vamoosa, Mr. J. Brand's Vixen, Mr. G. B. Palmer's Snipe, Mr. T. Lavender's Tyne, Mr. M. Vines's Bessie, Mr. C. Bubb's K 14, Mr. W. H. Godfroy's Safety First, Mr. R. Atkin's Papyrus, Mr. H. C. E. Rayner's Pixy, Mr. P. Wetherett's Firefly, and Mr. S. E. Masters's Dawn. They were sent off at 10.43 a.m. in a light and flukey breeze, which was for the most part north-westerly. Only six boats completed the four rounds set, Safety First, Bessie, Pixy, Dawn and Firefly retiring. Vamoosa was again successful, winning by a wide margin, as will be seen by the following official (corrected) times of the finish:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Vamoosa (winner)	12 14 12	Snipe (4th) ..	12 58 1
Tyne (2nd) ..	12 23 40	Papyrus	1 1 7
Vixen (3rd) ..	12 28 0	K 14	1 1 50

The starters in the match for the "A" Class were Mr. W. R. Preston's Carina, Mr. F. Sigrist's Viva, Mr. R. Bond's Surf, Mr. F. S. Spriggs's Caprice, Mr. T. L. Turketine's Kingfisher, and Mr. S. G. H. Silander's Atalanta. They were sent off at 10.53 a.m. and covered four rounds of the course in a little over an hour. Carina fouled a buoy early and gave up, leaving the others to finish as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Kingfisher ..	1 0 0	Viva (3rd) ..	1 12 58
Atalanta (2nd) ..	1 2 23	Caprice	1 12 21
		Surf	1 12 24

The afternoon race for the "A" Class was for the Yates Challenge Cup. Mr. A. W. Horton's Ma-Mie joined the fleet, bringing the number of starters up to seven. They were sent off at 3.45 p.m. and covered six rounds in a fairly good north-north-westerly breeze, which gave the boats a turn to windward down-stream and a run back to complete each round. Kingfisher worked out quite a good lead and won somewhat easily, as will be seen by the following official finishing times:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Kingfisher (Cup)	5 0 5	Carina	5 8 15
Caprice	5 2 30	Surf	5 10 20
Atalanta	5 3 50		

Ma-Mie and Viva fouled marks and gave up.

The starters in a match for B.R.A. 12ft. dinghies were:—Mr. S. R. Masters's Dawn, Mr. T. Lavender's Tyne, and Mr. C. Bubb's K14. They sailed three rounds of the Club course, starting at 3.50 p.m., and were officially timed at the finish as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Tyne (winner) ..	5 9 25	K14	5 19 1
Dawn (2nd) ..	5 15 3		

Eight started in the best race of the day—a match for the International 14ft. Dinghy Class. They were sent off at 3.55 p.m. and at the end of the fifth round were timed as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Vixen (winner) ..	5 18 30	Firefly	5 25 32
Vamoosa (2nd) ..	5 18 41	Papyrus	5 27 9
Pixy (3rd)	5 19 25	Coue	5 33 45

Snipe and Safety First gave up.

The Royal Canoe Club also had a club race at Trowlock Island, in which the starters at 12.10 p.m. were Mr. H. J. Deane's Venture, Mr. A. R. Evans's Mayfly, Mr. Eric Freeman's Genetta, and Mr. W. B. Statham's Señora. All covered the three rounds set, their finishing times being as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Genetta (winner) ..	1 0 0	Mayfly	1 12 50
Venture (2nd) ..	1 2 10	Señora	1 13 50

RUGBY RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*ABERAVON	23	NUNEATON	9
OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS	13	*BATH	11
*BRISTOL	19	BLACKHEATH	10
*BEDFORD	8	CROSS KEYS	3
*CARDIFF	20	HARLEQUINS	8
NORTHAMPTON	23	*DEVONPORT SERVICES..	6
*GLOUCESTER	8	LONDON WELSH	5
*LLANELLI	54	HARTLEPOOL OLD BOYS	5
*LANSDOWNE	27	MANCHESTER	0
*NEWPORT	8	PONTYPOOL	8
*NEATH	22	OLD CRANLEIGHANS ..	3
BLACKHEATH	16	*PENARTH	8
LEICESTER	11	*PLYMOUTH ALBION ..	9
BARBARIANS	6	*SWANSEA	3
TORQUAY ATHLETIC ..	12	HEADINGLEY	12
COVENTRY	13	*WESTON-SUPER-MARE..	3
*NORTH OF IRELAND ..	21	BIRKENHEAD PARK ..	5
*TONBRIDGE	53	RACING CLUB DE FRANCE	0
*PORTSMOUTH	13	Toc H	3
OLD MILLHILLIANS ..	11	*OTLEY	6
LLOYDS BANK	0	*BLAENAVON	8
*CAMBORNE	10	OLD PAULINES	9

* Home team.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

BATH.—Bath v. Leicester (3.30).
CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Coventry (3.30).
LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Aberavon (3.30).
SYDNEY.—Sydney v. Gloucester (4.0).
NEWPORT.—Newport v. Barbarians (2.30).
NEATH.—Neath v. Hartlepool Old Boys (3.30).
PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. London Welsh (3.30).
SWANSEA.—Swansea v. Bridgend (3.30).

RUGBY LEAGUE

	Pts.		Pts.
HULL KINGSTON ROVERS	16	*BRAMLEY	2
*FEATHERSTONE ROVERS	5	BATLEY	2
*HULL	11	HALIFAX	7
*HUDDERSFIELD ..	23	HUNSLET	10
*KEIGHLEY	12	BRADFORD NORTHERN	5
*LEEDS	30	OLDHAM	5
*ROCHDALE HORNETS ..	8	LEIGH	7
*SALFORD	53	BROUGHTON RANGERS	8
*ST. HELENS	29	YORK	0
*WIDNES	22	BARROW	8
*WARRINGTON	16	SWINTON	5
WIGAN	17	*WAKEFIELD TRINITY ..	3
ST. HELENS RECREATION	12	*WIGAN HIGHFIELD ..	9

GOLF

SIDGWICK CUP

The Spring Meeting of the Royal St. George's Club was continued at Sandwich yesterday, when the Scratch Spring Medal and the Mills Cup handicaps were competed for and the semi-final round in the Sidgwick Foursomes was decided. As a result of the play the Mills Cup was won by E. Martin-Smith with the fine return of 74—2=72, the Spring Medal was tied for by Martin-Smith and Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon at 74, and Lord Charles Hope and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Alastair Innes-Ker (3) qualified to meet W. L. Hartley and R. H. Marriott (1) in the final round of the Foursomes to-day.

Martin-Smith started with three 5's, a 4 and a 5, and then got well away, taking the next four holes in 2, 4, 3, and 4. That was 37 to the turn. Coming home he had three 4's in a row, then three 5's before finishing with a splendid dash in 3, 3, 4. Robert Harris, who is nearly always in the prize list and never out of the picture, was one stroke worse, and several creditable scores followed at fairly regular intervals. There was no change in the lead late in the day, when the last counting couple loomed over the skyline by the 18th tee. One member of it, Angus Hambro, got out in 37, and with four successive 4's was doing well, until a 6 at the Canal Hole threw him out of his stride. He finished in 76. The other was Lieutenant-Colonel Moore-Brabazon, and on the 10th it looked as if he might sweep the board. He reached the turn in 33—amazing figures—chiefly due to inspired putting. Then came a crash, a 7 at the 10th hole, where he pulled his second and tried to putt his third up the rough bank, ending in a bunker. After that things did not go so well, and on the 18th teeing ground he required a 3 to tie with Martin-Smith. A fine, long second after none too long a drive put his ball on the entrance of the green, and from there he hit his putt smoothly and truly into the hole—a wonderful recovery.

The first of the two Foursomes between Hartley and Marriott, Martin-Smith and Quilter, was as good a match as can be imagined. First one side and then the other led, but never by much, until eventually the former couple were dormy one. The whole issue came down to two putts on the home green; Martin-Smith was left with one putt of 6ft. to secure the match. He hit the ball; it came up to the hole, dipped into it, and then appeared again to sit on the very lip, and so Marriott was left with his putt of 4ft. to win. He stroked rather than hit the ball. It rolled slowly on, hesitated, seemed as if it would stop, but, after hovering on the brink for a tense second, it dropped, and all was over. Hope and Innes-Ker had an easier passage, for they were dormy four. Then they had a period of anxiety, for they lost the next two holes, and the end came only when May failed at a holeable putt to win the 17th and keep the game alive.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS CUP AT RYE

A. J. Evans won the Master of the Rolls Cup at Rye yesterday, when he beat J. Tennant, to whom he was giving three strokes, in the final round by three holes up and two to play. J. B. Beck won the club scratch medal with a score of 76.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND

G. Marsden (4) w.o., G. D. Roberts (+1) scratched.
H. Bromley (6) beat R. M. Morris Davies (4) by 2 and 1.
R. B. Holman (5) beat J. L. Triday (13) by two holes.
Sir H. Bray (2) beat H. M. Mahon (15) by one hole.
H. P. C. Hall (4) beat C. Riddell (4) by 2 and 1.
Major G. H. M. Cartwright (7) beat F. A. Rose (10) by 6 and 5.
J. B. Beck (+2) beat A. W. Bennett (11) by 2 and 1.
H. M. Bray (1) beat Dr. C. T. Fox (10) by 2 and 1.
C. T. Kenward (4) beat S. E. Gay (4) by one hole.
E. G. Mullby (3) w.o., Captain O. Lyttelton scratched.
E. F. B. Moore (9) beat T. D. Stenson (9) by 4 and 3.
Brigadier-General H. D. Tuson (6) beat S. Lloyd (10) by 4 and 3.
A. Tennant (12) beat H. D. G. Leveson Gower (12) by 4 and 3.
A. J. Evans (+2) beat F. H. Brodrick (5) by 4 and 3.
N. Lloyd (10) w.o., L. L. Cohen (4) scratched.

SECOND ROUND

F. A. H. Henley (12) beat M. Mort (6) by 5 and 3.
Captain H. A. Shadforth (3) beat T. L. Rivière (3) by 6 and 4.
J. Tennant (2) beat A. C. Chrystal (12) by 1 hole.
G. C. P. Bird (12) beat Major F. S. Rostron (7) by 2 and 1.
A. W. Roe (12) beat C. B. Scott (6) by 5 and 4.
A. F. Chesseman (6) w.o. H. C. Ellis (+1) scratched.
R. R. M. Dodd (11) beat Sir M. Rees (8) by 1 hole.
A. N. E. Reeves (+1) beat Captain M. H. Ravenhill (8) by 3 and 2.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. Kemp-Welch (2) beat G. Marsden by 4 and 2.
Holman beat Bromley by 4 and 3.
Hare beat Sir H. Bray by 3 and 2.
Cartwright beat Beck by 3 and 2.
Kenward beat Mullby by 3 and 2.
Moore beat Maltby by 3 and 2.
Tuson beat A. Tennant by 2 and 1.
Evans beat Lloyd by 6 and 4.

THIRD ROUND

Henley beat Shadforth by 5 and 3.
J. Tennant w.o., third scratched.
Roe beat Chesseman at the 21st hole.
Dodd beat Reeves by two holes.
Holman beat Kemp-Welch by 3 and 2.
Cartwright beat Hare by 2 and 1.
Moore beat Kenward by 3 and 2.
Evans beat Tuson by 6 and 4.

FOURTH ROUND

J. Tennant beat Henley by 2 and 1.
Roe beat Reeves by 3 and 2.
Cartwright beat Holman at the 21st hole.
Evans beat Moore by 2 and 1.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

J. Tennant beat Roe by two holes.
Evans beat Cartwright by 6 and 4.

FINAL ROUND

Evans beat Tennant by 3 and 2.

CLUB SCRATCH MEDALS.—GOLD.—J. B. Beck, 76. SILVER.—E. Smiles, 78. BRONZE.—A. J. Evans, 79, and N. R. Rieves, 79, tied.

COLT MEDAL.—E. F. B. Moore, 83—8=75; C. Kenward, 84—9=75; C. B. Scott, 82—6=76.

NORTH FORELAND MEETING

The Victory Cup Tournament was continued at North Foreland yesterday in very much improved weather, when the results were:—

SENIOR SECTION

SECOND ROUND

P. L. Hardman (North Foreland) (2) beat G. D. Elphick (North Foreland) (8) by 3 and 2.
F. A. Odell (Sundridge Park) (16) beat P. W. Fishwick (North Foreland) (12) by 4 and 2.
Dr. A. Scott (Moseley) (4) beat E. G. V. Clark (North Foreland) (5) at the 21st hole.
J. Hanson Lawson (North Foreland) (7) beat V. B. Twiss (Frinton) (12) by 2 holes.

THIRD ROUND

Hardman beat Odell by 4 and 3.
Scott beat Lawson by 4 and 3.

JUNIOR SECTION

SECOND ROUND

R. Woolsey (Dartford) (18) beat E. N. Furse (Roehampton) (13) by 1 hole.
W. E. P. Moon (St. Augustine's) (13) beat H. W. Chadwick (Shirley Park) (15) by 5 and 4.
J. Rosenberg (Edgware) (15) beat E. B. Woodford (North Foreland) (14) by 1 hole.
H. R. Tilley (North Foreland) (16) beat F. H. Wood (Sundridge Park) (16) by 2 holes.

THIRD ROUND

Moon beat Woolsey by 1 hole.
Rosenberg beat Tilley by 2 holes.

GOOD PERFORMANCE AT WEST HILL

Major C. O. Hezlet accomplished a remarkable performance at West Hill yesterday when he won the Easter Challenge Cup with net rounds of 74+74 and the scratch sweepstake with two rounds of 72. Hezlet played the type of golf that brings its reward at West Hill, for he played as a good player, playing well, and on the few occasions when he did find himself in trouble he recovered in the most economical manner. Further, his putting, which of late has been rather uncertain, was definitely good, and the doubtful putts he holed without a tremor. Two years ago Major Hezlet won the same competition with identical rounds.

EASTER MEETING AT SHERINGHAM

R. Deterding, with a return of 78—6=72, won the Sheringham Rangers Challenge Cup at Sheringham yesterday, when the club's Easter Meeting was continued. The prize for the best aggregate scratch score was won by E. C. Laws with rounds of 77 and 81. B. Babington-Smith won the replayed tie for the Club Challenge Cup.

BAR G.S. DANCE

The Bar Golfing Society, of which Sir John Simon is captain, are again organizing a dance for the benefit of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, which, by the kind permission of the treasurer and benchers of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, is to be held at Lincoln's Inn on Friday, July 18. Particulars and forms of application for tickets will in due course be sent to members, through whom alone tickets can be obtained. All communications should be addressed to A. H. S. Vivian, at 3, Essex-court, Temple, E.C.4.

A 36 holes open medal competition was held at Letchworth yesterday, when C. C. Blundell (8), Verulam, won with an aggregate of 141.

W. Frame, competing at the Easter Meeting of the Worplesdon Club, equalled the amateur record for the course by going round in 70 strokes.

H. M. Morris, the Essex County cricket captain, won the Walmer and Kingsdown Club's competition for the Newson Smith Challenge Cup with a score of two up.

CLUB COMPETITIONS

(Figures in parentheses denote scratch scores.)

ROMFORD (75).—Medal Sweep.—A. L. Plairre, 87—14=73.

HERNE BAY (74).—Easter Cup (Open).—R. R. Little (Herne Bay) (1) and G. H. Geerner (Ashford) (15) tied at 3 up.

LIPHOOK (74).—Monthly Medal.—The Rev. A. H. Taylor, 89—16=73. Spring Meeting.—Gold Medal.—Sub-Lieutenant R. S. Casement, 80. Silver Medal.—Major A. S. Archdale, 83—4=79, and H. Stubbs, 84—5=79, tied. Bronze Medal.—A. M. Lee, 88—14=74. Bloss Johnson Challenge Cup.—Final.—A. M. Lee (14) beat P. Graham (18) by 2 and 1. Easter Saturday Open Competition.—Sub-Lieutenant R. S. Casement, 80—8=72. Easter Monday Open Competition.—H. Blanchard (18), 4 up.

LEATHERHEAD (75).—Bogey.—A. C. Bell (10) and J. Backus (18) tied at 1 down.

ENFIELD (74).—Easter Medal.—G. Hassé, 78—5=73.

HADLEY WOOD (77).—Four-ball Competition.—C. W. Denham and G. A. Campbell, 81—12½=68½; F. W. Tiney and E. Bevington, 83—14=69; K. A. E. Moore and J. K. Maitland, 78—8=70. Foursomes.—N. I. Lock and J. E. Thomas, 88—19½=77½; and C. W. Denham and G. A. Campbell, 90—12½=77½, tied.

GERRARDS CROSS (74).—Easter Monday Open Medal.—J. J. Hodges (Gerrards Cross), 90—17=73.

BERKHAMSTED (77).—Four-ball v. Bogey Competition.—Major D. E. A. Bingham (12) and R. Dent (12), 5 up. Foursome Medal Competition.—W. Staley-Sparks (14) and D. S. A. McDougall (15), 91—14½=76½.

BURNHAM BEECHES (76).—Bogey Foursomes.—J. W. M. Jamieson and Major G. Harrison, 1 up.

WIMBLEDON PARK (71).—Easter Monday Competition.—F. M. Woodhouse, 89—12—68; Mrs. D. O. Thornton, 85—16—69.

SANDY LODGE (78).—Easter Monday Bogey Foursomes.—C. E. M. Pennefather and D. M. Wilson, 1 down.

THORNDON PARK (77).—Bogey.—R. S. Forsyth (12) and J. D. C. Stone (12), tied at 1 down.

NORTH HANTS (72).—Easter Running Bogey.—H. W. A. Salter (13), 3 up; Mrs. Macleod (9), 2 up.

PORTERS PARK (77).—Dearberch Challenge Cup (36 holes medal).—L. Walton (15), 181—30=151, and W. G. Kennington (16), 183—32=151, tied.

COPTHORNE (70).—Burstow Challenge Cup.—C. I. Stapleton (17), 84+78—34=128; A. Baker (5), 71+72—10=124.

SUDBURY (76).—Easter Holiday Competitions.—Medal.—J. Foster, 85—9=76. Bogey.—L. Wyand (6), all square. Mixed Foursomes (Bogey).—Mr. and Mrs. Squire (9), 6 down. Mixed Foursomes (Medal).—Miss M. Herpenstall and J. Foster, 94—15½=78½.

HARTSBOURNE MANOR (77).—Easter Meeting.—Alder Plate.—J. Bradbery (12), 1 down; D. V. Hough (6), H. Gahagan (11), and A. Hewitt (16), 3 down. Easter Medal.—A. Hewitt, 89—16=73. J. Bradbery, 89—12=77, and Dr. G. G. King, 91—14=77. Greensomes Competition.—H. Franklin and J. Ketley, 90—15=75; E. L. Samuel and A. H. Bartley, 85—9½=75½.

EALING (73).—Easter Monday Competition.—Greensomes.—Harvey Butler and A. E. Hargreave, 80—8=72, and A. Ginger and B. L. Coombe, 82—10=72, tied.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S.—Easter Open Meeting.—36 holes stroke.—Division A.—T. C. Child (6), 140. Division B.—Colonel C. A. Barker (10), 135. Division C.—Dr. Fletcher (18), 136. Best 18 holes.—Major T. Scott Murray (13), 66.

CROWBOROUGH BEACON (75).—"Berrall" Challenge Cup.—A. R. Elliott (12), 3 down. Captain F. G. C. Weare (3), H. L. Boyd (4), and T. Winterborn (10), 2 down.

HAREWOOD DOWNS (73).—"Spring" Cup.—Malcolm Blair, 83—15=68.

MANNING'S HEATH (73).—"Lucas" Cup.—R. E. Lintott, 89—18=71; R. L. Brown, 87—14=73; Major C. B. C. Pigott, 74 agnats 74; W. G. Eagel, 84—10=74; G. H. Prewitt, 85—11=74. Latilla Cup.—Final.—C. H. J. Hill beat J. W. C. Arate by 2 and 1.

ROYAL BLACKHEATH (76).—Whyte Challenge Cup.—V. Zethrin, 2 up.

STOKE POGES (79).—Easter Meeting.—Bogey Foursomes.—Miss Mobbs (17) and Mobbs (7), 2 up. Eclectic Competition (36 holes).—Mrs. Morris (10), 73 net. C. E. Chadwick (9), 75 net.

SONNING (77).—Easter Mixed Foursomes Tournament.—Mrs. V. Rivers and Dr. Alcock, Palmer Challenge Cup.—J. W. Church, 89—14=75. Bogey.—C. H. Brickhill (scratch), 2 down.

MAIDENHEAD (76).—Bogey.—W. D. W. Brooks (10), 4 up. Flag Competition.—C. M. Walton (18). Four-ball Bogey.—E. A. S. Brooks and W. D. W. Brooks, 4 up.

HUNSTANTON (77).—President's Cup.—J. C. Wood, 81—2=79. Bogey.—I. S. Thomas (+1), all square. Whitty Cup.—E. G. Mackindor, 97—9=88, and G. H. Lane, 100—12=88, tied. Baker-Munton Bowl (36 holes).—W. V. Narter (6), 82+76=158. Mc. Baker-Munton's Prize (36 holes bogey).—G. A. Reeves (14), 2 down.

ROYAL CINQUE PORTS (77).—Easter Meeting.—Medal.—A. R. Deane, 83—11=71; F. G. Turner, 88—14=74; J. V. Hitchcock, 86—11=75.

STANMORE (76).—Four-ball Foursomes.—J. H. Lawrence and L. R. Walton, 3 up.

WEST HILL (76).—Easter Challenge Cup (36 holes).—Major C. O. Hezlet, 144+4=148.

KNOLE PARK.—Bogey.—F. C. Lovett, 1 down; H. Cross, 2 down.

WEST SURREY.—EASTER MEETING (Open).—Bogey.—Miss E. Collard (15), 2 up; R. B. Potter (9), all square. Foursomes v. Bogey.—F. L. J. Jones and M. D. Rogerson and A. Jarvis and F. Williams tied at all square.

WALMER AND KINGSDOWN.—Newson Smith Challenge Cup.—Bogey.—H. M. Morris (2), 2 up.

HYTHE.—Weldon Challenge Bowl.—Major J. H. Skelton (3), 2 up. Open Bogey (Sunday).—J. F. Barnes (1), all square. Open Bogey (Monday).—W. R. Lyne Smith (6), 2 up.

WEST KENT.—EASTER COMPETITION.—B. S. Armfield, 86—12=74, and W. H. Walker, jun., 86—12=74, tied.

WEST HERTS.—EASTER MEETING.—Bogey Challenge Vase.—A. Beare (5), R. D. Hobson (8), and A. Bell (9), tied at 79 net. Four-ball Competition.—F. L. Frost (6), and W. B. Enever (9), and R. M. Snelling (4), and F. N. Sibley (8), tied at 6 up.

SOUTH HERTS.—Morning Bogey.—Senior.—A. E. Johnston, 3 down. Junior.—F. Pallon, 3 down. Afternoon Bogey Foursomes.—G. H. Smith and P. R. Skinner, 1 down.

CANTERBURY.—EASTER MEETING.—"Powers" Cup.—P. T. S. Brook, 83—5=78. Medal.—P. T. S. Brook, 79—5=74.

ROCHFORD HUNDRED.—"Hillier" Challenge Bowl (36 holes).—G. E. Larman (scratch), 77+71=148; A. Dorner (15), 72+76=148; A. J. Lock (16), 74+74=148.

ALDEBURGH.—Captain's Prize.—W. M. B. Newcomb, 83—10=73. Gold Medal.—V. C. H. Longstaffe, 77, scratch, 77. Monthly Medal Final.—L. A. Houh, 84—10=74.

PRINCE'S.—Monthly Bogey.—Major G. Toye (6), 7 up.

EAST BERKS.—Open Bogey.—Captain A. N. Venning (11), 1 up.

HAMPSTEAD.—Nine Holes Eclectic Competition.—G. B. Shawan, 38—4=34, and E. M. Gilles, 39—5=34, tied.

MALDEN.—Greensomes Competition.—H. D. Foster (17) and J. Prickett (16), 2 up; R. R. Henty (12) and M. Ward (14), down.

SUNDRIDGE PARK.—Bogey Sweepstake.—M. W. Haigh (3), 1 down; H. J. Tilford (16), 1 down; P. Young (10), 1 down. Fourball Bogey.

Easter Conferences

I.L.P. AND THE UNEMPLOYED

CALL FOR A BOLD POLICY

PARTY AUTHORITY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 21

The annual conference of the Independent Labour Party was continued in the Birmingham Town Hall to-day, when the subjects discussed included unemployment, the position in India, children's allowances, and housing. Mr. James Maxton, M.P., presided.

The morning session began with a reaffirmation of belief in "Socialism in our time" that was almost formal. The Govanhill branch moved a resolution on the subject which declared that it could be brought about only by making the establishment of economic equality the basis of Socialist activities and policy.

Mr. BROCKWAY, M.P., said that the N.A.C. had decided during the next few months to concentrate upon the children's allowances section of the Living Wage Report. That issue would arise both at the Trades Union Congress and at the Labour Party Conference in the autumn, and the fact that a majority of the joint committee of the Labour Party and the T.U.C. had declared in favour of children's allowances paid for from State taxation gave them a tremendous platform on which to go to the trade unions and the local Labour parties.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Two hours were then given to a group of resolutions under the heading of unemployment. Mr. ALAN YOUNG (Golders Green) moved the first of the series, which accepted the view that unemployment could be understood only when viewed as an outcome of the world crisis in capitalist production, opposed the expenditure of public money for the further rationalization of capitalism, and declared that there could be no solution of unemployment and poverty under capitalism. The resolution ended with two paragraphs which emphasized the independence of the I.L.P. policy. They read as follows:—"The conference calls on the N.A.C., the officers and public representatives of the party, to give expression in their speeches and by their activities to the conception of the Socialist movement as the struggle of the workers to free themselves from exploitation and to gain economic freedom in a classless society. It demands that the N.A.C. shall take steps to secure adherence to this view by all members of the party, and particularly by candidates and members of Parliament run under the auspices of the party. It instructs the N.A.C. to review the whole question of party organization and activity with a view to more active and independent participation in the struggles of the workers, both in the industrial and political fields, and with a view to securing such complete control of party activity and leadership by the members as is compatible with the high discipline and efficiency our purpose demands."

Mr. Young anticipated the throwing out of the I.L.P. leaders from the larger Labour movement with the result that they would be forced to engage in a more independent participation in the class struggle. He suggested that the N.A.C., recognizing that this was likely to happen, should readjust its organization in order to prepare for contact with the workers in the workshops and factories so that they would be able to offer to the working class an entirely alternative leadership to that now offered by the official Labour Party. There would be no use in dodging this issue, which would have to be faced in the next year or two. He hoped the I.L.P. would have the courage to give a clear alternative lead so that the workers might not be completely disillusioned and lose their faith in Socialism. The Lord Privy Seal (Mr. Young continued) had worked hard. He had done more for British capitalism in 10 months than the Tories had done in five years. He had enthroned in a position of almost unchallengeable power the financial autocracy of the country, and he had placed the complete control of economic development in the hands of private financial interests. There had been complete acceptance of the Tory view of unemployment. They did not oppose rationalization, but they were concerned as Socialists that wealth, once created, should be distributed in such a way as to raise the general standard of life of the working class.

The resolution was carried, with an amendment which asserted that poverty and unemployment could not be remedied except by substituting for capitalism workers' ownership and control.

WORK OR MAINTENANCE

The Edge Hill branch moved a resolution which reminded the Government that work or adequate maintenance is still the paper policy of the Labour Party, and urged that the I.L.P. group should press for a bold and humane policy towards the unemployed worker. It suggested the following policy as an immediate practical political approach towards Socialism:—

(*a*) Increased working-class purchasing power through family allowances of not less than the amount suggested by the Labour Party and the T.U.C. to the Blanesburgh Committee, the abolition of the waiting period in unemployment insurance, increased unemployment allowance, and a legal minimum living wage.

(*b*) A reduction in the hours of labour.

(*c*) The complete reorganization of industry along Socialist lines, with the socialization of the key controls of industry, banking, land, imports and exports, power and transport as necessary first steps on the road to Socialism.

(*d*) The voluntary retirement from industry at 60 by all workers on an adequate pension.

The Bermondsey and Townhead branches moved an amendment to provide that the I.L.P. group should continue to press for the policy inside the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Mr. DOLLAN supported the amendment. They were all agreed, he said, on the policy stated in the resolution, but how was the programme to be carried out without the support of the Labour Party in Parliament and in the country. Despite his respect for Campbell Stephen's supernatural qualities, he was convinced that it was impossible for the programme to be put into effect without the support of the Parliamentary Labour Party. The I.L.P. was being asked to cut itself off from the rest of the working class. If the amendment was rejected they would be creating the impression that they wished to set up a new kind of Plymouth Brethren inside the working-class movement which would carry out a particular policy, and that the conference was refusing to accept a proposal that the I.L.P. group should use its influence to get the Parliamentary Labour Party to adopt the policy, and by that means secure for it the greatest amount of working-class support. Rejection of the amendment would be interpreted outside as a decision in favour of exclusiveness and the appointment of themselves as the self-chosen people for the carrying out of Socialism in our time.

Mr. W. J. BROWN, M.P., thought that unnecessary importance was being attached to the amendment. If the I.L.P., he said, separated from the Labour Party, or the Labour Party from the I.L.P., which was a much more accurate way of putting the position, it would not be because of the passage or defeat of an amendment of that kind. What would divide them, if division came, was history, and history was being made at a very rapid rate indeed in politics to-day.

A SCENE

Mr. Brown proceeded to make a caustic reference to Mr. Dollan as the apologist at the conference for the Labour Party which provoked a scene. There were cries of "Shame" and "Withdraw," and Mr. DOLLAN himself rose to submit a point of order. He said it had been suggested that he was insincere in supporting a resolution containing a policy to which he had given more years in the I.L.P. than Mr. Brown had given hours. Then it was put forward that he was an official apologist for the Labour Party. The conference knew it was untrue. He was prepared to deal with Mr. Brown at any time.

Mr. MAXTON said that neither of Mr. Dollan's points was a point of order, but both were replies to allegations which, if he had been Brown, would never have been made. "I may say," Mr. Maxton added, "in reply to Dollan that after his speech yesterday and the reflections he made upon me he is the last man in the conference who should object to criticism." (Cheers.)

Mr. DOLLAN, who was encouraged by cheers and cries of "Don't give in," said he wanted the matter to be cleared up. When he was compelled to walk out of the I.L.P. he would be carried out. He would be glad to correct any statement which might have done Mr. Maxton an injustice, but a comparative newcomer to the I.L.P. should not be allowed to insult him on the question of loyalty. If this was the attitude of the new I.L.P. some of them in Scotland would have to find other ways of working than they had done in the last 21 years.

Mr. Maxton said he hoped the question was now closed. It did not do for public men to be too thin-skinned.

Mr. CAMPBELL STEPHEN, M.P., asked for the rejection of the amendment. The Parliamentary group within the House, he said, would try to bring forward the policy within the Parliamentary Labour Party, and would also try to bring it forward on the floor of the House of Commons when necessary in the interests of the unemployed. There was no need for the shackles which the amendment would impose.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Mr. E. F. WISE, M.P., said that unless the issue had been raised he did not think the conference would have supposed there was anything in the resolution at all contrary to the general decision on policy taken yesterday. They had decided clearly and plainly that it was their desire to continue to work wholeheartedly with the Labour Party on lines on which they had worked in the past, and the question of their relations with the Labour Party did not arise on this particular resolution any more than it arose on any resolution in the agenda. He and other I.L.P. members in the House of Commons had made several attempts, with the good will of the Labour Party, to persuade the Government to adopt a more aggressive policy with regard to unemployment. If the Government had gone to the House with a more energetic and courageous unemployment policy, was there anybody who believed that it would have been rejected by the House? Their complaint was that some of the Socialists in the House desired to be more capitalistic than their capitalists, and that the policy of the Government had been in many respects less Socialistic than persons in charge of industry would have desired.

The Bermondsey amendment was defeated, but a proposed new clause submitted by Norwich, advocating the immediate prosecution of a campaign for the acquisition of land and the planning of a communal system which should make for scientific organization and cultivation, was carried. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

The time allowed for discussion of the position in the cotton industry was reduced to 20 minutes in order to allow resolutions on India to be taken. The conference expressed grave apprehension concerning the threatened rationalization of the cotton industry under the present ownership and control, and asked the Lancashire Members of Parliament to press for a "speeding up" of the Cotton Inquiry Committee for an early report.

Mr. A. HAYCOCK, M.P., said it was necessary that the public should understand the facts. The cotton industry was sick unto death. The whole situation called for the knife, and if something was not done they would have worse conditions in Lancashire than in the mining areas. They ought to have something approaching a Sankey Commission.

INDIA AND EGYPT

Two resolutions were moved on India and Egypt.

Mr. J. SOUTHALL (Birmingham) asked the conference to affirm the right of India and Egypt to absolute independence, and to reaffirm the right of self-determination for all nations. The Indian people, he said, did not want Sir John Simon. Our hold on India was entirely unjustifiable, and if we wanted to hold the Indian people the first thing to do was to give them the liberty to which they were entitled. The resolution was carried.

Mr. R. STAMP (London Divisional Council) moved: "That, in view of the grave dangers arising from a continuance of the present disturbed condition of Indian public opinion, this conference urges upon the British Government the need for the utmost expedition in securing the report of the Simon Commission, the immediate amnesty for all political prisoners (including the stopping of the Meerut trials), and the removal of all causes of friction calculated to interfere with friendly discussions between representatives of the British and Indian peoples. It reaffirms the view that no settlement can be satisfactory which does not have regard to Indian opinion and the right of the people of India to determine their own form of government, in which the Indian working classes must have adequate and proportionate representation."

Mr. BROCKWAY, M.P., speaking in support, emphasized that the situation in India to-day was much more serious than the public of this country had yet realized. The position at the moment was being met merely by intensive repression. It was reported this morning that the Bengal Ordinance was again to be put into operation with full force. It had always been a standing shame to the Labour movement that this ordinance was imposed under a Labour Government. Even in the critical conditions in India to-day the ordinary law of arrest, trial, and charge was absolutely adequate to deal with the situation. The tragedy was that if only the Government had been a little more courageous six months ago the present situation in India need never have developed. If the Government had said that the round-table conference would meet to discuss a measure embodying the principle of Dominion status, and if they had said they would open the prison doors to political offenders Mr. Gandhi and the extremists would have gone to the conference equally with Liberals and Moderates in India. The Indian National Movement now was demanding complete independence, but even on the publication of the Simon Report, if the Government were to declare for the principle of full responsible government for India and the release of political offenders, he thought there might be a settlement of the problem. Difficult as a solution was now, it would be absolutely impossible in six months' time, unless a movement was made in the direction they had suggested. In the circumstances the I.L.P. declared their solidarity with the Indian people in their struggle for self-determination.

A Perth amendment to delete the Report of the Simon Commission from the matters called for in the resolution was carried, and a further amendment was adopted to omit the assertion that the Indian working classes must have adequate representation in an independent Indian Government. The argument for the amendment was that the conference had no right to stipulate what the Indian people should put into their constitution. The resolution was carried without dissent.

In accordance with a decision of the Standing Orders Committee the statement prepared by the National Council of the party and read yesterday by the chairman, defining the position of the I.L.P. in relation to the Labour Party, was put to the conference for formal endorsement as a document. The conference endorsed it without dissent.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Mr. DOLLAN this afternoon moved a resolution which called on the Government drastically to increase the taxation of the wealthy to finance a non-contributory scheme of family allowances. He reminded delegates that he was the first I.L.P. member to move the policy. They met with the opposition, he said, not of the political leaders but of trade union organizations. They had to remove the fear that a State augmentation of incomes by family allowances was going to be in some way detrimental to trade unions.

Miss LEE, M.P., said that the I.L.P. was going to have to fight for its life. In family allowances they had something concrete and constructive, and if they could propagate their ideas they need have no doubts of a great and useful future.

The resolution was carried.

Resolutions on housing, which were discussed and approved, called on the Labour Government to press forward with a progressive policy in housing, which should include adequate Exchequer grants and permit loans from trustee savings banks at not more than 3 per cent. interest, to enable local authorities to build good standard houses which could be let at rents within the reach of the working class.

A string of resolutions dealing with many aspects of local government had to be taken in a more or less summary fashion. They included a plea for the Local Authorities Enabling Bill, which would enable local authorities to develop more schemes of public enterprise, a call for legislation to enable employees of local authorities to sit on these councils, and a demand for the payment of town and county councillors.

Finally the conference gave a quarter of an hour to a resolution on policy in regard to land and agriculture. Mr. WISE, M.P., pressed home the vital importance to the party of the agricultural question. It was not, he said, merely a rural question, but an urban one. At the present moment agriculture was in a worse state than it had been for decades. Unless the Government was prepared to put into operation a strong policy on agriculture tens of thousands of acres of arable land would go out of cultivation, and thousands of agricultural labourers would drift into the towns to add to the burden of unemployment there.

Before adjourning the conference passed without discussion an emergency resolution expressing regret at the "Home Secretary's latest refusal to exercise his constitutional power of recommending a reprieve from the death sentence in a case where an exceptionally large volume of public opinion had urged such action." The I.L.P., the resolution stated, had repeatedly declared in favour of the abolition of capital punishment, and believed that the present case was a favourable opportunity for avoiding a repetition of a worse than useless barbarity.

VICTORIAN IDEALS IN EDUCATION

CRITICISM BY FORMER CHIEF INSPECTOR

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, APRIL 21

The conference on New Ideals in Education, which was opened yesterday at Somerville College, was resumed to-day in the presence of a large gathering. Mr. E. G. A. Holmes, formerly Chief Inspector of Elementary Schools, gave his impressions of the old régime in education as he knew it during the first half of his life.

Mr. HOLMES said the direct influence of religion on education was then far stronger than it was now. They all took the doctrine of original sin quite seriously. They believed that the child was born bad, that he was, as the result of the sin of Adam, "the enemy of God." So far their theology was orthodox, but then they made a strange departure from orthodoxy. Their Catechism said that the child was washed clear of the stain of original sin, that he was made a member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven. They gave a lip assent to that, but they did not believe it in their hearts. As the child grew up it was still believed that he was perverse, rebellious, lazy, selfish, ill-tempered, and in general evilly disposed. He was obviously ignorant and helpless, and was so far stupid that his hand had to be held at every turn.

PARENTS AND OBEDIENCE

In his (the speaker's) youth the parent or his substitute made the God of Israel his model, demanding prompt and literal obedience. If the child would not obey he was to be alternately coerced and bribed into obeying. On coercion the Jewish Scriptures gave clear instructions. The familiar precept "Spare the rod and spoil the child" did not come from the Bible; it came from "Hudibras." But there were five precepts in Proverbs which said the same thing in slightly different words. Whether tender-hearted or not, many a father and mother in those days believed honestly and sincerely that they had not been merely authorized by God but had been directly commanded by Him to beat their own children. They might have set against that the story of our Lord blessing little children and saying of them, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," but the pressure on them of the Old Testament outlook was too strong. No wonder that in those days there was brutal flogging of boys, and brutal bullyings by boys, who were but passing on what they had received in the public schools. The brutalities went on into adult life. It was not so very long ago that flogging of a most merciless character was a duly authorized punishment in the Army and Navy, and its abolition was regarded with profound misgiving by officers of the old school, who had come to believe that without it discipline could not be maintained. But, after all, the senseless severity of the old régime was not its worst feature.

A worse feature to his mind was the form that bribery took—the appeal that was habitually made, and was still made, by the offer of prizes and other marks of distinction to the competitive instinct, or, in plain English, to the child's egotism and vanity. The worst feature of all was the deep-seated mistrust of the child itself, the outcome of crass ignorance and blank want of sympathy which underlay the whole system. This had its counterpart in blind self-assurance on the part of the parent or teacher, and was ultimately responsible for both the appeal to fear and the attempt to bribe. The attempt to bribe, the appeal to the competitive instinct, was the feature of the old régime which was the slowest to disappear. Indeed, it could hardly be said to have disappeared to any appreciable degree. Having described the system of examination in elementary education as radically wrong, Mr. Holmes said that through all the dark years of payment by results the State was taking effective measures to arrest the mental growth of the boys and girls of England. When inspectors ceased to examine and began to inspect they realized that mischief had been done. The crowning defect of the old régime was that deliberately and of set purpose it repressed the outgrowth of that sense of well-being which was the surest indication of health in the widest sense of the word which went by the name of happiness. The children were not happy in their school life, and it was not intended that they should be happy.

A CHANGE OF POLICY

But in the middle of the last decade of the past century a momentous change took place in the policy of the Education Department, a change which was carried out with but little previous warning. Inspectors ceased to be mere examiners, mere appraisers and tabulators of cut-and-dried results, and became, or were expected to become, inspectors in the proper sense of the word, observers of ways and works, students of method, critics of the atmosphere, of the moral and of the spirit of a school, centres of sympathy and encouragement and friendly advice. What effect did this dramatic change have on the teachers of England, what effect was it likely to have? If one who had long dwelt in darkness was taken out without warning or preparation into the light of noonday would he not be dazzled to the verge of blindness by this sudden exposure, and would he not be glad to creep back into the familiar gloom? What happened in many schools was that the teaching remained as mechanical and routine-ridden as ever, but that the child gradually became slacker and less industrious, for the yearly examination had been his chief incentive to industry, and when that was abolished there was nothing to take its place. Speaking of his own experience as an official under the old régime, Mr. Holmes said: "One thing of paramount importance was borne in upon me—that far too much was being done for the children, that they were being treated as automata and reduced to a state of helpless dependence on their teachers. I fought against this tendency to the best of my knowledge and ability, and little by little I groped my way towards the vital truth that the child must in the main work out his salvation for himself. To help the child to do this, to release him from injurious pressure and restraint, to give him freedom and free space for self-development, to open up outlets for his natural activities, to make his environment as favourable as possible, to give him the stimulus of trust and sympathy—in these and in other ways to help him to become what he has it in him to be. Here was a cause which was worth working and even fighting for, and a day came at last when I determined to make that cause my own." That cause had in recent years had many adherents, many active advocates, many practical exponents; their number was growing, and the leaven of a new education was at work in the world.

An interesting description was afterwards given by Mr. H. TUNALEY, formerly Chief Inspector of Drawing, of what he called the deadening methods by which the subject for which he was responsible was taught under the old educational régime, and of the changes which had led to a recognition of the importance of teaching children to think and to cultivate a sense of beauty.

Miss MARION RICHARDSON also spoke of ideals in the teaching of art.

At the evening session Mr. ROGER A. RAVEN, Vice-Principal of Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, S.E., addressed the conference on "Religion and Character in Adolescence." He said that 30 years ago children were not allowed to discuss the problems of religion. They simply accepted the *status quo*. The late Victorians set duty before love, and they left the love of their children. The parents' desire to gain that love had given the children greater freedom. Religious problems were now discussed with children, so far as they were able to understand them. It was now realized that the emotional side of children's nature had to be catered for instead of being repressed, and that it must find an outlet in creative and artistic occupation.

The conference will meet again to-day.

SUB-POSTMASTERS' CONFERENCE

The annual conference of the National Federation of Sub-Postmasters opened at Weston-super-Mare yesterday. Responding to a civic welcome the PRESIDENT, Mr. H. Higgins, of Finchley, said the work on Whitley Councils showed a remarkable interdependence of interest among all branches of the postal service.

The annual report showed a membership of over 13,000. In his presidential address Mr. Higgins said their hopes that a change in the Postmaster-Generalship might result in greatly improved conditions had not been realized to any appreciable extent. He also criticized the Department's delay in dealing with representations made in correspondence and by deputations. Major H. C. Gould, of Topsham (Devon), was elected president for the ensuing year with Mr. J. W. Tyrrell, of Kimberley (Notts), as vice-president, and Mr. Morgan Thomas, of Bridgend, as treasurer. The conference adopted resolutions favouring representations for increased payment for all classes of mail work and for the formulation of superannuation schemes.

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE BILL

PROTEST AGAINST DELAY

N.U.T. AND GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOURNEMOUTH, APRIL 21

To-day's public session of the National Union of Teachers' Conference in the Winter Hall unanimously passed a resolution calling the attention of the Government to the difficulties created by the delay in proceeding with the Bill for raising the school-leaving age, and also asked for the establishment of a National Advisory Council on which the local education authorities and the teachers would be represented.

Mrs. Leah Manning (Cambridge), the president, was in the chair.

Mr. W. HILL (Hinckley), for the executive, moved:—

That the conference desires to draw the attention of the Government to the grave difficulties which are being created by the delay in proceeding with the Education (School Attendance) Bill, and strongly urges that the measure be passed through its remaining stages as speedily as possible.

Mr. HILL said that they were hoping up to Saturday, when Sir Charles Trevelyan visited the conference, that his speech would have made this resolution unnecessary. Unfortunately, although they were particularly grateful for his references to the supply of teachers, yet they were disappointed at the absence of any definite statement of the actual date of passing the Bill into law. He was not going to kick Sir Charles Trevelyan, he liked him too well, but he thought they were entitled to expostulate with him, and the Government, and they would appeal to their better reason and show them the embarrassing position in which educational work was placed by the delay in passing the Education Bill into law.

The position to-day was without precedent in the history of education. The Bill received its first reading in December, and since then nothing had happened so far as the Parliamentary side of the question was concerned. At the same time the Government had taken steps through other agencies and people to set the machinery going. They had asked the Union to consider the supply of teachers; they had asked the education authorities to draw up their plans and to enter into financial commitments for the supply of schools. Sir Charles Trevelyan likened the teachers to a young man who asked a lady's hand in marriage and was refused, and he advised them to ask again. He would remind Sir Charles that on this Bill the young man, in the absence of a definite promise of marriage, was advised to build the house, furnish it, and provide for a larger family. (Laughter.)

"GOVERNMENT STANDING STILL"

Then there were to be efforts for a religious concordat. He wanted to remind Sir Charles that the raising of the school-leaving age was not a condition dependent upon the religious question. All that the Government had done was through other agencies, and the fundamental work of the passing of the Bill they had yet to perform. (Cheers.) Every one else was moving, but the Government stood still, and the inevitable result was a condition of uncertainty, irritation, and even anger, among the administrators of education. After marching for nine months to the Promised Land, they looked round and discovered that Moses was not marching with them. (Laughter and cheers.) Local education authorities were in confusion, things were being held up and referred back. It was the golden opportunity for reactionaries. They need not come out into the open; all they need say was, "We will wait for the Bill." The conscientious friends of progress were bound to say, "We will not enter into financial commitments on a Parliamentary promise. Accidents are peculiarly possible in a Parliament constituted as this, where the Government depends upon the members of other parties for its majority. At any moment Mr. Lloyd George may, like Samson, decide to pull down the pillars of the house, and as you know, his locks are still unshorn." (Laughter.)

The argument of Lord Eustace Percy was that they should postpone the Bill until 1935. The question of unemployment would be definitely helped by the passing of this Bill. Mr. J. H. Thomas would welcome it as a contribution to the solution of the great problem with which he was faced. They asked the Prime Minister and the Government to act at once and not to wait for a religious concordat or for the trade union Bill.

Mr. C. W. COWEN (Sheffield), who seconded, said the teachers called upon the Government to implement their promise to raise the school-leaving age. This was not only an educational but a social question. Children were leaving the schools at 14 years of age to go into blind-alley employment, and two years later were being turned out, and their places taken by children of 14. Thus the money spent in education was being wasted because further money was not being spent.

Mr. HILL, having agreed to accept the addition of the words "welcome the introduction of the Bill" Mr. Chuter Ede, M.P., withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. E. TOLSON (West Yorkshire Association) moved a resolution commending the action of local education authorities which have given guarantees as to the status and remuneration of teachers whose positions are affected by the carrying out of schemes of reorganization, and urging all authorities to take such steps as will prevent financial loss and lowering of the status of their teachers. He said that in the restricted area from which he came he could give the names of half-a-dozen local education authorities which had guaranteed their teachers the proper emoluments and status, but they must not lose sight of the fact that there were other authorities of a reactionary character.

Mr. A. J. PAGE (Castleford), who seconded, said teachers had given hours to work they had never been paid for, and had burned the midnight oil to fit themselves to give the advanced education required of them. To-day, however, a large number of these teachers, unequal to the reorganization, were faced with the terrible position of uncertainty as to their position.

Mr. A. P. CHUBB (Plymouth) said he had heard some hard things said of Lord Eustace Percy in his time, but he had nothing but praise to give to the manner in which Lord Eustace received the deputation on this question of the teacher's status. He wanted to appeal to all the education authorities throughout the country to fall into line with the most progressive authorities. The executive realized that, when the reorganization came about, it would mean a great amount of anxiety to teachers and some displacements. There was the strongest claim that teachers who had rendered service in a locality for many years should be specially considered, for it was often the teachers who had rendered the longest service who were the hardest hit.

In answer to questions, Mr. Chubb said they were acting in cooperation with other organizations in order that some security of tenure should be given to teachers. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Mr. H. T. MORGAN (Bristol) moved:—

That a national advisory council to the Board of Education should be established representative of the local education authorities and of the teaching profession. In the constitution of this council the teaching service should be accorded equality of representation with the administrative service.

He said the office of President of the Board of Education was political and had been held in the past, and might be held in the future, by a person who had no qualification for the position. It might be that the President would be obliged in certain cases to put party before progress. In the case of the Admiralty the First Lord was advised by a number of persons who knew all about the sea and ships and armaments. Then the Secretary of War had an Army Council to advise him, though he was not obliged to accept the advice, but the public administration of those departments was strengthened by the fact that behind the Minister were people who knew something about the job. They suggested that there should be a similar state of things at the Board of Education. The method they had at present of influencing the policy of the Board by deputations and agitation was hazardous in its effect and certainly wasteful of the efforts. The gravest danger was that it was subject to ill-informed public criticism. They had only to get someone to ask a question in the House, no matter how silly, or to write a letter to *The Times*, no matter how foolish, to let loose a whole army of officials to go and investigate the matter. An Advisory Council would help the President in the very difficult task of running the education machine.

Mr. C. BARRAS (South Shields), who seconded, said the Board of Education had been described as the outpost of the Treasury. They wanted to get rid of that outpost. They had a new policy to form and the teachers had a responsibility in seeing that it was carried through effectively. An advisory council would be of great service in that way.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

WOMEN TEACHERS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS

SCHOOLMASTERS' PROTESTS

The place of women teachers in schools was the main topic discussed by the National Association of Schoolmasters at their conference at Manchester yesterday.

Mr. W. E. CRAY, London, moved a resolution urging parents to compel education authorities to secure that the education of boys beyond infant stage should be entrusted to men, thus securing for boys in State schools the same rights as were enjoyed by boys attending the public schools. There were, said Mr. Cray, 7,000 women teaching in boys' schools where men ought to be. There were 700 fewer men teachers and 5,000 more women in the schools than in 1913-14. The Board of Education showed indifference and the education authorities must be aroused through the parents. "We are not anti-feminists," Mr. Cray said. "We do not attack women who are teaching boys for their fitness, academical or otherwise, to teach best in boys' schools, but we say they are in the wrong place there. It is a man's job, and we must see that men do it." Boys needed strong control shorn of emotion, petting, or jealousy. They should be sent into the world fit to take a man's place, and schoolmasters failed in their national duty if they let women oust them in increasing numbers.

Mr. P. D. MACSWEENEY, Liverpool, the only speaker against the motion, said the general experience was that men were not willing to teach children of seven or eight years, and when they undertook it they found the difficulties so great that they were anxious to find another class. (Cries of "Question.") In many such cases women were handling boys better than men. (Cries of "No.") Men were unsuited temperamentally to teaching Standards I. and II., but he agreed that they ought to teach boys from the age of nine.

Mr. R. ANDERSON, London, warmly supported the resolution, which was carried, only two voting against it.

The conference passed without dissent a resolution that in the reorganization of schools men teachers only should be appointed in all boys' departments and that in mixed departments the staff should consist of a headmaster and sufficient male assistants to ensure that the boys would come under the predominating influence of men. The resolution also contended that as men teachers would not serve under a headmistress, such an appointment would cause the complete staffing of a mixed department with women.

Mr. F. A. GIBBS, London, the mover, said that women preferred to serve under a headmaster.

Mr. H. GORDON, London, seconding, maintained that boys should be taught by the most manly type of teacher obtainable, yet a large percentage of boys never came into contact with a real man in the school. The teaching profession was becoming to a large extent feminized.

Mr. C. FREEBOROUGH, of Banstead, Surrey, supported a resolution which declared that there was no more harmful form of dilution in the teaching profession than the prevalent substitution of women for men in the education of boys beyond the infant stage. They could not feminize 200,000 boys without feminizing the nation. Then we should soon begin to sink lower than other nations. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. BARFORD, Leeds, said that local education authorities were becoming increasingly dominated by people who accepted without thinking the National Union of Teachers' principle that appointments should be made regardless of sex.

The resolution was carried without dissent.

The conference adjourned till to-day.

COOPERATIVE M.P.s IN THE GOVERNMENT

COTTON INDUSTRY INQUIRY

At the concluding session of the Cooperative Party Conference at Buxton yesterday, Renfrewshire submitted a motion expressing the opinion that too large a proportion of Cooperative members of Parliament were devoting time to Government positions, and suggesting that in future the National Committee should arrange for a majority of Cooperative members to be entirely free of all paid or unpaid Government posts, and able to concentrate attention on Cooperative affairs in Parliament.

Mr. FERGUSON (Renfrew) assured the Cooperative members of the warmth and sincerity of Scottish congratulations on their appointments to office, but said he felt that in the interests of the Cooperative movement the line must be drawn somewhere. More than half their members in the present Parliament held office, and were consequently rendered less useful as propagandists.

Mr. LOWE (Warrington) said it would be a matter for sincere regret if it should appear that the conference lacked appreciation of the Labour Prime Minister's recognition of their movement. Other speakers regarded it as a compliment that the Cooperative Party should have so many appointments in relation to its small numbers.

Bradford moved an amendment suggesting to the Cooperative movement that the obvious remedy was substantially to increase its representation in Parliament. Mr. BAILEY challenged the assumption underlying the Renfrew motion that the Cooperative M.P.s were elected merely to protect Cooperative interests.

The Bradford amendment was carried by a large majority.

A resolution was passed welcoming the Government inquiry into the cotton industry, and trusting that it would lead to efficiency with some measure of Government and workers' control. Mr. H. M. GIBSON, M.P., blamed inefficiency at the top and profits taken by middlemen for the present condition of the industry. In a London shop window a fortnight ago, he said, he saw a piece of cloth costing 4s. 3d. to produce marked at 16s. 11d. The employers' only answer was wage-cutting, but he was confident that Lancashire could recover its position if the four branches of the industry were co-ordinated and middlemen eliminated.

It was reported that a quarter of a million shops were open on Sunday, and it was decided to press for legislation to secure a weekly unbroken day of rest for all distributive workers.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

YOUNG LIBERALS AND THE MOVEMENT

The conference of the National League of Young Liberals ended at Chester yesterday. Women took a large part in the debate, in which education, taxation, administration of Public Departments, child welfare, and slavery were discussed.

Miss TAYLOR, of Pontefract, in the discussion on the administration of Government Departments, pointed out how in the old days one Civil servant could look after seven or eight soldiers, whereas to-day it took one Civil servant to look after three soldiers. That was not because the Civil servant was less efficient, but because of the multiplied number of pigeon-holes and the multiplied number of forms which had to be looked after.

Mr. DYER, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, declared that one of the reasons why Mr. Thomas could not put into operation some of his schemes for solving unemployment was because the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Transport had not enough staffs to deal with the schemes put before them. Any attempt to disparage the Civil Service, he said, would be a fatal policy for young Liberals. If Liberals were returned to power, so far from there being a reduction in the cost of social services, there would be a continued increase.

A delegate from North Camberwell said there were clerks engaged to deal with work under the Cinematograph Act who were earning £1 a day in overtime, while clerks employed in other Departments were employed only a few hours each day. He argued that they could save a certain amount of expenditure if they transferred men from Departments where they had not enough work to Departments where the staff was overworked.

The conference accepted the resolution put forward by the Eye branch declaring that it was essential that the burden of local and national taxation should be reduced, and there should be an effort towards rigid economy in the administration of Government Departments.

During the debate on a motion put forward by the Bolton and Central branches reaffirming their belief in free trade, which was carried enthusiastically, Mr. EDINGER, Liberal candidate for Leominster, disclaimed any connexion with the Empire Free Trade movement, stating that the promoters of the policy had expressed an intention of opposing free trade Liberal candidates.

LIVING-IN SYSTEM

SHOP ASSISTANTS' UNION PROTEST

At the conference of the Shop Assistants' Union at Dundee yesterday, for the executive, a resolution was moved viewing with grave concern the reported intention to revive the living-in system, and declaring opposition to the system, "which in the past has inflicted serious wrongs upon thousands of shop workers." The resolution claimed that adequate cash wages ought to be paid to enable employees to live in suitable home accommodation of their own choosing without having to accept board and lodging as part payment.

Mr. M. HANN (London organizer) said that the reason why Sir Sydney Skinner, the chairman of Barkers, was anxious to re-establish a form of living-in was that he could not persuade the parents of boys and girls in London to put them into the drapery trade. He was looking for new labour supplies and he believed he could make a contribution towards solving the agricultural problem by providing work for the boys and girls of farmers. It was "clotted nonsense" to tell them that the drapery trade had excellent prospects for those who entered it. It was true that Sir Sydney Skinner said he was going to establish hostels, but institutional life of any sort was without the strengthening effect on young life which an independent existence afforded.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The conference adopted an executive motion viewing with grave concern the displacements of old and faithful employees of firms through the development of combines. The resolution declared that directors invariably received compensation for loss of office through amalgamation of firms, and asserted that the same principle should operate in the case of employees suffering loss of employment.

Speaking to a resolution supporting the Shops (Hours of Employment) Bill, and welcoming the statement of the Government that the setting up of a Select Committee of inquiry was not a device to delay the passing of the measure into law, Mr. R. A. TAYLOR, M.P., said the Select Committee was the only way of keeping the issue alive and clearing the ground for action in the next Session of Parliament. If they had a favourable report from the Committee he believed they would get on to the Statute-book a 48-hour week for distributive workers. (Cheers.)

Mr. P. C. HOFFMAN, M.P., said every union was asking something from the Government, and their people wanted everything done in the first Session of Parliament. That was absolutely impossible. Owing to the changed circumstances this Government was likely to last four years. Mr. Lloyd George was not sure of his own party; the Tory Party had been captured by Lord Beaverbrook on food taxes and had driven the Liberal Party right away from the Conservatives. The House of Commons machine was creaking and outworn. It was never intended to push forward with plenty of legislation. If any body in the country needed rationalizing it was the House of Commons.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' UNIONS

ALLIED WORKERS FAVOUR AMALGAMATION

The National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers in conference at York yesterday discussed the question of amalgamation with the Shop Assistants' Union.

Mr. PILKINGTON (Glasgow), in moving an instruction to the executive council to communicate with the Shop Assistants' Union with the view of speedily bringing about amalgamation, said the present system of duplicate staff and dual efforts to deal with the same problems was a waste of time and money and hindered progress. Mr. BAGOT (London), a member of the executive, said he believed that officials of the Shop Assistants' Union did not want amalgamation. Unless the terms were satisfactory to the Allied Workers' Union he would oppose amalgamation. Mr. SCOLLAN (a Scottish representative on the executive) said the suggestion that the shop assistants did not want amalgamation was unfortunate. The obstacles were largely imaginary. Scotland wanted amalgamation.

Mr. EARLAM (Chester) moved an amendment expressing confidence in the discretion of their executive. Mr. BURNS (Accrington) seconded. Mr. RAWLINSON (Brighouse) said the fact that the allied workers were associated with the cooperative movement was an insurmountable obstacle to amalgamation. They could not put their arms around the necks of shop assistants and call them comrades and then proceed to cut the throats of private traders who employed the shop assistants. The ordinary shop assistant hated the cooperative movement like he hated the devil. His interests were bound up with the business of the private trader. He could understand amalgamation with municipal workers or civil servants who stood for the State, but with those workers who were standing with their employers in continuing the old system of capitalist domination there could be no comradeship on the part of those associated with the cooperative movement.

Mr. ORCHARD (Manchester) said he was against private capital wherever found, but money in the cooperative movement could at least be controlled and proper conditions obtained for the workers.

On a card vote the amendment was lost and the resolution carried by a large majority.

Miss WILKINSON, M.P., speaking on a resolution in favour of family allowances as a stimulant to trade and for increasing the standard of living of the workers, said they had to meet brains with brains. It was as impossible to face bankers and the financial group with old-fashioned strike methods as to fight machine-guns with bare fists. They must meet the demands of the capitalist classes for lower wages, not by starving themselves, but through taxation. They could not catch fortunes while they were being made.

Mr. RHYS DAVIES, M.P., warned the conference to be careful about these allowances. The tendency was, with old-age pensions, insurances, and so forth, to cut down the wages of the workers. Mr. ROBINSON (Liverpool), political general secretary, pointed out that this matter was under review by the Labour Party and Trade Union Congress, and suggested that the delegates should defer their decision. He agreed as to the dangers of wages being reduced by these various schemes.

The previous question was moved and carried.

GOOD TEMPLARS

DIAMOND JUBILEE SESSION OF THE ORDER

Six hundred temperance workers from many parts of the country attended the annual conference of the International Order of Good Templars, which opened at Brighton yesterday. The conference marks the diamond jubilee session of the order, and will continue until Friday. Greetings were received from America, China, Tasmania, Ireland, and Germany. Members and delegates, including Professor Strecker

Letters to the Editor

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

COST OF PROPERTY COMPENSATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Please permit me to press Sir Reginald Blomfield's question with regard to Charing Cross Bridge. Are the authorities justified in endeavouring to commit an unwilling public to an outlay of £14,000,000 on a doubtful scheme? I have before me the L.C.C. estimate of their expenditure as submitted to the Commons Committee. It totals £14,660,000, made up as follows:—

Purchase of lands, easements and permanent rights	£11,126,000
Various works	3,534,000

It appears, therefore, that over 75 per cent. of this very large sum will be spent in the purchase of property and in compensations. Nor is this the whole story. The Committee have placed upon the L.C.C. the obligation to widen St. Martin's-lane. This may cost at least another million. Statistics of previous Central London improvements show that 90 per cent. of the expenditure is absorbed in the purchase of property and in compensations and only 10 per cent. is spent on works. Therefore, the employment-giving expenditure will be comparatively small and will be spread over several years. Even if the £1,965,000 to be spent on works by the Southern Railway Co. is taken into account, the total expenditure on works is still considerably less than half of the total sum to be provided out of public funds. Furthermore, there will be an immediate destruction of valuable properties paying rates which it will take a long time to replace.

When I was occupied in the administration of the Road Fund I sought to secure priority to improvements—

1. Which were productive—*i.e.*, created new rateable values, and

2. In which the large percentage of expenditure went on works and material giving employment.

I suggest that in the present time of trade depression these two principles are sound and should be adopted by the authorities. The £9,000,000 which have been allocated to the Charing Cross Bridge scheme out of the Road Fund should be spent during the next two years on more pressing works of road and bridge construction designed to give the maximum amount of employment and to create rateable values instead of destroying them.

The Charing Cross Bridge improvement will lose nothing by waiting. It is an improvement to be carried out in times of prosperity and after further consideration. The present scheme satisfies nobody. It is alleged against it that it has been prepared in bureaucratic secrecy. I offer no comment on this criticism, but I do know that the three organizations which are best qualified to advise on the planning and improvement of London have not been called into consultation, nor is their advice available to the Parliamentary Committee.

I am, &c.,
W. REES JEFFREYS.
The Roads Improvement Association,
180, Clapham-road, S.W.19.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY

THE NEWER METHODS OF TEACHING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The admirable digest in your issue of March 22 of the Educational pamphlet, No. 79, recently published by the Board of Education, appeared most opportunely, for, on that morning, there was a meeting at the Imperial Institute of the Executive Committee of the Geographical Association, which represents over 4,500 teachers of geography, from the primary to the university stage. We were glad to find that the results of the inquiry into the teaching of the geography of the Empire in certain types of post-primary schools were, on the whole, satisfactory, for we have always held that the study of the various entities of the British Commonwealth was the best approach to regional geography.

One of the main purposes of the meeting was to consider an appeal from the Director of the Imperial Institute for cooperation, so as to make a wider use in the provinces of the wealth of material exhibited in London. The growing importance of the exhibits, as rearranged by the present Director, can be judged from the fact that the numbers of school children who have visited the Imperial Institute in the first 11 weeks of 1930 are nearly double those for the same period in 1928. One London member of the executive bore testimony to the great value of the new exhibits to the boys in his school, whom he sent individually to study some particular economic product. A small committee was appointed to consult with provincial centres on ways and means for the desired cooperation.

Only those who have experience of the methods of expert teachers in presenting the subject can fully appreciate the great advance in geographical instruction that has been made in recent years. After laying a firm foundation of the principles of the various natural sciences which are necessarily involved in such a comprehensive subject, modern teachers train their pupils to correlate the physical, climatic, economic, and other factors which condition human life and occupations in any region, so as to bring out similarities and contrasts with those of other areas. Maps of all kinds form an important part of the training, for the admirable maps of the present day enable the skilful reader to visualize rapidly, and remember, a vast amount of correlated information. The study of statistics, and various methods of dealing with them, is introduced at a relatively early stage, so that senior students are able to represent the essential points in a graphic and convincing manner. The economic aspect is treated quite simply in teaching young students, stress being laid on the commodities with which they are familiar. In the senior stages the simpler laws of economics are developed, while the reading of the pupils is directed to the many sources of recent information. Also, since the key to many of the problems of to-day is to be found in history, and especially in the case of the British Empire, historical geography is taught with increasing fullness towards the end of the course.

Long-standing prejudices are difficult to overcome: in no subject is this more true than in geography. At present many of our most promising pupils—those who have real aptitude for this magnificent subject—are diverted to other studies when they reach the senior stage. There are two reasons for this; first, the attitude of the older universities who do not recognize proficiency in geography in their Entrance and Matriculation Examinations, and, with a few notable exceptions, do not offer scholarships for geography; secondly, the indifference of those who are responsible for appointments to certain professions and commercial undertakings with world-wide interests, and who might be expected to consider the applications of those who produce credentials of proficiency in geography. Our association is doing its utmost, and hopes to enlist your powerful influence to overcome these handicaps.

Yours faithfully,
B. B. DICKINSON
(President of the Geographical Association).

THE AIR WEAPON

MOBILITY IN IMPERIAL DEFENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recent correspondence about the functions of air power, which has culminated in the debate in the House of Lords, and Major-General Sir F. Maurice's somewhat pessimistic review of the part the aeroplane can play in Empire defence are all welcome for drawing public attention to the need for defining more precisely the function of air power.

So far, the spokesmen of the older Services have had a disproportionate voice in any public expression of views, mainly because, until Lord Trenchard's retirement, there has been no senior officer of the Royal Air Force able to press in public debate the claims of air power. The Royal Air Force is still so young that its staff is also much preoccupied with discovering for itself the possibilities and limitations of air power. It follows, therefore, that the ultimate powers of the Royal Air Force must be a matter for contention rather than certainty, when the only active service experience was that associated with a static form of warfare. Certain conclusions are, however, now emerging from the efforts to substitute air control for ground occupation in the less-developed portions of the Empire, and it will be very unfortunate if the Imperial function of air power is confused with its other duties. The problems are entirely separate and fall into three categories.

(1) Home defence, with, possibly as a subdivision, the safeguarding of merchant shipping in narrow waters.

(2) Reconnaissance, offensive, and protective duties for a fleet at sea or an army in the field or in independent offensive action.

(3) Empire defence, in which is included, besides control without occupation, air reconnaissance of Empire trade routes where these are within aircraft range of British bases.

The importance of the first two duties needs no emphasis, but the steady movement of the civilized world towards the settlement of international disputes by arbitration justifies British policy in following chiefly the Imperial aspect of air power and ascertaining by experience its possibilities and limitations in preserving order in the wide spaces of Empire. That is all Lord Trenchard asked for, and neither of his chief critics really applied himself to a broad examination of the issue.

May I summarize a few points relating to the Imperial use of aircraft to avoid confusion with the other duties of air power, in which, incidentally, it is idle for the Army mind to talk of the bombing of industrial works as a thinly disguised attack on the civilian population? The gunner, if he could, would not hesitate to throw a shell 70 miles at an unseen target, as the Germans did in 1918; the bombing aeroplane in one use is merely a long-range gun with the additional advantage that it can take its shell to a target visible to the aerial gunner.

1. Sir Samuel Hoare may have made his original comparison of Army and Air control in Iraq upon too broad a basis. This does not vitiate his argument; it merely makes air control less attractive financially to the Treasury. He has since pointed out that the Army Estimate for 1924 for a permanent garrison amounted to £10,000,000, as against £1,250,000 for Air control.

2. It is true that finally victory is forced home by the infantryman marching on his flat feet to take physical possession. It is germane, however, to emphasize that in our Imperial responsibilities the polished boots of that essentially British product, the political officer, are more and more replacing the clumsy footgear of the soldier. His moral authority must be reinforced by some physical display. This is more economically and more humanely accomplished by the aircraft humming overhead than by a squad of soldiers, whose commander has the anxiety always of maintaining open a line of communication.

3. Lines of communication are necessary to ground operations, but wasteful of men and material. The R.A.F. have now developed heavy transport aircraft capable of bearing tons of stores or many men hundreds of miles in a few hours without any necessity for intermediate bases. Here is real economy.

4. The strategic mobility of air power conferred by the development of these big supply aircraft is as yet in its infancy. India can be reinforced from Egypt in three or four days (*vide* the Kabul rescues), and the same principle has wide application through the concentration of fighting aircraft and their supply machines at suitable strategic points within the Empire. Here again follows economy in ground garrisons.

5. This same mobility applied to marine aircraft should relieve the Navy of part at least of its patrol duties. (See Air Commodore C. R. Samson's reply to Lord Beatty.) The development of the flying-boat again is still in early stages, and larger aircraft on the stocks may radically alter the situation in favour of air power as a substitute for certain classes of naval vessels.

6. The moral of the Palestine riots surely is the provision of more heavy transport aircraft at strategic points to rush police forces to any threatened spot. The Royal Air Force, it should be noted, in its Imperial duty works in close liaison with Armoured Car Sections, and has maintained them and aircraft 120 miles from a base for six months on end entirely by air lines of communication.

There is surely here sufficient experience to justify study and development of Imperial air power concurrently with, and entirely independent of, those more difficult and localized problems of the part air power must play in the defence of a highly industrialized country like Great Britain in close juxtaposition to other Powers with air forces of equal and great strength. I regret that it is not possible to quote figures in support of what has been achieved, but this is being written from a hospital bed with only memory as a reference.

I am, &c.,
AERONAUT.

INVESTMENTS IN MEXICO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* of April 3 I read with interest your, to Mexico, extremely favourable account of the delights of touring in that country. May I be permitted to call attention to another aspect of the Mexican picture?

Your Special Correspondent reminds us how much is being done for tourists and for their "comfort, convenience, and enjoyment." He states that a "Commission of Tourism," whatever that may be, hopes that the tourist "will unburden himself of his spare cash in Mexico," where this "Commission of Tourism" is "preparing to make all arrangements to prevent him from being fleeced and to get his money's worth during his visit." So far so very good, but, unfortunately for would-be tourists, there is a reverse to this attractive picture. In far-off pre-War days it was my misfortune to have invested in Mexican railways a sum of four figures in pounds sterling. For the last 15 years, to be accurate since 1914, I have received upon this to a would-be tourist fairly considerable investment not one penny of interest save for a solitary payment of the value of under £50 sterling. A very slight knowledge of arithmetic will serve to show that from this four-figure investment the interest due at 4½ per cent. per annum should be a useful sum in pounds sterling. Of the capital amount apparently lost to me I will say nothing.

That arrangements should be made by a "Commission of Tourism," presumably Mexican, to prevent tourists in that country from being fleeced, and to see that they get their money's worth, I for one most heartily endorse, but I feel disposed to ask your Special Correspondent what about my money's worth? Is any commission of Mexican railway directors worrying about that? We know that backward countries like Mexico, China, Persia, and others find difficulty in meeting their foreign obligations, though it is understandable if honest endeavours are being made to pay interest on borrowed foreign money. In fairness to those unable for lack of "spare cash" which they have invested in Mexico to tour there, perhaps you will be good enough to publish this mild protest.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. D. BRUCE.
Great Parndon, Harlow, Essex.

VILLAGE INNS BEFORE EASTER

NEW BUSINESS FROM MOTORING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Granted that "Innkeeper" may be justified in complaining that some of his guests are unreasonable and expect too much of a village inn, the fact undoubtedly remains that in far too many cases the perfectly reasonable and unexacting traveller who does understand and appreciate the limitations of the countryside and the innkeeper's difficulties meets with a reception the reverse of accommodating. He is apt to be refused the plainest of plain meals, let alone a room for the night.

The real root of the trouble is, I fear, to be found in the unfortunate fact that the British innkeeper is too often primarily a publican and almost solely concerned to push the sale of his liquors. The spread in recent years of the very questionable "tied house" system has probably done much to aggravate this phase of the problem.

But there can also, I submit, be no doubt that innkeepers in this country have, as a class, been painfully slow to take proper advantage of the greatly enhanced prospects of new business opened up to them by the rapid development of motoring through the length and breadth of the land. It is surely somewhat irrelevant to talk of the parlous state of agriculture as a contributory cause of the innkeeper's difficulties, when the fact remains that the advent of the motor-car has, for the first time, brought even the remotest parts of the English countryside within reach of the most modest purse.

I am convinced that, even allowing for certain difficulties inherent in all branches of the caterer's calling, a golden opportunity is being, perhaps irretrievably, lost, owing to lack of enterprise and ambition and the absence of any real desire to give the travelling public what it wants, rather than what "mine host" chooses to think is good enough for it! How otherwise are we to account for the fact that even fresh, homely farmhouse fare is so often difficult to obtain at country inns? One asks for cheese and may be given Canadian; for meat, and one receives the produce of the Argentine or New Zealand; for stewed fruit—with orchards perhaps all around one—and there appears a mess of pineapple cubes, with sections of other foreign-grown fruits, extracted from a tin! Even the very milk may hail from a far country, and the peas and beans have sprouted "neath an alien sun." Is this really the best that a patriotic British innkeeper can do to meet the reasonable requirements of his guests and at the same time give a helping hand to the hard-hit British farmer?

Yours obediently,
ERNEST LESSER.
13, Holland-villas-road, W.14, April 20.

CROCODILES IN AFRICA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Captain Tracy Philipps opens an interesting controversy in your issue of April 10, and one which much intrigued me while I had medical charge of the Toro District of Uganda in 1925-26, for included in the Toro District are the north-eastern portion of Lake Edward, the western half of Lake George, which connects with Lake Edward through the 25-mile long Kazinga Channel, the southern portion of Lake Albert, and the northern half of the Semiliki River, which connects Lakes Edward and Albert.

Lakes George and Edward and the southern half of the Semiliki River are held by native and settler alike to contain no crocodiles, whereas Lake Albert and the northern half of the Semiliki River abound with the reptiles. If, as Captain Tracy Philipps suggests, chemical composition of the water may account for the anomaly, then sulphuretted hydrogen as the cause can possibly be ruled out, for in Bwamba, under the western shadow of the extreme northern spur of the Ruwenzori foothills, at Buranga, is a series of hot sulphurous springs which connect directly with the northern half of the Semiliki River, wherein, as noted, crocodiles abound. The presence of extensive salt deposits close to the shores of Lakes Edward and George may be an explanation, for there is none to my knowledge near Lake Albert, although the waters of the latter leave a white deposit on one's skin after bathing, but the composition of this deposit I do not know. Also oil is said to exist near the south end of Lake Albert.

There is, however, another possible explanation, and that is one of temperature, for I have seen it definitely stated that crocodiles require a certain temperature—I have forgotten the exact figure—of water before they can thrive therein. The sea levels of the Lakes Kivu, George, Edward, and Albert are respectively given as 4,790ft., 3,015ft., 3,000ft., and 2,028ft., and on altitude alone Albert would be much the warmer. However, Lakes Kivu, George, and Edward are partly fed by water from above 10,000ft., and George and the northern half of Lake Edward receive most of their supply directly from the snows of Ruwenzori, which must render it many degrees cooler than any received by Lake Albert, for such as comes from Lake Edward *via* the Semiliki River is warmed by the time it has traversed the hot plains north of Ruwenzori. May not temperature then be at least a partial explanation of the apparent anomaly? Although crocodiles are absent from Lakes George and Edward, it may be noted that water lizards exist in some numbers.

Perhaps such authorities as Captain Pitman, of the Uganda Game Department, or Dr. G. D. H. Carpenter, of the Uganda Sleeping Sickness Service, could throw light on a most interesting problem.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. G. GARNETT, M.B., B.Ch., late Uganda Medical Service.
Fairfield House, Leiston, Suffolk.

WOMEN IN HOLY ORDERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A group of Oxford women has been holding a series of discussions on the subject of "Women in Holy Orders," especially in the Church of England. We have come to the conclusion that definite steps should be taken by the Church in the further consideration of this matter.

An examination of the Scriptural arguments has convinced us that such a measure cannot be opposed on the grounds of Divine authority. We consider that the various texts cited against it reveal a merely temporary and limited intention, while those that can be adduced in favour of it are statements of eternal truth. A study of Catholic tradition has persuaded us that the ministry of women can be definitely upheld from such precedents as the position of women in the Primitive Church, of abbesses with almost episcopal authority in the medieval Church, and of women evangelists in the Protestant Churches. It might be remarked in passing that in the time of St. Paul the word "Church" (ἐκκλησία) did not mean a consecrated building, but a general assembly of Church people, and, therefore, any valid prohibition against speaking by women must hold equally in any assembly of Christians, whether in a consecrated or unconsecrated building.

The old argument that women have insufficient physical strength to undertake priestly duties has been amply disproved by evidence from the mission field, and by recent activities of women in widely differing spheres. The objection that men and women cannot work together without embarrassment and mutual hindrance has been discountenanced by the analogy of medicine and of mission work. The suggestion that men would not wish to listen to women preachers has been falsified by the experience of existing women ministers. In any case, it should be remembered that personal prepossessions are beside the point, and they form an insufficient reason for denying to a woman the vocation to which she feels a personal and sacred call.

Above all, we would urge that the new position occupied by women in general creates an unprecedented and vital need for the ministry of women. To-day, when thousands of girls and women are living away from home in large towns they are often in real need of spiritual advice and help, which can best be given, and in many cases only be given, by a woman. The need is increased by the growth in the practice of auricular confession.

There is a growing body of educated women who are anxious to serve the Church, but find the Church denies them any part in her supreme service, and this tends to diminish their enthusiasm. Activities which might have been turned to the sole service of religion are thus often secularized, and the Church feels their loss. The fact that one large section of the Church must for ever be ministered to, and for ever be barred from any possibility of ministering, cannot fail to impoverish the Church as a whole.

We are yours truly,
A GROUP OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

Points from Letters

DEATH DUTIES

The statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he is imposing heavier death duties because War-created profits are now falling in is illogical in two respects. He does not propose to differentiate between wealth derived from War profits and the War or ancestral fortunes, nor does he propose to apply money obtained from the new taxation to liquidate debts created by the War but to use it as income and destroy wealth otherwise available as capital.—Mr. BENJAMIN WHITE, The Holt, Rustwick, Tunbridge Wells.

FOREIGN FLOUR

In my first 20 years as a journeyman baker I found that American-milled flour was being imported at the rate of millions of sacks a year into England. At the same time Hungarian flour held the field for quality, and was used by every first-class confectioner in the kingdom. To-day that is all changed. From 1900 onwards the British miller began to develop modern scientific methods, replacing, for example, the old stone rollers with steel and putting in complete automatic machinery. The result was that the American and Hungarian flour was driven clean off the market. My point is this. British-milled flour is the best in the world. A certain amount of Canadian flour is imported at definite periods when the price gives it an advantage in the market. And this we may welcome as Imperial trade. But there is no reason why we should import foreign flour to an extent of 600,000 sacks a year; at least, that has apparently been the rate of importation of French and German flour in the past six months. Official encouragement should be given in some way to ensure that, even though we are still far from having enough British-grown wheat to ensure a British loaf, we can at least see to it that our loaves are British milled.—Mr. J. W. BANFIELD, General Secretary, Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners, 8, Guilford-street, W.C.1.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY

At a distance I follow with some interest the correspondence in your columns on the subject of the car park at Glastonbury. I was particularly impressed to read a letter from the managing director of the Mid-Somerset Motor Company, Limited. Does he seriously suppose that by investing "the pumps and oil-cabinets and even the uniform of the caretaker with a pleasing oak colour" the disaster will be any less deplorable? I think we shall readily agree, as your correspondent asks us to do, that "we are living in the twentieth century," and even with his statement that he must "cater accordingly." First let us be agreed that the twentieth century is asking to be catered for in this strange way.—Mr. G. WARRINGTON, Rome.

REPAYMENT OF INCOME-TAX

I observe the return of the season in which bouquets are handed out to such income-tax offices as are prompt in the performance of their plain duty by such claimants as are prompt and perhaps lucky enough to head the queue. Considering that the unfortunate claimant has, for the convenience of income-tax collection, been already deprived of the use of so much of his income for anything up to 12 months, and that the majority of claims are repeated with little, if any, variation year by year, and can be verified in detail in the course of a few minutes, this belated reparation is no more than strictly due, and does not appear to be more worthy of public recognition than the action of any honest citizen who punctually discharges his obligations to his creditors.—Mr. CECIL P. GOODDEN, Northwick Lodge, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

SICKNESS BENEFIT

A method of further economy in sickness benefit funds is suggested by Sir Walter Kinnear's recent statement to which you give prominence—the appointment of a Second Council of Regional Medical Officers to deal with all patients passing the first test. The department would readily justify its existence and return a further percentage of "fit," including those who would sign off through sheer fright or indignity. Whatever the medical value to the community of these departments, their expediency could not be questioned. It is as well, however, to bear in mind that this aspect of medicine is a little removed from the every-day work of a doctor among the people. —DR. F. L. DUCKWORTH, S.E.16.

THE LAND DRAINAGE BILL

I have just heard that the Council of the National Farmers' Union have passed a resolution that the proposed new Land Drainage Bill be not put upon the Statute-book, their reason being that, owing to the acute depression, the land can stand no further burdens. After carefully perusing the draft of the Bill, I have no hesitation in saying that it holds out prospects of conferring more real benefit to the industry than any measures brought forward for many years. There is no truer saying than that "No man can farm against water," and until drainage is efficient all other work and expenditure is thrown away. The Farmers' Union should press for the earliest possible date upon which the Bill can become operative, and exert every effort to see that the right men are put forward for election to the various committees.—Mr. G. F. YOUNG, Embsey, Nocton, Lincs.

NEW EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA

With regard to the new name of the Emperor of Abyssinia, names in Abyssinia do not follow families (a procedure which would be extremely difficult to follow in view of Abyssinian marriage customs and general moral behaviour); they are given to Abyssinians by their parents to commemorate some event (thus the name may consist of words said to have been uttered by the mother at the birth of her child—*e.g.*, "He is the Light of my Eyes," "He is your Master") or for some religious purpose. "Haila Silässie" means "Power of the Trinity." There is also the name "Gabra Silässie," which means "Slave of the Trinity." Thus, Silässie is a name which anybody can have; it does not represent a family, nor is it any more customary to the Abyssinian royal family than to any other Abyssinian family.—Mr. HENRY DOBINSON (one time Secretary H.M. Legation, Addis Ababa), 166, Piccadilly, W.1.

EASTER SNOWSTORMS

The Rev. H. M. Walter's letter is very interesting to me, for in 1908 I was living in Reading, seven miles from Wokingham. Well do I remember the storm he writes of, but I fix the date on the 24th (being the anniversary of my wedding). How long the snow lay on the ground I do not recollect and have mislaid my records. To show the vagaries of our much-maligned climate, on the same day in 1912 I took a photograph of a hay-making scene going on near by.—Mr. REGINALD C. MOUNT, 11, Handside-close, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

LEFT? RIGHT?

Autres temps, autres mœurs. You are doing a great service to the community by drawing attention in your Special British Motor Number of April 1 (Colonel Mervyn O'Gorman's article) and since to the absolute, and literally vital, necessity of changing our rules for walking on pathway and road. The number and speed of motor vehicles nowadays bring to the mind of the walker the old fable of the boy stoning the frogs: "It may be all fun to you, but it is death to the frogs." All the old footway boards, "Keep to the Right," must be pulled down at once. The direction is of ancient origin, now antiquated, when it was desirable to have the right or sword arm free. To-day the pedestrian walking on the right of a footpath and stepping off into the road may be, and often is, killed by a car coming from behind him. If he walks on the left of the path he has time to see what is coming before stepping off. On a road without a footpath the only safe place for the walker is on the right, facing the oncoming vehicle. There is always room for him on his right, on grass, bank, or in hedge or ditch, all these four refuges being carefully avoided by the motor driver for his own sake. —Mr. G. BUCKSTON BROWNE, F.R.C.S., 80, Wimpole-street, W.1.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF CONVERSATIONS

I am preparing a critical study and anthology of real conversations, both historical and contemporary. I wonder whether any of your readers may be able to refer me to especially brilliant, amusing, or otherwise readable conversations which have been recorded and are now available in published form. Any such references will be greatly appreciated.—Mr. WALTER B. PITKIN, School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York.

"KEEP TO THE LEFT"

The muddle goes on. One says this, the other says that. And the public, willing, as ever, to do what is ordained, is left entirely without guidance. Our Dominions do things better, and marvel at our futile methods. Let us learn from them, and copy their simple example. "Keep to the left" is common sense, since it means that those who are forced off the footpath face the driving traffic. Therefore, I suggest that the authorities print those instructions on the footpaths. The method serves, also, in the driving way. But, in any case, let us have unanimity.—Mr. ARTHUR HIRST, 104, Oxford-gardens, W.10.

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EASTER MONDAY

BRIGHTER END TO A COLD HOLIDAY

CROWDS IN THE PARKS

It may be surmised that there would have been fewer people abroad in London yesterday afternoon if it had been a finer Easter. The central streets and parks were not only much busier than on either Good Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, but to all appearances as thronged as on any previous Bank Holiday, at whatever season. How many Londoners, after proposing to spend Easter away from home, thought better of it, or, having set out, were flung back by tempestuous wind and rain, will never be known. But yesterday's scenes suggested that they were numerous, that they had passed most of a gloomy holiday round their domestic hearths, and that this relatively agreeable final day had surprised them into pulling on overcoats and wraps and venturing out, but not too far. The extent to which adventure was thus combined with caution was reflected in the attendances at the British Museum. The collections were seen yesterday by 15,093 people; on Easter Monday last year the visitors numbered only 6,690.

It was the first dry day of the holiday; dry but chilly for the greater part. At breakfast-time, indeed, the weather that seemed to be in store would not have been impossible on a Christmas Day. The sky was featureless; neither bright nor dull, but uniformly grey. Now and then there might pass a figure which sought to dispel the wintry notion—a flannelled youth with a lawn tennis racket perhaps, or a man in a white summer coat who pushed an ice-cream barrow. As the day wore on it brightened, however, and in the afternoon a pale sun shone now and then. If its rays had not much perceptible influence on the air, at least they warmed the imagination. In the middle of the afternoon it was difficult to find room in an omnibus; there were queues outside the popular tea shops and picture houses; the farther West one went the more lively were the pavements; and the stump orators near the Marble Arch, with daffodils at their feet and a green mist of budding trees behind them, had large and genial audiences. It was a happier ending than had seemed possible to what will surely be remembered as one of the most unpleasant of Easters.

HANWORTH AIR PAGEANT

About 10,000 spectators watched the air pageant of the Hanworth Club yesterday, in which a number of machines and pilots of National Flying Services, Limited, took part. It was the first of three pageants arranged for this year at the London Air Park. The second will be on July 5, when the race for the King's Cup will be held on one day instead of the usual two days, the start and finish being at Hanworth. The third will be on September 27, when there will be special events for club members.

The club has already grown into an important training centre for civil flying. Membership has grown to 845, of whom 425 are flying members, 15 possessing their own machines.

Yesterday's programme included both spectacular and competitive events, and fine weather favoured their performance. There was an imposing flight past of various types of machines, followed by a display of slow rolls and inverted loops by Flight-Lieutenant H. M. Schofield, one of the pilots in the Schneider Trophy race in 1927. Later he gave a similar exhibition in a Desoutter cabin-monoplane, an exhibition described as the first of its kind in public in this type of machine.

CRYSTAL PALACE

There was an unusually large crowd at the Crystal Palace, where a full programme had been provided. This began at 10 o'clock in the morning and continued until 10 o'clock at night, and included a military concert by massed bands assisted by the drums, fifes, and pipers of the Brigade of Guards. The first part was conducted by Captain Andrew Harris, Director of Music of the Welsh Guards, and the second part by Lieutenant J. L. T. Hurd, Director of Music of the Irish Guards. Other attractions in the building were a non-stop variety entertainment, a continuous performance in the Cinema Theatre, organ recitals, and non-stop dances. In the grounds there were dirt track racing, a display of Brock's daylight fireworks, football matches, and several military bands.

The attendance for the day up to 6 o'clock was 71,377, against 64,801 last year.

ATTENDANCE AT HOLIDAY RESORTS

The following are figures of the attendances yesterday at some of the principal holiday resorts in London:—

Zoological Gardens ..	75,454
Crystal Palace ..	71,377 to 6 o'clock (last year, 64,801)
Alexandra Palace ..	25,000
Madame Tussaud's ..	23,000 (a large increase)
British Museum ..	15,093 (last year, 6,690)
British Museum (Natural History)	14,988
Tate Gallery ..	3,385
National Portrait Gallery	4,795 (last year, 5,027)
Hampton Court ..	8,907 (a large decrease)
Imperial War Museum	8,846
Armoury of Tower of London	6,030 (last year, 8,215)
Victoria and Albert Museum	7,923
Science Museum ..	20,020
Bethnal Green Museum	2,865
Wallace Collection ..	975

LONDON VAN HORSE PARADE

A RECORD ENTRY

The London Van Horse Parade in the Inner Circle of Regent's Park is one of the most popular of Easter Monday spectacles, and yesterday's, the twenty-second of the series, was declared by the judges to be the most successful that has been held in regard to the number of horses entered, their condition, and the assembly of holiday-makers to see it.

The primary objects of the London Van Horse Parade Society are the improvement of the general condition and treatment of van and light draught horses; and the parade is held to encourage those in charge of the horses to take a humane and intelligent interest in their well-being by awarding prizes, badges, and certificates. In 1904, at the first parade, there were 132 entries. Yesterday the entries were 651, as compared with 610 last year. The single-horse vans numbered 546, the pair-horse vans 96, and there were also nine barge horses. The type of horse exhibited was naturally varied. The majority of them are engaged in a local area, with short journeys and frequent stops, for which purpose the horse is regarded as still the cheapest and most economical form of transport. The vans in the parade included 105 dairymen's, 87 general carriers', 67 provision dealers', 61 greengrocers', 54 bakers', 46 laundries', 33 large retail stores', and 43 railway vans.

The prizes were distributed by the Lord Mayor of London, who attended in State, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress. The Sheriffs, Alderman W. P. Neal and Mr. F. H. Bowater, and their wives were also present. The number of first-class awards was 593 (15s. for single-horse vans and £1 for pair-horse vans, with a red rosette in each case); the number of second-class awards was 45 (7s. 6d. and 10s., with a blue rosette in each case). The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals gives a brass merit badge to all first-class awards.

Lord Darlington, chairman of the London Van Horse Parade Society, presided at the luncheon, at which the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and other guests were entertained, at the Royal Botanic Gardens. Among those present were Sir William Acland, Sir George Hastings, Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Laurie, Chief of the Mounted Branch of the Metropolitan Police, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Turnbull, Commissioner of the City Police, Major Haines Paterson, Major C. B. Toms, Mr. H. Tilling, and Mr. W. J. Hatton.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S BIRTHDAY

HOLIDAY-MAKERS' GREETING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINDSOR, April 21

Many thousands of holiday-makers visited Windsor Castle to-day. The chief attraction was the changing of the guard by the Scots Guards in the Grand Quadrangle during the morning, when the regimental band played. Princess Elizabeth, who celebrated her fourth birthday to-day, was in the Quadrangle with Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and her two sons, Viscount Lascelles and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, during the whole of the ceremony, and so great was the crush of holiday-makers to see the little Princess that the entrance gates of St. George's and the Norman Gateway on the other side of the quadrangle had to be closed. Princess Elizabeth, who had been lifted out of her perambulator by her nurse, waved her hand to the crowd.

After the changing of the guard Princess Elizabeth went with Princess Mary's two sons to the Royal Riding School for some lessons in riding on her Shetland pony, which she had already ridden at home. The King and Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Gloucester, Princess Mary, and the Earl of Harewood walked from the Castle to the Riding School to watch Princess Elizabeth exercising on her pony. Afterwards the King and Queen and the other members of the Royal Family inspected the Royal Mews and then walked to Frogmore, returning later to the Castle by motor-car.

During the afternoon Princess Elizabeth, Lord Lascelles, and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles drove out in the private grounds in the Royal coach drawn by a pair of greys. They returned to the Castle for Princess Elizabeth's birthday party. The weather was fine, although the wind was cold.

MARKETS FOR LANCASHIRE TEXTILES

PROPOSED OVERSEA INQUIRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BLACKBURN, April 21

There is a conviction in Lancashire textile circles that unless early action is taken a number of their best markets may be irreparably lost.

A unanimous opinion prevails among the Chambers of Commerce—which represent the manufacturing interests—that a commercial mission consisting of practical men should be appointed without delay to conduct first-hand investigations in some of the countries where Lancashire interests formerly predominated, to ascertain what is the exact cause of the decline in trade so as to apply the appropriate remedies. I understand that preliminary steps will be taken immediately after the Easter holidays, and it is intended to appoint a representative deputation to interview the Government with the object of enlisting their cooperation and support. Already members of the Blackburn, Burnley, Bury, Oldham, and Preston Chambers have signified their warm approval of the idea, and it is not unlikely that the mission will enter on its work before the close of this year.

Colonel A. Birtwistle, a leading manufacturer, states that he has not been able to obtain for any merchant the retail price of any of Lancashire's products to the natives, and others in the industry feel that some of the merchants are indisposed to deal with the plain varieties of cloths, which are finely cut in price, and upon which their margins are relatively small, and prefer to concentrate on cloths which show a better return. This is one of the points on which the proposed mission may be able to obtain definite information.

Alderman Burke believes that up to the present Lancashire manufacturers, as manufacturers, have not been adequately represented abroad. While the proposed mission would be an expensive undertaking, he thinks that it would have fruitful results. There are also reasonable grounds for believing that the Government, through the Department of Overseas Trade, would be willing to back the enterprise.

Alderman Astley Bell, another large textile manufacturer, and president of the Preston Chamber, who served with the Blackburn Commercial Mission of 1896-97, is of opinion that another mission on similar lines would prove very helpful.

DEPRESSION IN WELSH COAL TRADE

NOTICES AT RHONDDA VALLEY COLLIERY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, April 21

A further indication of the depression in the South Wales coal trade is given to-day by the announcement that 14 days' notice has been given to 1,500 men employed at the Cambrian colliery, Clydach Vale, in the Rhondda Valley. The only men who will be retained are those employed in what is known as the Pentre seam, the coal of which is in greater demand than that of the other seams.

Quite recently 2,500 men employed at the Glamorgan colliery, Llwynypia, received notices, so that the number of unemployed in the mid-Rhondda district will be now about 4,000. It is learnt to-day that there is hardly any prospect of the postponement of notices given to the men employed at Hills Llewellyn and Llewellyn Cyfarthfa collieries, Merthyr. The only hope is that the men may be given day-to-day contracts, and accordingly receive work as the occasion demands it.

SUICIDE PACT CASE

REPRIEVE FOR CONDEMNED ARMY COOK

The Home Secretary has advised the King to commute the sentence of death passed on Henry Walter Fleming at the Central Criminal Court on April 6 for the murder of Marjorie Brown Hill to one of penal servitude for life.

It was stated at the trial that Fleming, who was cook to an officers' mess and a married man, was found with Miss Hill in a room filled with gas and decked with flowers in a boarding-house in Victoria-road, Aldershot. The girl was dead and Fleming later recovered in hospital. The prosecution alleged a "suicide pact" between the couple. Fleming denied that he had made any attempt on his own life or that there was a suicide pact in existence when he had gone to sleep. He admitted that in December he agreed to a suggestion by the girl that they should commit suicide after spending the week-end together, but said that he thought that if she came to live with him in Aldershot he would be able to persuade her to give up the idea of suicide.

After a trial lasting three days the jury found Fleming *Guilty*, but strongly recommended him to mercy.

FIRE AFTER BURGLARY AT WEMBLEY

FAMILY'S ESCAPE FROM BLAZING SHOP

An eating house owned by Mr. A. E. Hannam, Wembley Park-drive, Wembley, was seriously damaged by fire early yesterday. Mr. Hannam, his wife, and son, aged 12, who were sleeping above the premises, were awakened by the smell of smoke, and hurried downstairs in their night clothes. The front of the shop was ablaze, and they were compelled to fight their way through dense smoke to the back entrance. The Wembley Fire Brigade were able to save the rooms above. Large stocks of cooked meats, tinned food, and cigarettes were destroyed.

Later, when an examination of the premises was made, it was discovered that a small steel safe was missing, and it is believed that burglars had forced an entry through a back window.

In the safe there was a gold watch and a silver calendar-holder, both inscribed "Presented to Sergeant A. Hannam by officers of the 1st Welch Regiment, 1910, as an appreciation of his services for 13 years as mess sergeant." The safe also contained a gold brooch set with five diamonds surrounded by seven rubies, and £150 in cash.

EXCAVATION IN SUSSEX

JACOBEAN IRONWORKS

Mr. S. E. Winbolt writes:—

Dedisham was a Tregoz manor, situated about 4½ miles west of Horsham on the Guildford road, and close to Stane Street at Roman Gate. At this point sections of Stane Street recently cut showed that the Roman road had for ages been repaired with iron slag, the lowest layers being apparently medieval or ancient slag. Whence was it brought? The quest for an answer to this question has had very interesting results.

That there were early 17th-century ironworks about a quarter of a mile west of Roman Gate was known to a few, and the positions of a furnace pond north of the Guildford road and of a hammer pond south of it are marked in maps; but no one in the neighbourhood, apparently, was aware of the great extent of these works, and certainly no passer-by on the Guildford road would suspect that the southern hedge bounds a hammer pond for 400 yards, and that for another 400 yards the trough of the canal, from the River Arun, which fed the pond, is just inside the hedge.

It was a big thing that the Jacobean ironmaster undertook. (Of course, the Guildford road at this point did not then exist; it was constructed about 1810.) He had to cut 400 yards of canal about 15ft. wide, and construct a weir across the Arun below the intake point so that the water would be high enough to supply the canal. West of this a very big hammer pond was made by building a bank between the road and the Arun, over 400 yards in length. At the point in this bank where the hammer worked, a 150 yards cut due south took off the water into the river. About 70 yards west of this the outlet canal from the pond discharged into the furnace stream, which flows from a system of ponds on the other side (north) of the road. Up to these leads a track, but the old overgrown packhorse hollow way is at the side of it. To make the lower furnace pond, a vast bank had to be thrown across a valley, about 110 yards long and 30ft. high. The top of it, as usual, has been solidified with loads of vitreous and vesicular "Tudor" slag.

We follow the stream down from this pond and cross the Guildford road once more to the angle where the canal discharged into it, and here we find remains of an older system of smelting—a medieval bloomery. For 80 yards along the stream, and for a width of 30 yards from it, the earth of the ploughed field is black with the charcoal and slag of medieval, and possibly ancient, smelting hearths. The depth of this black soil is probably 5ft. or 6ft. On the surface and under it are innumerable flake flints, and neat examples of "neolithic" flint implements have been found in the last week or two. Are we to conclude that flint-using folk first smelted iron here, or that flint workers squatted here by the stream, and that the site was selected for a bloomery in later times? The former hypothesis is not lightly to be ruled out, because within the last year several bloomery sites have been found with flints associated, but no vestige of pottery. In all cases the flints are obviously imported on to a soil of clay and sand. Moreover, the extraordinary continuity of iron-working on the same site is becoming a commonplace; where the Celt began the Roman continued, to be succeeded by the Englishman of the 13th and 14th centuries, and later by the iron-master of Tudor and Jacobean times. The co-existence of a stream, trees for charcoal, and iron ore in the clay attracted them all in turn. Is it just possible that, there being no Bronze Age in these districts, people who still used chisels and hammers and other tools of flint began the working of iron? When this site has been trenched to below the level of the lowest hearths an answer may be forthcoming. Pottery sherds, if not iron implements, might reveal what we want to know.

HOLMBURY HILL CAMP

EVIDENCE OF EARLY IRON AGE

Mr. Winbolt writes from Holmbury St. Mary:—

We are trenching Holmbury Camp for the first time: There is no certain record of any "find" in it that might serve as a clue to the date of inhabitation. Weather conditions, combined with an altitude of 850ft., made digging in the week before Easter a somewhat grim business. The first work has been to drive a 140ft. trench through the two fosses and the broad vallum between them on the west side, where the defences are best preserved. Few things are more eloquent of the purpose and labour that went to the original making of earthworks than a long straight 4ft. trench dug into the heart of the vallum, and down to the bottom contour of the fosse. As compared with the bracken and gorse slopes on either side, the trench throws up the lines stark and gaunt. This double defence on the plateau side is the best thing at Holmbury. The intermediate vallum is the upcast from the fosse on either side of it, and measures over all about 75ft., the piling as it now stands is nearly 5ft. high in the centre, and the fosses, which were deep and steep, almost but not quite V-shaped, have been silted up to a depth of 5ft.

Not a single sherd of pottery came to light, but some two dozen worked flints were found, the majority of them on what was the original level before the central vallum was thrown up. They came clean out of the sand 4ft. 9in. down, and with them eight little grains of charcoal, which did not escape a careful digger. A flint-using and flint-working people had lived on the site before these earthworks were made. We have only just begun to interrogate the ground inside the area, but within about 30 yards the same number of sling pebbles were found singly about 18in. down. Hundreds like them have recently been found by Cecil Curwen in the Celtic strata at Cissbury. The pre-existing flints, the sling pebbles, and the general type of the earthworks would seem to indicate an Early Iron Age date for the camp; but, of course, one hopes for the definite evidence of pottery. Bracken, even though dead, gorse, and brambles make the quest no easy one. Miss Joan Parkes, local honorary secretary of the Surrey Archaeological Society—whose address is The Gables, Holmbury St. Mary, Surrey—would welcome any contributions to the modest excavation fund. There are eight difficult acres to explore, and at present only two paid diggers, though a few public school masters and boys and others have put in some useful work.

LONDON JEWEL THEFT

BANK DIRECTOR'S HOUSE ENTERED

Jewelry worth, it is estimated, £2,700 was stolen on Sunday night from the house of Mr. G. M. Booth, in Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. The family were on holiday and the servants had gone out for only a short time. When they returned they found that the basement door had been forced and a bedroom upstairs had been broken into.

It was from the bedroom that the jewelry, which included a pearl necklace, was stolen. The thieves also entered Mr. Booth's room and forced open a number of drawers, but apparently did not take anything from them.

Mr. Booth, who is a director of the Bank of England, Alfred Booth and Co., Limited, and the Booth Steamship Company, Limited, stated yesterday that the thieves forced the basement door some time between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. on Sunday. The jewelry taken included a pearl necklace worth about £2,000, and one or two other pieces of jewelry valued at smaller sums.

CHILD'S DEATH AFTER FIRE

Sir Walter Schroder, at the Central London Coroner's Court, opened an inquest yesterday on the body of Vera Bell, aged two years and nine months, who died after a fire at her parents' flat at Albany Cottages, Islington. The father described how, after going out for the evening with his wife on April 17, he returned to find the bedroom, where the child was asleep, full of smoke. Mrs. Bell said that she lit the gas before leaving the baby because it was afraid of the dark. She was positive she extinguished the match after doing so. A fire brigade officer said that it was an extraordinary fire. Only the mattress and bedding of the cot were destroyed. Sir Walter Schroder adjourned the inquest until Friday to give him an opportunity of seeing the room.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY

EMPIRE CELEBRATION TO-MORROW

St. George's Day will be honoured to-morrow throughout the Empire. April 23 is observed as the birthday and death day of the Patron Saint of England and of Shakespeare; it is also the name day of the King, the anniversary of Zeebrugge, and Boy Scouts' Day. That the festival should be so rich in occasions for celebration and remembrance is good reason for its growing popularity. The Royal Society of St. George predicts that it will not be long before St. George's Day recovers its old dignity as a national festival.

The Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force will wear the national emblem to-morrow, and the Royal Society of St. George has sent many thousands of red and white roses to naval bases and those places where units of the Imperial Forces are stationed. Since this is Easter week, the society's annual dinner has been postponed to May 6—St. George's Day, Old Style. It will be held at the Hotel Victoria. Prince Arthur of Connaught will preside and give the toast "England." The function will be especially associated this year with the Commonwealth of Australia, and this toast, to be submitted by Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., will be acknowledged by Sir Granville Ryrie, High Commissioner for Australia. The baron of beef will be carried round the hall with an escort of Coldstream Guards, preceded by drums and fifes, in eighteenth-century uniforms, and to the strains of "The Roast Beef of Old England." Members of the society will attend evening service at St. Clement Danes next Sunday. The sermon will be preached by Bishop Eden.

SHAKESPEARE PILGRIMAGE IN SOUTHWARK

Next Saturday will be observed as Shakespeare Day in Southwark. The annual pilgrimage will start at 2.30 p.m., when the proceedings will be opened at the Cathedral Chapter House, St. Thomas's-street, London Bridge, by the Rev. T. P. Stevens. The London Shakespeare League will take an active part in the proceedings. The pilgrims will first visit Southwark Cathedral in order to place floral tributes on the memorial. Then the company will tour the Liberty of the Clink and visit the sites of the Elizabethan playhouses. On the site of the Globe Theatre, the Gerrian Players, a band of working men and women from Shakespeare's parish, will present scenes from the First Part of *King Henry the Fourth*, using a lorry for a stage. A move will then be made to the George Inn, in the Borough High-street, where further scenes will be performed. The yard of the George will be used in order to recall the days when the secular drama had its home in the courtyards of inns.

COLLECTIONS FOR HOSPITALS

GROCER CHARGED WITH FRAUD

James Nunn, 36, described as a wholesale grocer and firewood merchant, of Myrtle-street, Hoxton, was charged at Old-street Police Court yesterday, on remand, with obtaining charitable contributions by fraud.

Detective-sergeant Perrington said that he saw Nunn enter the King's Arms publichouse, Old-street, wearing a badge, with medals attached, and carrying a box, on which was a label "Shoreditch Hospitals Demonstration Committee, 34a, Pitfield-street." He presented the box to several customers in the house, saying, "Help the hospitals." When questioned at the police station about the money he had collected, Nunn said that he had paid all the money to the secretary. The witness added that every Saturday for 18 months he had seen Nunn collecting money.

Arthur William Negus, organizing secretary to the Demonstration Committee, said that no money had been paid to him by Nunn since August last year. After 40 years of hospital work he did not want to have anything more to do with it because of the "blemish" put on his name over that case.

Mr. Clarke Hall.—I do not know that up to the present anyone has put a blemish on your name.

Mr. Glenton Kerr, secretary of the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, said that in March, in consequence of a complaint about so-called collections for the hospital, he wrote to the Shoreditch Hospitals Demonstration Committee.

Mrs. Negus, treasurer of the Demonstration Committee, also gave evidence, and was asked by Mr. Clarke Hall:—"During the whole of that time, six months, has a single farthing been paid to any hospital or any other charity of any kind?"

Mrs. Negus said she could not call it to mind. The books showed how the money had been spent.

After looking through the books, Mr. Clarke Hall said:—"You have paid one surgical aid letter at the price of 5s. 9d., and there is no other item connected in any sort of way with any charity whatever, if your books are correct."

A further remand was ordered, bail being renewed.

POST OFFICE PROMOTION

P.M.G.'s REPLY TO UNION CLAIM

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

A claim that the staff should be represented on promotion boards in the Post Office has been put forward by a deputation from the Union of Post Office Workers to the Postmaster-General, which conveyed to him what was described as the growing lack of confidence among the union's members in regard to promotions procedure. It was claimed that it was laid down in the Promotions Report of the National Whitley Council that in making promotions to posts in which the work was of a routine character, seniority should be allowed more weight than in the case of promotions where greater responsibilities and initiative were involved. It was stated that there had been many cases where the officer selected for promotion held a very low position on the acting list, and where he had passed over a number of men who were known to their colleagues to be efficient. The union alleged that the Department had deliberately extended this policy of appointing younger men, and the same policy had been followed in the compilation of the acting lists, exclusion from which debarred a man from promotion. Dissatisfaction was also expressed with the appeals machinery which, it was stated, had proved ineffective.

The union asked that there should be staff representatives on all promotion boards, and that all promotions should at first be regarded as provisional, or else that they should be announced in such a way that appeals could be considered before the promotions were made effective. With regard to the difficulty of appointing staff representatives where more than one staff organization was concerned, the union would raise no objection if the representatives were selected by the staff as a whole.

In reply, Mr. Lees Smith reminded the deputation that the Department had been attacked because there was not the same open career for the staff as there was in private enterprise, and he agreed that there must be an opportunity in the Post Office for the advancement of men of special ability. The difficulty was in combining this principle with the just recognition of the claims of men of long service. He undertook to go into the matter thoroughly and consider whether the two principles were satisfactorily related in the present system.

FRAUDULENT SALE OF A BUSINESS

At the Woolwich Police Court yesterday, Leonard Wright, 33, hairdresser, of Powis-street, Woolwich, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour, on a charge of obtaining £50 by false pretences from Albert Edward Wakeling, of Winley-road, Leicester. Wakeling said he saw a hairdresser's business advertised for sale, and got into touch with Wright, the advertiser, who took him to the Royal Artillery Barracks at Woolwich, where the business was carried on. Wright gave him to understand that it was his business, and he paid the prisoner £50 for it. He sold his business in Leicester to raise the money. On the day after he began business in the barracks the military authorities told him he must close down. He produced his receipt for the £50, but was told that Wright had no right to sell. Wright declared that he was under the impression that he could sell an interest in a contract he had with the military authorities. In sentencing Wright, the Magistrate (Mr. Metcalfe) told him he had deliberately swindled Wakeling.

THE MESSAGE OF CHURCH BELLS

THE PRIMATE'S SERMON TO CHANGE-RINGERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CANTERBURY, April 21

Over 350 members of Kent County Change-ringers' Association attended the jubilee celebrations of the association at Canterbury to-day.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching at the jubilee service in the Cathedral, said he wanted them to realize that they had a special vocation and ministry in the Church of God. It might be said that the ringing of bells was peculiarly the characteristic of England and of the old English Church. There were other countries where the church bell had a great place, but it was very often the single bell, deep-mouthed and solemn.

"How many of us remember the voice of those great bells rising above the market place in some of the great towns of Europe. Perhaps there is no country where the bell has a greater place in religious life than in the unhappy country of Russia. It seems that the deep voice of the bell has a peculiar value for stirring up that innate mystical sense, that innate clinging to religion which used to mark, and pray God may mark again, the life of the Russian people. At the present moment there is no infliction which is perhaps more bitterly felt than the despoiling of the church bells. They are confiscated either because they make their own special and age-long appeal to those religious instincts of Russia, or because they are coveted for their value as metals. You change-ringers will think with sympathy of your brothers in the Russian Church who find more and more the voice of their bells for ever silenced.

"Change-ringing appears to be the peculiar possession of the English land and of the English Church. There is no sound that we can hear more fully charged with the very spirit of English life. Certainly the voice of the bells is full of its own signification. It expresses, as no other voice can, the joys and sorrows of the people; and there is no voice in the world more capable of reminding us of the most sacred associations in the midst of so many questions and doubts and perplexities. There is always, to me, something joyful and reassuring in the sound of the bells; they speak with undaunted, undisturbed confidence of the faith which endures, and of the everlasting gospel of the love of God. Surely thus to be able to make the voice of the bells heard is to fulfil a very great ministry in the Church of God."

A PRESENTATION

At a subsequent luncheon in the County Hall the Archbishop presented to the Rev. F. J. O. Helmore an illuminated address, a cheque, and a case of pipes, in recognition of the Association's grateful appreciation of his services for 38 years as honorary secretary, a position which he has recently resigned.

Dr. Lang, in an amusing speech, said he had no right to speak about the art of change-ringing because he knew nothing about it. He had tried to make a beginning, but he found on the first, again on the second, and again on the third and last occasion on which he tried to ring bells, that his arms were nearly wrenched from his body, and so he desisted from any further efforts. He was told by those who knew that these were only frolics by which to test the discipline of its votaries before they were able to practise their art. (Laughter.) He had also witnessed more than once how difficult the mere act of ringing a bell could be. As they were aware, no new incumbent could be inducted to the care of his church without ringing a bell as a token to his parishioners that he had arrived and taken possession. It was not long ago since he saw a new incumbent being, apparently like Elijah, carried up into the heavens, and instead of being inducted to his charge on earth being translated to a place elsewhere. He (Dr. Lang) was only sorry that one who ought to be a celestial guide appeared to be greatly relieved to return to earth again.

Dr. Lang added:—"I admire you for doing those things which some of us find so difficult, and for doing them in a way that gives so much delight to English people everywhere."

Joseph Bloomsman, aged 10, of Venour-road, Mile End, was drowned in the Regent's Canal yesterday while playing with several other children on some barges.

"ROADS OF REMEMBRANCE"

TREE-PLANTING ON ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS

The Roads of Remembrance Committee (of the Roads Beautifying Association) have taken advantage of the Easter holidays to call attention to the opportunities afforded to individuals and to groups of individuals to dedicate trees and to provide seats along new arterial highways in commemoration of events that are royal, national, or international, no less than events that are local and private.

As examples of what may be done, it is stated that along the Kingston by-pass road trees have been dedicated to men who fell in the War; that towards the central length of the road a number of scarlet oaks, with an inscribed seat of teak, have been provided as a living memorial instead of fading funeral flowers; and that to commemorate the many-sided activities of an ardent supporter of Roads of Remembrance, the Hon. Sir John A. Cockburn, M.D.—and in particular his work for tree-planting—certain societies and individuals have arranged each to dedicate one or more trees with personal inscription along an important road of Kent.

An inclusive sum of two guineas is charged to cover the cost of a tree specially grown in nursery garden, preparation of the ground, provision of suitable soil, planting, and staking; also a tree-guard, to which is affixed a specially inscribed metal tree-tablet. The tablet, 8in. by 4in., bears the name of the organization, and has space in the middle for name or initials of the donor, and also the date. A seat 6ft. in length can be supplied, from six guineas. Inscriptions cut into the wood cost from 28s. for two lines—an average of 2s. a word. Within the forests of the British Empire are grown one or two words even harder and more enduring of wet than teak—Pyinkado, or ironwood, for instance; and in certain circumstances a free gift of this can be offered to those who commission a roadside remembrance seat of good proportion, design, and lettering.

Correspondents are asked to state the road and the tree or trees to which they give precedence of choice. For some the choice is restricted to the three named in Mr. Kipling's tree-song:—

Of all the trees that grow so fair,
Old England to adorn,
Greater are none beneath the Sun,
Than Oak, and Ash, and Thorn.

Sing Oak, and Ash, and Thorn, good sirs,
(All of a Midsummer morn)!
England shall bide till Judgment Tide,
By Oak, and Ash, and Thorn.

Others will find help in the suggestions of a recently published poem entitled "Roads of Remembrance," by Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, whose "Father O'Flynn" is a classic song. Let us plant, says he,

Oaks for England's sailor men, Firs (for the Scot;
Rowans for the Irish; for the Welsh their ash grove leafy."

For Red Cross daughter the birch or the beech. For her brother the chestnut, with whose "conquers" he battled as a boy. For sportsmen the alder. He adds the laurel—for poet who helped victory with his song.

The address of the association is 47, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

FOUR BLAST FURNACES CLOSED

DEMOLITION TO BEGIN AT ONCE

Messrs. Thos. W. Ward, Limited, of Sheffield, announce that they have decided to dismantle the Denby Blast Furnaces near Derby, which they recently acquired from the Denby Iron and Coal Company, Limited, and the work of demolition will begin at once. The colliery is to continue working and will be developed and the brickworks will be restarted after the holidays.

Each of the four furnaces had a capacity of 350 tons a week, but little employment had been found for them for some time. A number of men formerly engaged on the furnaces have been transferred to the colliery, and a brickyard temporarily closed at the end of last year is being reopened. The Denby Company was formed in 1890 with a capital of £30,000, which was afterwards increased to £100,000.

B.A.R.C
MEETING
BROOKLANDS
EASTER: 1930
LAP RECORD
broken four times!
Capt. H.R.S. Birkin driving a Bentley broke the previous lap record no less than four times, his fastest lap being:—
135.33 m.p.h.!
on Pratts
HIGH TEST
SPECIAL SPIRIT

News in Brief

The British individual draughts championship was begun in Sheffield yesterday.

A dredger was moored at Hampton Court yesterday for the purpose of clearing the bed of the river for the foundations of the new Hampton Court bridge.

A horse attached to a van took fright and dashed among the crowd at a fair at Blackheath yesterday, and caused injuries to several persons. Three young people were taken to the Miller Hospital, Greenwich.

The Rev. Father Quin, a member of the Dominican Order, died suddenly at Cork on Sunday. He had just celebrated Mass, and was on his way to his room, when he collapsed and died almost immediately.

Sir William Clegg, of Sheffield, celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday yesterday. He has been Lord Mayor and leader of the city council, and is chairman of the Sheffield licensing justices.

George Patrick, of Buchanan-street, Coatbridge, was remitted to the Sheriff from Coatbridge Court yesterday on a charge of attempted murder. The man is alleged to have stabbed his sweetheart in the back, after which he gave himself up.

The police are anxious to trace witnesses of an accident which occurred opposite a house in Harrow-road at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, April 15, when a man was knocked down and fatally injured by a private motor-car. Any person who witnessed the occurrence should communicate with New Scotland Yard or any police station.

The Rev. C. H. R. Baldwin, who was for many years British Chaplain and Vice-Consul at Gothenburg, Sweden, and has recently been appointed vicar of St. Luke's, West Holloway, is endeavouring to provide more adequate accommodation for the social work of his parish. At present the infant welfare centre, Scouts, Guides, fellowships, and other organizations have no meeting-place except a dilapidated mission hall in the Caledonian Market area. He aims at collecting some £5,000 for the repair and extension of this building and for the purchase of a house and garden adjoining the parish church. His immediate anxiety is to collect £1,500 to complete the purchase of the property mentioned. Mr. Baldwin's address is St. Luke's Vicarage, Penn-road, N.7.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Government of Bengal invite applications for the post of Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, Bengal. (p. 3)

Notice is given that application will be made to the London County Council for a certificate in respect of a large hall at Covent Garden, with a view to making application at a later date for a licence to keep the premises for stage plays and cinematograph exhibitions. (p. 20)

Lord and Lady Haddo express their gratitude to all who gave assistance at the fire at Haddo House on Good Friday, as well as to those who have sent messages of sympathy. (p. 1)

The position of the National Bank of Egypt at February 28, 1930, is published. (p. 20)

UNIVERSITY NEWS

CAMBRIDGE, April 21

Mr. I. A. Richards, Fellow of Magdalene College, is at present lecturing at the Tsing Hua University, Peking, and has accepted a lectureship at Harvard. He will not be returning to England before the summer of next year.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND

In their annual report the Carnegie Hero Fund Trustees for Great Britain and Ireland state that during last year 198 cases were reported, 12 remaining over for consideration from the previous year. Of the cases investigated 74 were accepted for recognition and 122 were rejected. In some instances more than one rescuer took part, with the result that 99 names had been added to the roll of heroes, making 3,277 in all since the institution of the Trust in 1908. Of these 99 persons 32 lost their lives as a result of their heroism. The present capital of the Trust is £452,550, yielding an annual income of £21,737. The expenditure during the year was £15,236.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article setting out the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

DISCOVERY BY INFLUENCE

By CALLISTHENES

We are apparently justified in still withholding judgment about the discovery of a new planet beyond Neptune. We were first told that it was a major planet but subsequent photographs and computations have made it possible that the new object in the sky is something smaller than the earth—possibly not even a planet.

But one thing the discussion has brought again before the minds of the public is the extremely interesting astronomical process—discovery by influence.

Astronomers do not find a new planet by scouring the heavens at random with a telescope or with a camera. They detect some unknown influence in the orbit of known planets, gradually determine where the unknown body must be—search for it there—and find it. So Neptune was found: so has been found or will be found the trans-Neptune planet.

We like, for example, to imagine that if the space on the map now occupied by this House was left blank the astronomers of commerce would be able to place it exactly, to determine its size and force by studying its influence on shops and stores and shopping in London.

We can imagine them looking at the architecture of new shops and stores during the last twenty years and deciding that some single great new building of dignity and character had been erected in London about that space of time ago. We can imagine them watching the development of new beauty and effectiveness in window display, tracing the centre of the widening circles, and finding that they proved the existence of some dominant and creative Store in London. We can imagine them studying all the busiest traffic streams and finding that they led inevitably to the conclusion that this great new Store had its situation at the western end of Oxford-street.

For these influences are as real as the pull on the orbit of Neptune. There is not one of our innovations, our invitation to the public to use the Store freely even if they have no immediate intention to buy, our Bargain Basement, our willingness to return the money for all goods which do not give complete satisfaction, but has affected the development of all retail distribution. Thousands have already detected them and come to this Store to rectify their deductions. We hope they agree that they have found a major planet.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Enos
NEW COLLECTION
of
MODELS
from the Leading
PARIS HOUSES
also
ORIGINAL DESIGNS
103 Mount Street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION

"THE GREEN GODDESS"

The imperturbable Rajah of William Archer's melodrama, *The Green Goddess*, should prove almost as attractive as the record-breaking Disraeli, whose place he now takes at the Marble Arch Pavilion. Here again is Mr. George Arliss, in a part which is his own. He played it on the stage, and he also played it in the silent film made some years ago. His present performance is admirable, and those who think it a little less so than it was formerly must blame the producers of this talking film rather than the actor.

They seem to have taken the play somewhat more seriously than its author did, which is only a way of saying that they have not understood that the thrills of this particular melodrama are heightened, not lowered, by its decorations. Some of the Rajah's most telling cynicisms have disappeared. And he no longer thinks it worth while to apologize to his guests for having in his remote kingdom fallen so far behind the age that he is still entertained by the impudence of Mr. Shaw. We miss his amusing reference to the "clerical party." The dinner party having been dropped, we miss, too, the surprise of the travellers when they discover Perrier Jouet 1906 and other delectable signs of civilization on the dinner table in the wilds. Upon such trifles the producers have declined to squander their ingenuity; but without them the embarrassments of the heroes of the melodrama decidedly lose something of their piquancy, and, what is vastly more important, the Rajah himself, being more of a barbarian and less of a philosopher, loses charm.

In no version of the play have the lady, her foolish husband, and her colourless lover been very interesting. They have had no need to be, existing merely to throw into relief the distinguished qualities of their captor; but in the present version even this humble job is beyond their powers. So wooden is the lady that had she ever fallen into the power of the Rajah of Rukh she would almost certainly have been politely ignored by that epicure. In order that we may appreciate the heroic death of the Major, his character has been slightly bowdlerized. His drinks have been cut down, and he is even denied that dying oath which on the stage was so effective. Still, in spite of the producers, Mr. Arliss gives an exhibition of polished wickedness which all can enjoy.

THE STROLLING PLAYERS

The Strolling Players, the oldest amateur dramatic society in London, will give a special performance of *The Admirable Crichton* at the Scala on May 14 in aid of a fund to purchase equipment for non-provided schools in North Kensington. The patrons of the performance include Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise, Lady Bertha Dawkins, Lady Salisbury, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Dame Madge Kendal, and Lord Titchfield, M.P.

As the result of a recent competition held by the Trinity College of Music the following scholarships have been awarded:—For one year, with possible renewal—Dorothy Mattey (pianoforte) and H. New (clarinet); for one term on probation—Vera Mawering (pianoforte).

Entertainments

COLOGNE MUSICAL FESTIVAL

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM AS CONDUCTOR

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

COLOGNE, APRIL 21

A year ago the intendant of the State Opera in Cologne had the happy idea of offering to Easter holiday-makers the attraction of a special programme selected from the most interesting operas in the repertory of the theatre. Notwithstanding the short time in which last year's festival was organized, and the consequent lack of opportunity to advertise it fully, it was successful enough to warrant a repetition of the experiment.

The Cologne Theatre, if not entirely up to date in its technical contrivances, has in its service some of the finest minds engaged in the art of operatic production. And ideas are, after all, more important than the expensive and elaborate machinery which is rarely put to effective use in the theatres where vast sums have been spent upon its installation. The attraction of this festival lies, then, not in any special congregation of famous singers but in the solution of the problems of presenting operas, old and new, by a stock company working under producers, the chief of whom has specialized in giving to each opera a style of acting and a *schema* of colour and design in consonance with the music.

The programme of the festival which began this evening with a performance of *Die Meistersinger* includes works as far apart in date and manner as Monteverde's *Orfeo* and Charpentier's *Louise*, *Tales of Hoffmann*, and Stravinsky's *Sacre de Printemps*. This evening's performing has involved a departure from the principle of relying entirely on the Cologne artists, since it was conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham. While as Englishmen we must bow gratefully at so great a compliment from a German opera house, one hopes that this will remain an exception, and that the Cologne festival will retain its local characteristics and not attempt to enter into competition with those who rely upon "stars" to attract the public.

This is not to suggest that in the event the exception failed to prove the rule. Sir Thomas Beecham is an inspiring conductor, and, though he did not at once gauge the acoustics of the Opera House, nor the varying capabilities of the players, he was not long in making himself master of the situation. If the composer's business is to find out beautiful tunes, it is for the conductor to discover where they lie in the score, whether in this voice or that instrument. This evening Sir Thomas Beecham showed himself possessed of that faculty to the full. In default of really fine orchestral tone and finished phrasing, we were given a remarkably good balance and an excellent general *ensemble*.

To this the singers contributed a full share. Fräulein Elsa Foerster's Eva has improved vocally since last year and has lost none of its charm. Her singing in the scene with Sachs and at the beginning of the quintet deserves special commendation. Among the rest the performances of Herr Hanns Kämmel (Beckmesser) and Herr Emil Treskow (Hans Sachs) were excellent. Herr Kämmel managed to give idiosyncrasy to the clerk without too much caricature, and Herr Treskow's Sachs was full of character if not always full of voice. The part of Walther was sung by Herr Fritz Krauss, a guest from Munich, who has the advantage of experience and stayed the course well, though his voice has not the freshness and ringing tone essential to the part.

The production was generally excellent. The entry of the various characters in the first act was cleverly managed, the important ones being discreetly emphasized. Sachs's room, too, really looked like the interior of the house we had seen in Act II. The vagaries of the sunlight in St. Katharine's Church were a little odd, and the riot needed more spontaneity and less deliberation. But here and elsewhere the singing of the choruses was splendidly alive. Altogether the opera made an excellent beginning to the fortnight's festival and was received with much enthusiasm by a full house.

A WEEK OF FRENCH ART AT BRISTOL

EXHIBITION OF MODERN WORK

Those who know Bristol will be gratified to learn that its "British-French Week," from May 31 to June 7, is to be marked by a really representative exhibition, at the Royal West of England Academy, of modern French art. The exhibition, which it is intended to keep open for a fortnight in all, will cover French art from Cézanne to the present day, and will include not only paintings, drawings, engravings, and sculpture, but also examples of French craftsmanship in glass, china, ironwork, bookbinding, printing, and so forth.

Such an exhibition has never before been held in this country in any city outside London. The Paris committee includes officials of the Louvre, and it is no secret that the London connoisseur whose help they have enlisted is Mr. Percy Moore Turner, who was responsible for the organization of the most illuminating exhibitions of the Norwich School, at the Norwich Castle Museum, and Gainsborough, at Ipswich. It is certain, then, that the exhibition will be as informing about artistic development and relationships as it will be representative in kind. Among the English collectors who are contributing to the exhibition are Lord Sandwich, Mr. Samuel Courtauld, and Sir Michael Sadler. As will be remembered the collections of Lord Sandwich and Mr. Courtauld were the subjects of illustrated articles in *The Times* during the summer of 1928.

During French Week Bristol will have the privilege of hearing the Colonne Orchestra, from Paris, and it is also hoped to bring over the troupe of French horn performers known as Corps de Chasse. It has been suggested that they may exchange their calls across the Avon Gorge.

"THE CALENDAR" AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE

The Calendar, which unites both the racing and the crime specialities of Mr. Edgar Wallace, was restored to the London stage after a brief interval on Saturday night at the Lyceum Theatre. It has a new hero in Mr. Garry Marsh and a new burglarious butler in Mr. Arthur Stratton, who both follow with sufficient fidelity trails already very clearly blazed by their able predecessors. Miss Margaret Bannerman gives a clever performance of the unscrupulous woman round whom centres the main action of the play. The rest of the company is much the same as that which appeared at Wyndham's Theatre and the play, so finely interwoven of villainy and misfortune, achieves its melodramatic situations with a smoothness and a naturally humorous relief which point the deficiencies of the older melodrama.

RECENT GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

"IOLANTHE"

The Gramophone Company have added *Iolanthe* to their series of complete recordings of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas (H.M.V. Album Series No. 89, D1785-1795). *Iolanthe* is one of the happiest products of that famous partnership. Gilbert's wit is always at its best when his target is the Law, and he spares us any emphasis upon the age and figure of the Fairy-Queen. Nor was his lyrical inspiration ever better than when he wrote Private Willis's song, the Lord Chancellor's nightmare song, and the trio which is woven of a string of homely proverbs. Sullivan, too, had the best of opportunities for the display of his genius both for sentiment and burlesque. The music of the fairies is delicious and has just the right touch of seriousness, when Iolanthe is summoned from her humid prison; the accompaniment to the Lord Chancellor's song is as good as that of the similar song in *Ruddigore*, which is high praise; and the grand-operatic march of the peers, of which one record is unfortunately unable to contain the whole, is one of the most splendid pieces of musical humour in Sullivan's operas.

These things are mentioned because they, with some of the other songs, specially stand out in a gramophone performance and compensate for the absence of stage action and of all the visible enchantments of stage-performance. A good deal of *Iolanthe* is quite able to stand on its own feet as enchanting light music, and for the rest, those who have seen it in the theatre will be delighted with this faithful reproduction of the D'Oyly Carte Company's performance. The opera is "produced" with discretion under Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte's direction, that is to say there has been due regard to what, though effective on the stage, is ineffective on the gramophone.

Mr. George Baker sings the part of the Lord Chancellor, and, since we are to be deprived of Lord Chancellor Lytton's vivacious presence, it is well that we should have the adequate voice of Mr. Baker, though he cannot make the quickest patter trip off his tongue without some sense of effort. For the rest, the company is made up of those Savoyards who lately sang the opera in London, including Miss Bertha Lewis, Miss Nellie Briercliffe, Mr. Derek Oldham, Mr. Darrell Fancourt, and Mr. Sydney Granville. The performance is briskly and crisply conducted by Dr. Sargent, and the result is admirable in the clarity both of the orchestral details and the enunciation of the words.

The St. George's Singers have added to their records of English madrigals John Wilbye's "Lady, when I behold" and Thomas Morley's ballet, "Fire, fire, my heart" (Columbia, 5548). Apart from a tendency of one of the sopranos to go a little out of tune, these are admirably sung. The balance is good, though the gramophone still seems to have difficulty in picking up the inner voices as clearly as it does the treble and bass. But there is a vast improvement in this respect, even in the recording of the pianoforte, as is shown in the performance by Mr. Leopold Godowsky of Grieg's Ballade, Opus 24 (Columbia, LX9-10). Here is a very truthful reproduction of pianoforte tone, especially remarkable for the fidelity of the middle octaves, the beauty of the bass, and the complete absence of the tin-pan effect, which has in the past made pianoforte music on the gramophone unbearable to sensitive ears. It should, perhaps, be mentioned that this excellent effect was obtained with a sound-box specially made for use with a fibre-needle. With a steel needle in the ordinary sound-box the tone had some of the old defects, though it was generally good even in *fortissimo* passages.

The Hastings Municipal Orchestra has made another excellent record for the Decca Company of Paderewski's Minuet in G (F1619). The playing is delicate yet generally clear, and there is fine recording of the stately periods in the bass. Among the cheaper records are two particularly good instrumental pieces. Mr. Herman Wasserman's piano solo of Rubinstein's Melody in F (Dominion B36) is well played and remarkably clear in tone. St. Hilda's Colliery Band plays part of the *Merchant of Venice* suite (Regal G9441) with a lightness of touch rarely achieved by a band of wind instruments. In the *William Tell* overture by the Classic Symphony Orchestra (Regal G1081) any temptation towards overemphasis is avoided, and the wood-wind is unusually well recorded. Extracts from Gilbert and Sullivan are brightly done by the Dominion Company (A241), and records made from *The Gondoliers* (4944-5) and *Yeomen of the Guard* (4947) by Edison Bell are adequate except for an occasional roughness.

"HELL HARBOUR"

OPEN-AIR FILM AT THE REGAL

It seems as though the improvement in the technique of recording and of photography is leading film producers to regard them as an end in themselves, and not as means to an end. *Hell Harbour*, a United Artists Picture, now showing at the Regal, is filmed almost entirely in the open-air, and Mr. Henry King is so absorbed in catching the sounds and atmosphere of a tropical island in the Caribbean that the story is again and again held up and forgotten. With a normal story this would not, perhaps, matter so much, but the plot of *Hell Harbour* is frankly melodramatic, and melodrama must move quickly if it is to carry the attention of the audience with it.

There is a pair of the most unscrupulous scoundrels, one, Joseph Horngold (Mr. Jean Hersholt), with brains, and the other, Harry Morgan (Mr. Gibson Gowland), with brawn. The combination of brains and brawn means trouble for Anita (Miss Lupe Velez), Morgan's daughter, and also for Bob Wade, a rich American trader, who, like the audience, finds it difficult to decide whether Anita is the most accomplished and sophisticated "vamp" or the most innocent of *ingénues*. The thieves fall out at the critical and convenient moment and, after a well-staged fight in a café in which an immense negro greatly distinguishes himself, Wade is left with the rest of his life and all the opportunities he wants to find out the truth about Anita. Miss Velez cleverly and adroitly keeps her secret till the last and, in keeping it, she does much to save the film from being an impossibly crude presentation of innocence brutally ill-treated and heroically rescued, and Mr. Hersholt does his best—and a very excellent best it is—to release Horngold from the orthodox melodramatic mould in which the authors have cast him. There is real villainy in him—the villainy that comes not from the impulses of greed and desire but from the mind.

EMPIRE DAY MEDALS IN SCHOOLS

INCREASED SUPPORT

The secretary of the Empire Day Medal Association, of which Lord Londonderry is president, announces that arrangements similar to those of the past are being made this year for the distribution of medals in schools here and in the Dominions. The association does not sell medals, but with the cooperation and support of the education authorities issues a limited number to schools to be given as prizes on Empire Day at the discretion of teachers to pupils who show a knowledge of the Empire. More than half of the county education authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland have already given their official approval to the distribution this year in over 10,000 schools, the average attendance at which numbers over 2,000,000. In addition to the counties a large number of cities and boroughs have also approved.

In the last three years over 200,000 medals have been distributed by the association, as well as a very large number that were sent to the Dominions and Colonies, where the Government education authorities approved and supported the work. From the support already shown it is expected that the number issued on last Empire Day will be largely exceeded on this. The distribution in each school costs about 10s. Those who are interested in obtaining medals or arranging the distribution in any particular school should communicate with the secretary of the association at 1, Regent-street, S.W.1.

The committee of the Empire Day Medal Association is also in charge of the work of the National Roll of Buyers of British Goods, which was inaugurated at a meeting at the Mansion House last February, at which Mr. J. H. Thomas spoke. The campaign was begun in Leicester, where a local organization of employers and trade unionists was set up under the Chamber of Commerce, and during last week about 15,000 working men have signed the roll in Leicester alone. The National Roll has the official support of the leading industrial organizations and of many chambers of commerce and trade unions.

CARS OF TO-DAY

THE 24 H.P. FORD

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

It is not the number of parts which Ford has used but the number which he does without which shows his ingenuity, while if his prices are low they are the result of clever construction and labour-saving processes. Indeed, the design is full of good detail.

Though the four-cylinder engine will probably before very long be discarded everywhere, yet in this particular case it is, in my opinion, justified by results. The general chassis arrangements are similar in the 15.9 and the 24 h.p. Here we are concerned with the larger one, and this engine is of 3,285cc. capacity and is stated to develop 40 horse-power at 2,200 r.p.m. The cylinder head is easily detachable, especially as the water lead is bolted to it, while the vertically driven make-and-break and distributor can be drawn out without trouble. The distributor parts cannot be wrongly replaced, nor can the short brass strips which connect the distributor with the fully accessible sparking plugs. The advance and retard control rod has simple push-on joints which are spring-loaded. An impeller combined with the fan is held by four bolts to the front of the engine. The gland is adjustable and can be slipped back so that two half-packing rings can be inserted when required. Repacking costs 6d. Water rubber hose couplings need not be broken, as the lower lead is also bolted to the block. The two-bladed air propeller and the water pump have a triangular belt drive with the generator, and the belt can be adjusted. The carburettor is handy and can be readily dropped without disturbance to the petrol pipe. Petrol is supplied by gravity from a nine-gallon tank, which really forms the scuttle and acts as the dash front and back. At the back of it are the grouped instruments, among which are a petrol gauge which in effect, by showing the tank empty when there is still one gallon, provides a reserve. The filler for the petrol tank is to hand, and there are three petrol filters—namely, one in the filler, a large one with means of drainage on the tank under the bonnet, and a small one in the top of the float chamber. The petrol tap is easily reached from inside the car. The valves are at the side, and the tappets are purposely made inaccessible, as there is no adjustment; but the valves have feet of large area, and therefore wear should be almost negligible, especially as there is a good supply of oil. A two down-branch inlet manifold is bolted below centrally to the exhaust manifold, which has a branch at either end and a double one in the middle. The exhaust pipe is led down at the back, but passes in front of the engine bearer.

The camshaft is driven by gear, and timing, after dismantling, is made as simple as possible. The coil for the ignition is get-at-able and is fixed upside down, so that it may not be interfered with by wet through the bonnet. The doors of the saloon have different locks to the ignition, while an armoured cable is used from the lock to the distributor; thus good provision is afforded against theft. Steering is by worm and sector, and the box and column are one electrically welded steel piece. The film radiator is in a shell; there is a V brace at the top. A handy tap drains the system. The dynamo, on the near side under the bonnet, has rather a small angle of embrace for its belt drive, but the V rubber belt will give the least slip. The oil filler is merely a pipe having baffles for breathing, but no gauze. The dip-rod is next to it. The oil is fed by gravity to the main and camshaft bearings, and a pump supplies oil to troughs below the big-ends. The pump and filter are in the base, which must be dropped to get at them. Drainage can only be done by unscrewing a plug in the sump. The starter is built in and can be withdrawn under the bonnet after undoing three nuts and the control connexion. The crankshaft runs in three bearings, the aluminium alloy pistons have three rings each, and the assembly of engine, clutch and gearbox is flexibly held. Forward, the mounting is on three springs, which take any up and down movement and the torque reaction. The floorboards are well made, but screwed down; but without disturbing the main board one can get at the battery for filling up, and also an inspection plate on the clutch housing face, below which is an oiler for the thrustrace. The single plate dry clutch has a ball-bearing spigot packed with lubricant when erected. Adjustment of the clutch is by altering the travel of the pedal. I could see no positive means of lubricating the clutch pedal shaft bearings; there is a small level filler on the off side of the gearbox.

The three forward speeds are controlled by a flexible lever which works above the lid of the box. There is no stop for reverse. The propeller shaft is enclosed in a torque tube, which has the spherical joint in front; this joint and the universal inside are oiled from the gearbox. The back axle-case is not of banjo shape. Final drive is by spiral bevel, and the axle is called three-quarter floating, but is almost fully floating in effect. The chassis suspension being by transverse spring front and back, both axles are stayed by oval-shaped hollow members. Those forward are anchored to the bottom of the clutch housing, and the rear ones to the front part of the torque tube. The nuts of the central anchorages for the springs are of good size and can be got at fairly easily from below, and the two springs, which are fully shackled either end, work with four hydraulic shock-absorbers. The track-rod is well out of harm's way.

There are six brakes. The central hand-lever applies bands, which give a certain servo or wrapping action and are alongside the rear brake-shoes in enclosed drums. The pedal applies the four-wheel brakes. Guided rods are used throughout. Each of the four-wheel brakes can be adjusted easily, and the nuts click when turned, so that it is simple to make equal regulation. The shoes are designed to wear evenly, and the drums have a curved lip round their inner edge so that water will not enter the brake between the drum and the shield. The front brake arms are anchored at the inner ends to uprights on the axle, and the brake spindles pass down through the pivot pins to the cams below. The brake cross-shaft is given some flexibility by its carrying brackets.

ON THE ROAD

The model tested was a 4/5-seated two-door saloon which had done, I believe, about 7,000 miles. Good entrance is given to the front seats, the driver's seat can be adjusted by withdrawing a rod, entrance to the back is by tipping the near-side front seat, the four window glasses have well-placed winders which will let the glasses right down, and the door handles work easily. An electrical screen-wiper, light and horn control on the top of the steering wheel, an interior mirror, a rear blind, a combined stop and tail light, front and rear bumpers, good system of scuttle ventilation, and a spare wire wheel and 30in. × 4.50in. tire are supplied. Several of the tools serve more than one purpose, as, for example, the combined starting handle and wheelbrace. The body is comfortable in front and behind, and the roof gives good head clearance.

The saloon will do about 25, just over 40, and 65 miles an hour on first, second, and top. I did not do more than 60 under favourable conditions, but the engine was not hard pressed. For the tests there was a fairly strong adverse wind and the roads were wet; the load was two persons. On the stretch 56 miles an hour was attained, the rates on the 1 in 22½ Dashwood Hill were 30 and 46, and a very good climb was made on the old hill with a standing start on top and a speed at the crest of 22 miles an hour. The car with its light-weight and large engine has remarkable acceleration power, but though it has only four cylinders the running is never unpleasant. The engine is quiet and the lower gears were not noisy. The saloon soon gets into its stride, and 45 is quickly reached on top on the level, even on an up-gradient. The clutch took up the drive well, and I liked the change-speed. The suspension was fair. Some fore and aft motion could well be saved. The steering was quite firm, yet easy; the lock is wide. The hand brake lever is too far off and too near the speed lever; the controls otherwise are convenient. This brake was not very responsive forward, but was all right in reverse. The four-wheel brakes were strong but progressive and without unevenness or pull to one side. Thus the driver has confidence at once. The wheelbase is 8ft. 7½in., the track 4ft. 8in., and clearance 9½in. The forward gear ratios are 3.78, 7.02, and 11.8 to one.

The price is only £195.

The 1930 edition of "Cars of To-day"—the seventh annual one—containing 94 complete reviews, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Art of Driving" are published by The Times Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. and 1s. 3d. respectively, or can be had from booksellers, newsagents, or bookstalls.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 18

VARIETY THEATRES

THE COLISEUM

Bank Holiday calls for a programme which guarantees that, for part of the time at any rate, the stage will be full of colour and movement, and the Coliseum management has whole-heartedly supplied it by engaging "sixty-two glorious girls," among them the Plaza-Tiller girls and the Paramount-Tiller girls. The final *ensemble* was an appropriate and imposing glitter of silver, and, if none of the dances that came before were much more than illustrations of what hard training can do, they were at least very thorough illustrations. Mr. Albert Sandler, the violinist, and Mr. Keith Falkner, the baritone, provided a strong and judicious contrast. Mr. Sandler seemed conscious that he was appearing before a music-hall audience, and his playing suffered a little in consequence, but Mr. Falkner, making no concessions of any kind, entirely won the crowded house with his beautifully clear and controlled voice. The Houston Sisters, with some new material, most of it not very good, employed their old and successful method—that of conducting a private quarrel with complete unconsciousness of their audience. Mr. Talbot O'Farrell was rather too contentious with his songs of "Old Ireland," and the burlesque singing and dancing of Nat Mills and Bobbie was a little too obvious and conventional to be really amusing. Mr. Charles Hayes, on the other hand, the "nice lad who does not believe in talking," showed a delightful understanding of the art of anti-climax, but his turn would be the better for the omission of the Spanish recitation. There was a Mickey Mouse cartoon, "Wild Waves," at the end, and, although Mickey's wit, ingenuity, and personality are necessarily rather a cruel commentary on any music-hall programme, they are none the less enjoyable for that.

THE PALLADIUM

Although Messrs. Layton and Johnstone appear at the Palladium this week, the programme is by no means dependent for its success on them alone. There is, for instance, "the famous American Adagio Team," consisting of Miss Gwendoline Stone and Messrs. Bob Vernon, Lazio Baltazar, and Jack Martin. Adagio in music may mean leisurely, but, judging from what the team does on the stage, it can also mean an exhilarating and dangerous kind of fielding practice in which Miss Stone is the ball. Miss Gwen Farrar and Mr. Billy Mayerl sang two duets which had lines that were far more witty than most lines in music-hall duets, and, when Miss Farrar was not playing the 'cello, Mr. Mayerl was demonstrating how easily two pianos can be played with one hand. Messrs. Wiser and Ward caught a vast number of hats and bottles with a sureness that must have made any fast bowler in the audience wish he had them perpetually fielding in the slips to him, and if the Novelle Brothers continued to make love with bird shrillings and twitterings long after they had exhausted the idea's humorous possibilities, they more than made up for it by the astonishing cleverness and agility of their dancing and violin playing when they ceased being birds and became cats. Messrs. Layton and Johnstone have so long ago perfected their technique, and the public have so long ago approved it, that there is nothing new to be said about them, unless it be that they are in danger of over-sentimentalizing some of their songs and becoming at times a little too ladylike and refined in their harmonies. They are at their best when they are at their least languid.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

Thousands of people in Hyde Park yesterday again listened to the music of the New Zealand war memorial carillon. After the set programme was finished the crowd lingered on and were rewarded by the addition of several other numbers.

Times and complete programmes of to-day's recitals to be given by Mr. Clifford Ball are announced by the *Daily Sketch* as follows:—12.0 to 12.25 p.m.—"Annie Laurie," "Melody in F" (Rubenstein), "Rocked in the Cradle," "Minuet" (Beethoven), "Alice Where Art Thou," "Londonderry Air."

4.0 to 4.25 p.m.—"Land of Hope and Glory," "Come Lasses and Lads," "Andantino" (Lemare), "Gavotte" (De Fesch), "The Bells of St. Mary's," "Passing By" (Purcell).

8.0 to 8.25 p.m.—"Intermezzo" from *Cavalleria Rusticana*, "Love's Old Sweet Song," "Minuet" from *Semion* (Handel), "O For the Wings of a Dove," "Ave Maria" (Schubert), "The Day Thou Gavest."

A CARNIVAL AT BRIGHTON

MOTOR SPEED TRIALS OVER THE DOWNS

Brighton is preparing for a big carnival to be held during the first week in July. The programme will include a motor rally, a military tournament, and a horse show. There will also be carnivals on the piers at night followed by firework displays. The organizers hope that a number of Continental trick-riding teams, besides five famous English regiments, will be present to take part in the military tournament. Motor speed trials will be held over the Downs. Besides speed-boat racing there will be a mock battle between aeroplanes and speed-boats.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

BUCKLAND FOUNDATION (1926).
NOTICE OF PUBLIC FISHERY LECTURES.
Mr. W. L. CALDERWOOD, I.S.O., F.R.S.E. (late Inspector of Salmon Fisheries for Scotland), who holds the appointment of Buckland Professor for 1930, will deliver a series of lectures in the Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge, E.C.4, at 3 p.m., on each of the following days:—
MONDAY, APRIL 28th.
"Modern Views on Salmon Hatching."
TUESDAY, APRIL 29th.
"Modern Views on Salmon Hatching."
(Recent results from Canada.)
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30th.
"The Sea and River Life of the Salmon."
The Lectures will be illustrated and ADMISSION is FREE.
By Order of the Trustees.
43, Parliament-street, London, S.W.1. H. E. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
Information regarding the Buckland Foundation (1926) may be obtained from the Clerk.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA. British International Talk, Song, Dance, Colour Film. "HARMONY HEAVEN." Continuous 12 noon. Also "SUCH THINGS HAPPEN."

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. Ralph Lynn and Tom Walls in "ROOKERY NOOK" (All-Talking, All-Laughing). At 12.45, 3.45, 6.40, 9.45. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. 12-11. Elinor Glyn's "SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS" (All-Talking), with Warner Baxter. 12.10, 2.30, 4.50, 7.10, 9.30. Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Must finish in 15 days! Maurice Chevalier in "THE LOVE PARADE." Paramount's All-Talking Singing Success! with Jeanette MacDonald, Lupito Lane. Daily, 2.45, 6.0 clock, 8.45. Sundays, 3 clock, starts 3.15, 6.30, 9.15. Suns., 6 o'clock, 8.45. Bookable from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211. Coming! Dennis King in "The Vagabond King." All-Colour Talking!

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. Noon to midnight. Grand Holiday Attraction. A million laughs in BUSTER KEATON'S first ALL-TALKIE. "FREE AND EASY." From 11.30 to 1 any seat (except loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON (Western 3577). 2 till 11. CLARA BOW in her first talkie, "DANGEROUS CURVES." Also "Three Live Ghosts."

MARBLE ARCH PAV. 2-11. ALL-TALKING Prog. George Arliss in "THE GREEN GODDESS." 3.40, 6.40, 9.40. And "Dark Red Roses." 2.20, 5.20, 8.20.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. "PUTTIN' ON THE RITZ"; the *Different* Musical Show, with Harry Richman; 2.20, 4.20, 6.50, 9.15. Also British Movietone News.

PALACE THEATRE. Daily, 2.30 and 8.30. Last five days. The sensational French Talking Picture (English and French dialogue) "THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE," with MARCELLE JEFFERSON-CORIN.

PLAZA. Greatest All-Talking Holiday Show! HARRY GREEN in "The Busy Body," with Nell Hamilton, Marr Brian. Laugh-Packed! Also GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in her first All-Talking Singing Sensation, "The Battle of Paris." Adm. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC, Regent-st. Lang. 1744. "SEA HAWKS." Produced, presented, and personally described by Captain C. W. R. Knight, M.C. Also Talkie News and "Mickey Mouse." Daily, 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

REGAL, Marble Arch. Dly. at 1.50, 4.30, 7.0, & 9.30. Lupe Velez and Jean Hersholt in "HELL HARBOUR." Phdd. 9911.

SCALA, W.1. Last 5 days. 6 and 8.45. PUDOVKIN'S Mighty Russian Film, "THE END OF ST. PETERSBURG." Also "DRIFTERS," Britain's North Sea Epic.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.15. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. Easter Gala Talkie Prog. CLARA BOW in "Dangerous Curves"; "Three Live Ghosts"; Mickey Mouse; Easter Gala Stage Presentation.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Continuous Performance. The Film of "JOURNEY'S END" (All-Talking). 1.15, 4, 6.40, 9.20. Sessions: 12.20, 2.15, 5.55, 8.55. 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA. COVENT GARDEN.
Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
OPENS WITH

DIE MEISTERSINGER	Monday, April 28, at 7.
DAS RHEINGOLD	Tuesday, April 29, at 8.30.
PARSIFAL	Wednesday, April 30, at 5.30.
DIE MEISTERSINGER	Thursday, May 1, at 7.
DIE WALKURE	Friday, May 2, at 8.15.
SIEGFRIED	Monday, May 5, at 8.15.
DIE FLEDERMAUS	Tuesday, May 6, at 8.15.

Box-office open 10 to 6. Telephone, Temple Bar 7961.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.30, Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970.
ALMOST A HONEYMOON.
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.

COMEDY. 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30. Last Week.
"ODD NUMBERS."
Farcical Comedy by George Arthurs & Arthur Miller
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"LAUGHTER ALL THE WAY."—*Daily Chronicle.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices, Evgs., 8.15.
"MISALLIANCE."
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy. Rosalinde Fuller. IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) THIS WEEK only.
EVENINGS, 8.30. Mats., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
"A DOLL'S HOUSE."
By Henrik Ibsen.
"MISS GWEN FFRANGCON-DAVIES'S NORA IS ONE THAT WILL BE MEMORABLE IN THE HISTORY OF THE PART."—*The Times.*

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY
SILVER WINGS.

HARRY WELCHMAN	LUPINO LANE
DENNIS HOEY	DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER	EMMA HAIG

ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING IN
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props.: Willhut, Ltd
EVGS., 8.30. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
SUSPENSE.
By Patrick McGill.
GORDON HARKER
SIDNEY MORGAN OSWALD DALE ROBERTS
ALGERNON WEST ROLAND CULVER
VINCENT HOLMAN ROBERT DOUGLAS
The Play Produced by Reginald Denham.

EVERYMAN. SYBIL THORNDIKE in
"GHOSTS," by Ibsen.
EVGS., 8.15. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30. Hamp. 7224.

FORTUNE. (Temple Bar 7373.)
EVGS., 8.30. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
"CAPE FORLORN."
By Frank Harvey.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
TO-DA

Imperial and Foreign News

THE AMERICAN NEGRO

PART IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The best Negro Choir in America, that from Hampton Institute, is leaving America for London this week and will give concerts at the Queen's Hall on May 3 and at the Albert Hall on May 11. It will be in charge of Dr. Nathaniel Dett, the negro composer. It sang at the White House, Washington, yesterday.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The present status of the negro in the United States is illustrated by the announcement in a leading New York paper that in future it will fall into line with many other journals, both Northern and Southern, in printing the word "negro" with a capital letter.

There are two outstanding facts about the 12,000,000 coloured citizens of the United States. First, they regard themselves as American citizens. Their interest in Africa as the land of their ancestors is little greater than that of the Englishman for the land of the Norman, Saxon, and Dane. Secondly, the white population realizes that the negro has "arrived" culturally, although the culture is at present confined to a small proportion of the race.

Negro writers and poets, such as Countee Cullen, James Weldon Johnson, Langston Hughes, and, of the older generation, Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, are responsible for some of the most distinctive contributions to American literature to-day. In the field of music there are Roland Hayes and Paul Robeson, as well as lesser known men, such as Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, the composer and conductor. Their power as actors has been shown in plays such as *Porgy*, and also in New York, in the very successful *The Green Pastures*.

His position in society has forced the negro, as it has the Jew, to take up a critical attitude, and he is now turning to exploration in science and sociology. Already men such as Dr. E. E. Just, of Howard University, Washington, the biologist, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, Nashville, are authorities in their fields.

DEMAND FOR EDUCATION

It is in the economic sphere that the negro particularly meets the difficulties in filling the place he feels he ought to fill in the American Commonwealth. As one negro recently said to me:—

> It is not yet certain if the American people are going to build up an economic system based on race. It is still assumed that the coloured man is to be left on the lowest rung of the ladder. American Labour in general has never heartily received the coloured man or endeavoured to organize him.

Day by day negro education is bringing the economic problem more to the fore. During the past 15 years there has been a steady rise in State appropriations for negro education. This movement has been aided largely by such bodies as the General Education Board, established by Mr. Rockefeller, and the Rosenwald Fund. I have recently visited many negro schools, ranging from white-washed barns with glassless "windows" to modern buildings finely equipped. In the urban schools the morning and the afternoon sessions are in many cases attended by different sets of children, for there are twice as many pressing in for education as there are places in the schools. Everywhere there is a growing demand for further "college grade" training in the larger institutions.

Illiteracy, variously estimated at from 11 to 20 per cent., is steadily decreasing. For the older generation "opportunity" or night schools are held. In the records of these schools in the Southern States I noticed that some students were over 80 years of age, and in one school a scholar of 95 attended. The private and public institutions for teacher-training are all full, and the efficiency of teachers already at work is powerfully stimulated by travelling supervisors, supported by the Jeanes Fund, who also organize among the coloured community "Parent Teacher Associations," "Better Homes" campaigns, and so on.

In spite of the exodus from the South to Northern industrial centres, which began during the War and still continues, the negro is still mostly an agriculturist. The younger negroes have the chance of becoming scientific farmers through the training they can get at colleges such as Tuskegee and Hampton, and also at the increasing number of efficient "Land Grant" colleges. The Federal and State Governments are giving aid to the farmer through their "demonstration agents." There are 920,000 negro farmers in the Southern States, of whom 217,000 are owners and the remainder tenants. There has recently been a rapid increase in ownership, in many areas negroes becoming owners faster than whites.

LABOUR QUESTION

But the move to the cities affects the whole community, irrespective of colour. In the Southern States, economic pressure has led increasingly to the incursion of white labour into spheres which were entirely black. White barbers, white waiters, white attendants, even white "trash" collectors are now to be seen everywhere. On the other hand, the negro finds it difficult to obtain the more skilled jobs for which his improving education is fitting him. The white worker is suspicious of the black as a wage undercutter and possible "black-leg" in time of strikes, but he is slow, because of old antagonisms, to unionize him.

This unwillingness is the greatest menace to the relations of the races in the States to-day. A return of industrial prosperity will greatly ease what may become a dangerous situation.

In the North the problem is not immediately serious. Bad conditions, particularly in housing, are being tackled by such bodies as the Urban League. The negro's better economic condition in the city makes him a consumer to be considered. This is leading to the building-up of negro businesses, including banks, insurance offices, real estate firms, and, to a lesser extent, general supply stores. In New York it is the immigrant West Indian negro, with a longer business tradition, who is particularly to the fore as a shopkeeper for his race. In big white-owned stores in negro districts I have found, in Chicago for instance, that 65 to 95 per cent. of the employees are negroes.

Some negro women have also made fortunes, especially in the "beauty" business, the extent of which may be gauged by the fact that it is difficult to-day to find a negro woman of the younger generation with the traditional curly hair of her race. All have locks of raven hair, straightened by some process and sometimes "marcelled" again on a very different wave-length from that of negro nature.

Least progress is to be reported in the social mixing of the races and in negro participation in politics. Close social relations are almost unknown, owing to the fear of inter-marriage on the part of white people—though I have found equally strong objection everywhere to miscegenation among negroes. This segregation also applies to travel and is rigidly enforced south of the Mason and Dixon line [the frontier of Pennsylvania and Maryland, formerly marking the boundary between "free" and "slave" States]. The negro, to a greater extent if possible even than the white man, has come to own a car in which he can travel free from discriminating conditions.

Very slow progress is being made in the exercise of the franchise by negroes. Direct intimidation or failure to pass the "education test," applied sometimes in a farcical form to a negro who may be a Harvard graduate, helps to keep him off the register. In addition, the "solid Democratic vote" until the last election has hardly made it worth while for the negro, who is mainly, though not exclusively, Republican, to risk disabilities or physical injury for the sake of getting on the register. Negro suffrage, however, is being increasingly sought in local affairs, such as bond issues, through which the coloured man is able to bargain that a part of any loan raised should be devoted to negro education or social improvements.

BAHAMAS TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

ISLANDS' LOSS THROUGH HURRICANES

(FROM OUR BAHAMAS CORRESPONDENT)

The tercentenary of the Royal grant by Charles the First of the Bahama Islands to Sir R. Heath, Attorney-General of England, and the bicentenary of the creation of the Bahamas General Assembly by George the Second were celebrated in Nassau on March 28. On account of the financial losses caused by the hurricane of last autumn the original programme had to be greatly curtailed, the ceremony consisting in the unveiling of two bronze memorial tablets on each side of the entrance door to the House of Assembly by Sir Charles Orr, the Governor. Messages of congratulation were received from Barbados and Bermuda, and from the Lord Chancellor of England and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The annual session of the Bahamas Parliament opened earlier in the month. In his speech the Governor referred to the heavy losses which the Colony has lately suffered from hurricanes. The cost of repairs to houses and buildings, to roads and wharves, and of general relief work would, he said, be about £250,000. Thousands of young citrus trees had been destroyed, in addition to various growing crops.

In spite of this, the Governor continued, the campaign for the encouragement of agriculture was gaining ground and greater interest was being shown in producing foodstuffs. Farmers' cooperative societies were being formed, which, with the help of the Agricultural Products Board, were making for better marketing. In particular, a number of crates of tomatoes had been placed on the Canadian market at satisfactory prices. Great improvements had been made in the last two years at Nassau; the harbour had been dredged and a large wharf built; waterworks had been installed and an up-to-date sewerage system had just been completed. On account of the slump on the New York Stock Exchange last autumn, the tourist season had not been a good one, but there had been an increase on the whole in the number of American visitors during the last few winter seasons, and the wealth of the Colony had correspondingly grown.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN U.S.

THE ALLEGED DISMISSAL OF ALIENS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 21

The recent wholesale discharges of aliens from municipal and Government employment in Detroit have led to the circulation of reports to the effect that employers were practising discrimination against alien workers, especially British and Canadians, but there is little evidence to support these reports. Inevitably, however, hundreds of British and Canadians, together with other aliens and many hundreds of thousands of United States citizens, have lost their jobs, or have been put on part time because of the prolonged business depression, and in the towns along the Canadian border, where they are relatively most numerous, they have suffered worse than elsewhere.

Unfortunately the rapid expansion of aviation in the United States during the past two years and the reports of high wages paid to building workers have brought many British here to find anything but a pot of gold at the end of their rainbow. This is reported to be particularly true of the aviation mechanics who came across the Atlantic to seek work in some of the many new air ports planned by municipalities all over the country, but were disconcerted to discover that the bulk of these projects had not yet got beyond the blue print stage.

Canada, both because of her proximity to the United States and because of her industrial inter-relationship with this country, is reported here to be facing unemployment conditions in some of her eastern towns comparable to those in the United States, her difficulties in this regard being increased by the reflux from this country of Canadians formerly employed here.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Department of Commerce has announced that it has created a special bureau to co-ordinate data concerning unemployment gathered in the decennial census. This will be the first official account of unemployment throughout the country.—*Exchange.*

BRITISH BOY SCOUTS IN ALGERIA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

ALGIERS, APRIL 17

Forty British Boy Scouts—the first to visit Algeria—are representing Great Britain at the International Scout Camp, which is being held here in connexion with the centenary celebrations of French rule.

The boys include 22 from King Edward VII. School, Sheffield, and the remainder are from the troops of Queen Mary's School, Walsall, and the Grammar School, Leeds. They are camping with 1,500 brother Scouts of the Eclaireurs de France (Boy Scouts of France), and there are also contingents from Denmark, Luxembourg, and Switzerland. The camp is at Tagarins, a short distance from the centre of Algiers, overlooking the Mediterranean.

To-day the Governor-General of Algeria, M. Pierre Bordes, paid a visit of inspection to the camp. Later he took the salute at a march past of the Scouts and afterwards entertained them at his palace. The Governor spent some time in the British camp, and on behalf of the Scouts was presented with a leather wallet by District Commissioner A. S. C. Barnard, of Walsall.

Yesterday the British Scouts left Algiers on a journey of several hundred miles into the desert to visit the oasis of Biskra. They will return *via* Constantine and Philippeville, arriving in England on April 29.

THE DRUG TRAFFIC

TRIAL BEGUN IN VIENNA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, APRIL 21

Justice Fuernkranz, of the Vienna Superior Court, yesterday carried through, in the absence of their counsel, the preliminary examination of eight persons alleged to be members of a gang of smugglers of narcotics to Egypt. The defendants' solicitors, who urged that this proceeding was not in accordance with Austrian law, protested in vain. The action of Justice Fuernkranz has, however, earned the commendation of that section of the Austrian public which is anxious to safeguard the reputation of Austria as a land of law and order.

The prosecution arises out of the action of the Egyptian police, who sent an official to Vienna with the names of the members of two so-called syndicates successively formed to carry on the traffic in narcotics between Austria and Egypt. The information, partly furnished from Egypt and partly gathered by the Vienna Central Bureau for the prevention of traffic in drugs, has laid bare the manner in which the gangs have operated.

The question which is puzzling the authorities is how this traffic can be stamped out. The Egyptian police regard it as a futile expenditure of funds and energy to go after the sellers of the drug in Egypt, and wish to concentrate their efforts on the discovery and the stopping up of the channel through which the goods flow into the country. The channel is recognized to be here in Austria, and the Austrian authorities never fail to confiscate the goods and punish their importers into Austria when they catch them red-handed. But that is as far as they can go, and the relative laws are by no means strict. The drugs are just as carefully disguised on their way into Austria—when they are not directed straight from Switzerland, France, or Germany, as the case may be, to Trieste or Genoa, the ports of shipment—as they are on their way into Egypt. The means adopted to camouflage them are as varied as they are ingenious.

In the last five years the narcotics shipped to Egypt have actually been repacked in Vienna. They went concealed in bulky letters, in the frames of photographic enlargements addressed to the "London Pharmacy" at Cairo, and, more recently, in sanitary fittings or the wooden parts of weighing machines.

The Austrian authorities incline to the view that the laboratories producing the drugs in Switzerland, France, and Germany ought to be better controlled, as that is indirectly the fountain head of the illegal traffic.

Four of the defendants—Trajan Schor, Joseph Raskin, Mechel Halpern, and Marie Friedmann (wife of Joshua Friedmann, the alleged leader of the gang, whose arrest in Cairo led to the capture of the persons now before the Court)—have preferred to go to prison rather than furnish bail.

SOVIET ANTI-EASTER CAMPAIGN

COMMUNIST COMPLAINT OF RESTRICTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, APRIL 21

Trustworthy reports received from Russia indicate that the anti-religious festivities fell somewhat flat this year. The leaders of the Anti-God Society in Moscow and Leningrad complained that the Communist Party's decision to demonstrate to the Pope and foreign crusaders that the Soviet Government itself took no sides in the actual struggle against religion made it difficult to carry out the anti-Easter campaign.

The anti-persecution movement abroad has, therefore, exerted a certain beneficial influence, and church-goers, although mocked and hooted at in many places, found their path to the churches less obstructed than at Christmas. Members of the Anti-God Society, however, made great efforts to capture children for their anti-Easter entertainments, plays, concerts, and films, and the Commissariat for Education and other administrative authorities gave all possible assistance in Moscow and other chief centres. In Leningrad the municipality placed the tramway service at the disposal of the anti-God Society on Saturday night, stating that this was done to enable the members to distribute their forces from point to point as the anti-Easter battle developed. The leaders of the anti-God movement held a conference at which it was declared:—

"We have not yet secured a decisive victory on the anti-religious front. We have a fierce and long battle ahead of us, and Communists must be shock troops in the grapple with Churchmen."

WITCH DOCTORS IN SWAZILAND

A NEW ORDINANCE

(FROM OUR TRANSVAAL CORRESPONDENT)

A new Ordinance dealing with divination and witchcraft is to be enforced in Swaziland. The Ordinance provides that a witch doctor, his agent or messenger, practising divination, is liable to one year's imprisonment, with or without hard labour. Anyone found wearing the charms, dress, or insignia of a witch doctor or wizard shall be guilty of an offence and liable to six months' imprisonment. Moreover, anyone who employs a witch doctor or asks him to use his pretended power of divination is liable to one year's imprisonment.

The trade of witch doctor seems to turn on three things—first, the preparation and administration of drugs to heal the afflicted; secondly, the preparation of magic, chiefly conveyed through human flesh and blood and choice portions of the anatomy to increase the fertility of the fields; thirdly, pointing out to a client the author of his troubles, with, as a rule, the most direct means of removing the troubles by removing the author from this world.

That such an Ordinance is needed is shown in numerous cases. Recently a witch doctor conspired with a native woman to kill another woman to obtain *muti* ("medicine-meat") to bury in the fields to produce good crops. The confederate entered the hut where the victim was kneeling down grinding meal and flung her arms round the woman from behind, while the witch doctor stepped in and stabbed her. They then set to work on her to prepare *muti*, and 14 kraals were found to have bought the flesh to bury in the fields.

PRIVATE AEROPLANES IN FRANCE

HEAVY STATE SUBSIDY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 21

The Air Ministry has published the conditions of a State subsidy to private owners of light aeroplanes for 1930. The State will contribute to the cost of purchase and of upkeep of light aeroplanes used purely for private purposes under conditions which are intended to encourage the use of two-seater or three-seater machines of practical design.

There will be a fixed contribution of 8,000f. (£64) to the purchasing cost of all types, and further contributions of 16,000f. for the first passenger and 12,000f. for the second and third, assuming a touring endurance of 300 kilometres (186 miles), or 150 kilometres for seaplanes and amphibians, with an allowance for luggage. There will be allowances for engine power at the rate of 100f. per unit of horse power up to 80 horse power, and 200f. per unit from 80 to 100 horse power. Engines under 40 and over 100 horse power will not be subsidized. Allowances up to 7,000f. will be made for safety devices, such as parachutes and improved undercarriages, and there will be maintenance allowances of from 65f. to 160f. per hour of flying from 100 to 250 hours. An additional maximum subsidy of 6,000f. will be given for metal construction.

Under these conditions the purchaser of a two-seater aeroplane of 100 horse power, of adequate range and carrying capacity, constructed of metal, and with reasonable safety devices, will have about £400, or half the average cost price, defrayed by the State.

THE BIRTHDAY OF ROME

NEW MUSEUMS OPENED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, APRIL 21

The ceremonies arranged for the celebration to-day of the Birthday of Rome had the double effect of establishing definitely the new corporative constitution of Italian society and of initiating the much-discussed plan for a reorganization on the former Imperial pattern of the oldest part of the city. This morning Signor Mussolini formally opened the National Council of Corporations and thus added the final touch to the Fascist economic structure, while in the afternoon, after opening the Museum of Rome, he visited the recent demolitions near the Capitol and the Piazza Bocca della Verità, which marks the practical beginning of the new town-planning scheme.

In his speech to the Council of Corporations in the Hall of Julius Caesar at the Campidoglio, Signor Mussolini compared the new Council to the General Staff of an army. The economic war being waged to-day, he said, needed special organs for its prosecution. Without trade unionism there could be no corporation, while without the corporation the activities of trade unionism would degenerate into mere affairs of detail, or, as in Western countries, into a sterile class war. After warning his hearers not to expect "portentous events or unheard-of miracles" from the new Council, Signor Mussolini reviewed the economic situation in various countries, and said that in Italy there were signs of a brighter future. They had to reduce production costs to the lowest possible limit. Private initiative was unable to effect this without the intervention of the State. Their most immediate problem however, was to pay off the consolidated public debt, which was the "dead hand" on Italian finance, and with its interest absorbed one-quarter of the revenue.

The purpose of the new Roman Museum is, according to Professor Munoz, to "mirror the intimate life of the Roman people" from the Middle Ages onwards. Its earliest exhibits in fact are those dealing with the thirteenth century, while the great mass of them deal with the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These are for the most part drawings, prints, and paintings representing great Papal processions, the arrival of Ambassadors, the ceremonies of the various Holy Years, side by side with the popular festivals and fire-work displays. In addition to the collection of views of Rome already mentioned in this correspondence is a collection of maps of the city and another of invitation tickets to theatres, balls, and parties. One of the most valuable acquisitions is the railway train which belonged to Pope Pius IX. It is composed of three coaches. The first, which contains a chapel, was presented to the Pope in 1859.

THE LICTORIAL SYMBOL

Another interesting museum opened this morning is that of the Lictorial Fasci. It is composed of a collection divided into three different periods of documents, manuscripts, medals, and coins dealing with the Lictorial symbol, between 110 B.C. and the end of the nineteenth century.

Another development of the "Rome of Mussolini" is emerging from Signor Vici's plan for the reorganization of the Piazza Bocca della Verità.

The demolition of a group of small houses and workshops that stood to the south of the Piazza has already much improved this quarter lying between the Tiber, the Aventine, and the Palatine, which is claimed to be the "Cradle of Rome." The architect's object is as far as possible to restore the Piazza to the form in which it appeared in Imperial times. A wide avenue is being laid out adjoining the Temple of Vesta close to the river, with the Arch of Janus at the eastern extremity. At right angles will be constructed two other avenues connecting the riverside with the Via Bocca della Verità and the Via della Salara. Flower-beds will be substituted for the wild gardens existing at present, and there will be included in one compact group not only the two monuments mentioned above but also the Temple of Fortuna Virilis and the charming medieval Church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin.

MILAN, APRIL 21

The most curious of the Italian fêtes in celebration of the birthday of Rome was that in Trieste. There the wedding of 50 young couples was fixed by order of the Fascist authorities of the local Dopolavoro (Afterwork Association) to take place to-day "as a fitting homage," a newspaper says, "to the Duce's propaganda for the perpetuation and fortification of the Roman race." The weddings were solemnly celebrated by the Bishop in the presence of the civil authorities. Immediately afterwards the newly married couples were taken by train to Rome, where they will arrive on Tuesday morning, and be received at the station by the authorities of the Roman Dopolavoro. From the station they will be taken to see Signor Mussolini, the Secretary of the Fascist Party, and the tomb of the Unknown Warrior, before being entertained at a banquet at noon.

SALE OF A CANADIAN FILM ORGANIZATION

SHAREHOLDERS' CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, APRIL 21

Minority shareholders of the Famous Players' Canadian Corporation, which was lately acquired by the American corporation of the same name on a basis of four shares for five, which means an approximate price of $58 [£11 12s.] per share, are expressing strong dissatisfaction with the terms of the sale.

The Canadian public, they say, were induced to subscribe for stock at $51 per share and to allow voting rights in the controlling shares of the corporation to be handed over to three trustees, Mr. I. W. Killam, Mr. N. L. Nathanson, and Mr. Adolph Zukor, on the representation that this step would entail retaining in Canadian control the dominant chain of Canadian cinema theatres. It is also pointed out that some time ago, when Mr. Nathanson obtained an offer of $75 [£15] per share from the British Gaumont Company, the other trustees rejected it because Mr. William Fox, an American, had a heavy interest in the Gaumont Company, and a sale to it would be in violation of the terms of the prospectus and advertisement. The dissenting shareholders now wish to know why their company suddenly sold to the American corporation at $85 per share, and Mr. A. W. Roebuck, of Toronto, their legal representative, suggests an appeal for a legal injunction against the sale, and a demand for legislation to preserve Canadian cinemas from American domination.

A GALILEO "NATIONAL EDITION"

(FROM OUR NAPLES CORRESPONDENT)

Signor La Barbera, a publisher in Florence, recently gave a lecture in Naples on the National Edition of Galileo's works, which is to be published by his house under the patronage of the King of Italy and Signor Mussolini.

The lecturer pointed out that the first edition of Galileo's works was published in 1888, under the direction of Signor Antonio Favara, whose entire life has been dedicated to research connected with Galileo. Many other manuscripts have since been discovered, and these will be included in the new National Edition. One of these manuscripts was discovered by Signor Favara near Florence, where a shopkeeper wrapped up a portion of sausage in a paper which the customer recognized as a manuscript of Galileo.

The lecturer expressed regret that attempts to recover Galileo's daily letters to his daughter—the nun Suora Maria Celeste—have not met with equal success. Galileo's private life is almost undocumented. The existing manuscripts are all of a scientific nature and show him merely as a philosopher and astronomer.

FUTURE OF WEI-HAI-WEI

POSSIBLE CHINESE NAVAL BASE

NANKING, April 21.—At a meeting of the State Council this afternoon Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, spoke very warmly of Great Britain's "friendliness" in agreeing to the return of Wei-hai-wei. It is understood that the State Council is considering a proposal to convert Wei-hai-wei into a Chinese naval base.

The Wei-hai-wei Treaty consists of over 20 articles. It lays down that Wei-hai-wei, together with its properties, will be returned to China without compensation, but that the island if Liukung may be used by British naval units as a summer resort for 10 years. Should China desire to use Wei-hai-wei for a naval base this privilege may be suspended at any time.—*Reuter.*

The territory of Wei-hai-wei was leased to Great Britain under a Convention signed on July 1, 1898, "in order to provide Great Britain with a suitable naval harbour in North China and for the better protection of British commerce in the neighbouring seas."

The leased territory, which has an area of 285 square miles, comprises the port and bay, the island of Liukung and all the islands in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast line of the bay. The bay is six miles long and from three to four miles wide. It is of easy access, warships being able to lie close to the shore. Great Britain had also the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or to take any measures necessary for defensive purposes over an additional area extending to some 1,500 square miles. The term of the lease was originally for as long as the Russians should occupy Port Arthur.

The territory is well populated and its inhabitants are generally well-to-do owing to the increase of prosperity under British occupation. The seat of government is at Port Edward, named after King Edward VII., on the mainland. The climate is regarded as one of the best in China. At the Washington Conference of 1921 the British Government announced its intention of returning Wei-hai-wei to China, and a rendition agreement had been ready for signature since 1924, but owing to the absence of a Government in China which could accept rendition in the name of the Chinese Republic it had not been signed.

BRITISH GUNBOAT ASHORE

WRECKED IN THE UPPER YANGTZE

SHANGHAI, April 21.—H.M. Gunboat Peterel has struck a rock and been beached near Changshow while running from Iehang to Chungking (on the upper reaches of the River Yangtze).

Mr. H. F. Handley-Derry, British Consul at Chungking, and Mr. W. S. Toller, the new British Consul at Chengtu, who were on board, were transferred to a steamer and are proceeding to their respective destinations.—*Reuter.*

A BAVARIAN BETROTHAL

(FROM OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENT)

The engagement is announced of Prince Albrecht, the eldest son of the former Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht by his first wife, the Duchess Maria Gabriele in Bavaria (sister of the Queen of the Belgians), to Countess Maria Drafkovich, daughter of the late Dionys Count Drafkovich de Trakostyán, head of a historic Hungarian family and formerly Imperial and Royal Chamberlain of the Austro-Hungarian Court. The Countess's father was the grandson of the Empress Marie Louise, Duchess of Parma, the second wife of the Emperor Napoleon I., by her famous morganatic marriage, arranged by Prince Metternich, with Adam Count von Neipperg.

ACROSS AMERICA IN 14½ HOURS

COLONEL LINDBERGH'S NEW RECORD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 21

Flying at a height of over 14,000ft. and an average speed of 180 miles an hour Colonel Lindbergh yesterday crossed North America from coast to coast in 14 hours 45 minutes. Thus he not only broke the record of 17 hours 38 minutes for a transcontinental flight established last June by Captain Frank M. Hawks, but opened new possibilities of a greatly increased speed for regular passenger express air traffic by taking advantage of more favourable weather conditions in higher altitudes.

The machine used was a Lockheed Sirius low wing monoplane, specially constructed for testing the theory of high flight as a factor in developing the speed and efficiency of airways.

Accompanied by his wife, who acted as co-pilot and navigator, Colonel Lindbergh took off from Glendale, near Los Angeles, just before 5.30 a.m. Pacific Standard Time. They followed the route of the Transcontinental Airways all the way to Wichita, Kansas, a distance of about 1,250 miles, which was covered in a little under seven hours. They stopped at Wichita just long enough to refuel with 245 gallons of petrol and left again in less than 20 minutes, without having shut off the engine. Colonel Lindbergh was not concerned by reports of bad weather to the east of Wichita given him by the United States Weather Bureau there. He explained that at the height at which he proposed to fly his machine would probably be far above any storms.

At Wichita he told the officials of the airport that he expected to reach Roosevelt Field, New York, in eight hours, or at 11.42 Eastern Standard Time. Although bad weather conditions did in fact cause him to make deviations of as much as 100 miles from the direct route, he actually landed on Roosevelt Field at 11.11. The machine flew between Cleveland and Pittsburgh, following for the last 300 miles the beacons of the regular airway. Throughout the flight Mrs. Lindbergh used an aviation sextant to keep the machine on its course. They were welcomed by a large and enthusiastic crowd.

Colonel Lindbergh said that it had been a purely experimental flight, and although highly satisfactory, did not by itself definitely establish the superiority of the higher altitudes for regular routes. That, he said, would have to be tested by further experiments which he proposed to undertake. He deprecated comparison of his flying time with that of Captain Hawks last year on the ground that he might have taken longer if he had had to fly without a stop, as Captain Hawks had done.

COMMUNISTS SENTENCED IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 21

Four of the five Communists found *Guilty* on April 11 of unlawful assembly in connexion with the rioting in Union Square, New York, on March 6, were sentenced to-day to indeterminate terms of imprisonment up to a maximum in each case of three years. The men sentenced are William Foster, Robert Minor, Israel Amter, and Harry Raymond. Joseph Lester, another Communist found *Guilty* with them, was adjudged by the Court to have been merely a tool, and received a sentence of 30 days in the workhouse.

Telegrams in Brief

It has been decided to hold the ceremony of opening the TURKESTAN-SIBERIAN Railway on May Day.

M. Marinkovitch, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, returned to BELGRADE yesterday from abroad.

Several persons were killed on Sunday in a clash between civilians and police at Santa Rosa, in the province of Cordoba, ARGENTINA.—*Reuter.*

Twenty holiday-makers from CAIRO were drowned in the Nile yesterday when the felucca in which they were travelling capsized in mid-stream.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Fletch Norton, formerly secretary of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, and secretary of the BANGALORE United Service Club, died suddenly yesterday.—*Reuter.*

A party of 70 persons, organized by the Home Counties Master Printers' Alliance, has been spending the week-end in BELGIUM, visiting Bruges, Brussels, and Antwerp.—*Reuter.*

On April 17 the Shah of PERSIA appointed Mirza Seyyid Hassan Taqizadeh, who became his Minister to the Court of St. James's in November of last year, to be Minister of Communications in Teheran.

CANADA has had a pleasant Easter, and, although churches of all denominations were well attended on Sunday, the fine weather was responsible for a heavy exodus, chiefly by motor-car, from the towns.

Mr. Parkerson, a British airman, who left Croydon early yesterday on a solo flight to Australia, crashed at Arquel, in the SOMME Department, when his machine hit a tree while flying through fog. The machine caught fire, but the pilot escaped with slight burns.

Seven of the light aeroplanes from Heston, in which British pilots are making a Continental holiday tour, landed at the new MUNICH aerodrome at Oberwiesenfeld yesterday, after a flight from Friedrichshafen. They are leaving to-day for Salzburg and Vienna.

HOLY SATURDAY IN FLORENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, APRIL 21

With the old traditional ceremony, the Scoppio del Carro took place on Holy Saturday at noon in Florence. The chariot, according to custom, had been drawn by two white oxen in front of the Cathedral, where a great crowd of Florentines, country people, and foreigners had gathered. After Mass, while the "Gloria in Excelsis" was being sung, the *Colombina* (the symbolical dove) descending in flames from the High Altar along a string ignited the chariot laden with fireworks. The course of the *Colombina*, both on its way to the chariot and then back to the Altar, was quite regular, to the great jubilation of the peasants and farmers, for such regularity is supposed to presage a good harvest.

The *Colombina* starts on its symbolical career at the end of the Benediction of the Holy Fire, which is ignited from sparks struck from three flint stones taken from the Holy Sepulchre by Pazzino de Pazzi, the first Christian to surmount the walls of Jerusalem in the First Crusade, and brought by him to Florence.

CANADIAN LINKS WITH JAMAICA

(FROM OUR JAMAICA CORRESPONDENT)

Dr. Motherwell, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, who is on a visit to Jamaica, has offered to place the services of the expert attached to his Department at Ottawa at the disposal of the Jamaican Government, in order to combat the diseases which threaten the banana crop.

In welcoming Dr. Motherwell at a recent meeting of the board of management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, the chairman said that Jamaicans realized the importance of trade links between the British West Indies and the Dominion, and looked forward to the strengthening of those links. There was scope for wider intercourse between the West Indies and Canada.

Other Foreign News on following page

Correct School Outfitting

FINISHED! . . . the rush of the Holidays! NOW! . . . the more frantic rush of Back-to-School . . . where else but Gooch's of Knightsbridge? . . . complete School Outfitters and specialists in every need for the boys and girls for over three-quarters of a century!! We append a few examples of School Outfitting in exact accordance with Schools' Regulations.

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PRICE, for 26in. rising 2/6 each size. **55/-**

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A variety of Blouses stocked in Tobralco, Silk and Crepe-de-Chine.

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SINGLE BREASTED JACKETS & SHORTS, in medium or light grey. To fit 5 to 13 years.
WEST OF ENGLAND FLANNEL JACKETS only. First size **33/6** Rising 1/6 each size.
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THE INDIAN UNREST

CHITTAGONG AND AFTER

VICEROY'S ACTION WELCOMED

EXTREMIST VIEWS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 21

Lord Irwin's action in re-promulgating by Ordinance the expiring sections of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act has given widespread satisfaction throughout India.

In the first place it is welcomed as the strongest action yet taken in stamping out the present disorder, which seems to be spreading and growing more violent every day. There is, however, another reason which is less easy to define, and which perhaps is only fully understandable by those who have had personal experience of the vast distances between places like Bombay, Chittagong, and Karachi and the far-off headquarters of the Government of India. There is a certain lack of that personal contact which promotes confidence, and, to adopt a somewhat rough parallel, it is as if the population of London during the General Strike had been dependent for the safeguarding of its law and order on a Government with headquarters somewhere on the slopes of the Grampians. The rapidity with which the Ordinance followed the first news of the Chittagong outrage was proof both to friends and to enemies of the Government that it is watching events closely and is ready to strike quickly.

Lord Irwin's step recalls the words of Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, in announcing the repeal of those clauses of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in question which grant exceptional powers of arrest and detention. Sir Stanley Jackson said:—"The Government could not ignore the possibility of an emergency arising again which would make it essential for it to be in possession of those powers." The restoration of those powers has now followed quickly on the emergency suggested, and a good many people in India have been taught a salutary lesson.

It is understood that the Viceroy has been in practically continuous consultation with the Executive Council since his return to Simla from the North-West Frontier. His tour was a great success in every way. Improved conditions were obvious everywhere he went, from his cordial reception by that courteous old gentleman the Wali of Swat and the Maliks of once hostile districts to his flights over Tochi and Razmak, where new roads have taken the King-Emperor's peace to the tribes. There is a notable passage in the Viceroy's farewell message at Peshawar, which states:—"The affairs of the North-West Frontier, as of all India, are bound in the near future to occupy the close attention of the British Parliament. Whatever the future may hold, it will be the Government's constant desire to pursue a policy which will ensure, the peace of the Frontier and the happiness of its people."

PRESS LATITUDE

It is very significant that the only protest against the promulgation of the Ordinance this morning comes from the *Bombay Chronicle*, which is the mouthpiece of the Congress Party and acts as a publicity bureau for Mahatma Gandhi. The newspaper rebukes the Viceroy for his "precipitate promulgation," and calls the Ordinance an outrage on justice and a sample of official lawlessness. This is only another instance of the fact that the "non-violent" party seem less and less reluctant every day to champion the cause of their more violent brethren.

At the moment the Indian Press is allowed incredible latitude in its comments on the situation. It is blatantly abusing this freedom, one of the disquieting features of the last few days being the increasing tendency to use military terms to describe events. "War councils" meet in villages, "commanders-in-chief" issue orders, "wounded soldiers" (otherwise Congress volunteers) are carried from "battles" round saltpans. The accounts of these "battles," in which, for instance, it is recorded that a "gallant volunteer sustained severe wound on thumbnail, also suffering irreparable tear in his *dhoti*," would make intensely amusing reading, but real harm is done in the vilification of the police, who are invariably represented as precipitating the conflict and employing brutal force.

The truth is that the police have behaved with the utmost restraint under the most trying conditions imaginable for the European, let alone the Indian, force. Their task is being made more difficult every day by the increased hostility of the general public, which has been aroused by the wicked distortions published in the newspapers. It is of little use prohibiting public meetings if newspapers, which go much farther in more respects than one, are permitted to indulge in an orgy of garbled lies printed in still more garbled English every morning. An example of the tone of the speeches in the last day or two is found in a statement of Pandit Ramprasad Misra, chairman of the Reception Committee of the United Provinces Congress Conference held in Cawnpore. In his address of welcome the Pandit said:—"Cawnpore played an important part in 1857. Cawnpore will not lag behind this time."

MR. GANDHI'S PLANS

The round-up of Mr. Gandhi's leaders advanced another stage this morning when Mr. K. M. Munshi, who resigned from the Legislative Council a few days ago, was arrested near Victoria Terminus while manufacturing salt before a crowd of young volunteers.

Meanwhile, news about the holy man himself is somewhat contradictory. According to a speech made yesterday his enthusiasm for the Bombay visit is rather on the wane, for he referred vaguely to the continued need for his presence in Gujarat, and said that, therefore, he could hold out no promise. On the other hand, his lieutenants in this city have definitely promised their followers that the Mahatma will appear "in person," as cinema advertisements have it, at Chowpatty Beach next week.

Mr. Gandhi issued a characteristic statement to-night. He said that the Chittagong news made sad reading and showed that there was a large or small body of men in Bengal who did not believe in non-violence as a policy or creed. If Chittagong was an indication and not an isolated act it was a serious affair. But there could be no suspension of the fight, however serious the situation became.

"There can be no retracing," Mr. Gandhi continued. "I observe that the Viceroy answered the Chittagong disturbance with an exercise of extraordinary powers. That was only to be expected. So long as the British people are determined to impose their rule upon an unwilling people, so long must they rule in reality without law. We in India easily delude ourselves that we have duly constituted Legislatures. Presently there will be no one remaining under any such delusion." Mr. Gandhi ended with an appeal to volunteers to fight a double struggle—against the violence of the Government and the violence of those in India who did not believe in non-violent methods.

DEFIANT SALTMAKERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 21

Saltmaking demonstrations here are becoming more public and more defiant. This morning a party of volunteers was engaged in saltmaking in a corner of the large open space by the Esplanade running through the Maidan. Another party was similarly at work near Victoria Terminus, where about 200 volunteers formed a cordon round the saltpans which required a large police force to disperse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, APRIL 21

Large quantities of contraband salt were made here during the week-end. Hundreds of women took part, passing in constant processions through the streets from before dawn till after midnight carrying illicit salt on their heads.

Ghulam Hussein Kadirdad Khan Agha, Deputy Collector of Ubaru, in Sukkur District, was shot at at midnight on Thursday, the bullet grazing his chest and piercing an arm. The assailant is believed to be a man named Rahim, who was on trial before the Deputy Collector on a charge of robbery, judgment being promised for the next morning.

NEW CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 21

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued a statement formally announcing that during the "enforced absence" of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the duties of president of the All-India Congress Committee have fallen on him.

It was, he added, his proud privilege to begin work by offering hearty congratulations to the nation on the phenomenal success of the *Satyagraha* against the salt laws. He regarded the numerous arrests as so many points gained by the people against the Government in the struggle for freedom. These arrests served to intensify the campaign all over the country. "We are indebted to a policy of shutting up the great tribunes of the people for the iron that has entered into the soul of millions. The very near future will witness the crowning act of that policy in the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. That is a consummation to be devoutly wished for. Whether it comes or not the good fight will continue with ever-growing intensity till freedom is achieved."

Referring to the "unfortunate" events at Calcutta, Karachi, and Poona, the Pandit said that it was quite clear that they did not affect the civil disobedience campaign. The conduct of *Satyagrahis* in all parts of India had been admirable. *Hartals* and other demonstrations of protest could not be taken as part of the campaign of civil disobedience itself. They were the direct outcome of high-handed action taken by the authorities against peaceful civil resisters. The fact, however, must be brought home to the people that it was not by breaking heads or destroying property that they would help the cause. They would only do so by following the example of strict non-violence set by those actually engaged in the movement.

There are salt manufacturing demonstrations daily in Allahabad, led generally by members of the Nehru family. Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru led the volunteers yesterday. At Lucknow the *Satyagrahis* claim that salt is manufactured in 43 places in the city, and that they take the utensils for the purpose round in handcarts. Three more volunteers have been arrested at Benares and three others sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment at Handia.

FORMER UNION LEADER ARRESTED

NAVSARI (BOMBAY), April 21.—D. M. Panjarkar, the former secretary of the Oil Workers' Union, who was deported by order of the Bombay Government last year, to-day, with Mr. Gandhi's permission, sought to re-enter the city, but while entering the train he was arrested. Mr. Gandhi is proceeding to Surat to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

MURDERS IN KHYBER PASS

BRITISH BANKERS SHOT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, APRIL 21

Mr. J. M. Dunsmore and Mr. J. L. Hutcheson, of the Imperial Bank of India, who were visiting the Khyber Pass, were shot dead on Sunday morning near Michni Kandao by a Mohmand Havildar of the Khyber Khassadars. The murderer was himself immediately shot by other Khassadars. It has since been ascertained through a *post-mortem* examination that the murderer had been suffering from acute meliary tubercular meningitis, and his act appears to have been the result of sudden madness.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, APRIL 21

The murders on the Frontier have caused much regret here, where Mr. Dunsmore was well known. He joined the Bank of Bombay in 1909 and the Imperial Bank of India in 1921 after the amalgamation of the banks in the Presidency. He was appointed superintendent of the Public Debt Office in 1915 and given charge of the loans and discounts department here in 1920. Mr. Dunsmore was appointed inspector of branches in January, 1925, and subsequently visited the branches of the Imperial Bank all over India. He left Calcutta in October last on a tour of inspection through central and northern India.

Mr. Hutcheson joined the Imperial Bank in 1923, till when he had been in charge of the Delhi branch of Lloyds Bank.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA

The Secretary of State for India, in the exercise of powers conferred on him by the Government of India Act, has reappointed Sir Robert Erskine Holland as Member of the Council of India on the completion, on Sunday last, of five years' tenure of this office.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. John William Fisher Beaumont, K.C., to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, in the vacancy to be created by the retirement of Sir Amberson Marten in June next.

THE CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE

AN EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT

SEVERAL ARRESTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21

An account of the raid on the armouries at Chittagong has been given a correspondent of the *Statesman* by Sergeant Taylor, of the Assam and Bengal Railway Battalion, who escaped from the attack with his life.

About 10 p.m. on Friday, according to Sergeant Taylor, a stream of cars drove up the Pahartali, which runs past the armouries, and one car entered the gate opening on the space between the rear armoury and two bungalows where Sergeant-Instructor Blackburn and Sergeant-Major Farrell lived. The car drew up near two sentries guarding the armoury, and a man dressed like an adjutant and with his face smeared with some white substance jumped out. The sentries, under the impression that he was an adjutant, saluted, but were immediately shot dead by the men in the car. Hearing the firing Sergeant-Major Farrell rushed from his bungalow and was met with a fusillade of revolver-shots and killed immediately. His wife ran on to the veranda screaming; the raiders pointed revolvers at her and her little child and bade them be quiet.

Meanwhile the occupants of another car tied a rope from the car to the handle of the armoury door and, propelling the car forward, managed after the third attempt to force open the door. The rest of the raiders flocked in and helped themselves to 31 rifles and all the revolvers, but found no ammunition. Then they poured petrol inside the building and set it alight.

Just before 11 o'clock Sergeant Tayler, with four others, crept towards the armoury behind Sergeant-Major Farrell's bungalow, which they entered, and rescued Mrs. Farrell, sending her to the railway quarters. The raiders were watching the blaze from their cars, which had their headlights full on. In the road near the armoury was a recumbent figure. It was Sergeant Walker, of the Railway Battalion. He had evidently been going up the road when the raiders shot him. A taxicab driver was also found dead.

The whole attack appears to have been well organized. The raiders drove up in motor-cars both to the armouries and to the telephone exchange—where they seized the operator and set the building on fire—and on being put to flight by the police and Auxiliary Force took to the hills in the cars. Their casualties are unknown. Nine persons are reported to have been killed altogether, of whom two are Europeans. Arrests continue to be made in the native quarters of Chittagong.

The recruiting of special constables in Calcutta continues briskly, and it is expected that within a few days all physically fit Europeans will be enrolled. This special force will take the place of the civil guard earlier suggested.

CALCUTTA, April 21.—It is reported that arrests have been made at Dacca and Mymen Singh in connexion with the Chittagong raid, and that the arrested include the secretary of the All-Bengal Students' Association and the assistant secretary of the Mymen Singh Congress Committee. The Governor of Bengal left Calcutta for Darjeeling to-night.—*Reuter.*

PARIS WIRELESS STATIONS TO BE MOVED

ATTEMPT TO PREVENT INTERFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, APRIL 21

The Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, who is in charge of broadcasting in France, has decided to have all the broadcasting stations in Paris moved from Paris as soon as possible. In this way the mutual interference of these stations and their combined interference with foreign stations will be reduced.

The Radio-Paris station, which is the most powerful of the group, is to be moved to a site near Rambouillet at the end of the Chevreuse valley. At the same time its power will be increased to 60kw. The Petit Parisien station is to be moved to a site about 20 miles south-east of Paris, and its power will be fixed at 20kw. The Radio L.L. station is also to be moved from the capital. The Eiffel Tower will be used for scientific, official, and military purposes, and for long-range communications. It will also be the Government emergency station. The high-power station of the State wireless school will be established near Pontoise, north-west of Paris, and the short-wave long-range colonial station will be placed 20 miles from the capital.

TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINES

THOUSANDS HOMELESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 21

Thousands of persons were made homeless and an unknown number killed and injured by a typhoon which on Friday devastated 14 towns on the island of Leyte, in the Philippines. Tolosa and Dulag on the east coast are reported to have been almost completely destroyed. The typhoon was unexpected at this time of year and found the natives unprepared. The wind blew the tops off coconut palms and levelled telegraph poles, completely cutting off the communications. It was not until two days after the disaster that Manila heard of it. Then Mr. De La Cruz, the Governor of Leyte, telegraphed to the American Red Cross at Manila to secure food, clothing, and building materials for the homeless. The Red Cross is sending doctors and relief supplies.

THE WELLAND CANAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, APRIL 21

To-day the new sections of the Welland Canal are being opened to shipping traffic, but the formal ceremony will not take place until July 1. Meanwhile it is announced from Washington that the Rivers and Harbours Bill includes a vote for the United States share of the cost of making a 27ft. channel between Lake Ontario and Prescott, which is necessary before full advantage can be taken of the improvement in the Welland Canal.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

We publish to-day, on page 16, the first picture to reach England taken during one of the Prince of Wales's hunting expeditions in East Africa. He is seen taking tea in a bush camp in Kenya.

NAVAL TREATY

LAST MEETING OF CONFERENCE

TO-DAY'S CEREMONY

The closing session of the Naval Conference will be held at St. James's Palace at 10.30 this morning, when the Treaty will be signed by the delegates of the Five Powers who have been at work for the past three months.

The text of the Treaty will be made public immediately after the ceremony. It consists of a preamble, 26 articles, and a number of appendices, and it is divided into five parts. The Treaty will be signed by all Five Powers, but one part of it concerns only America, Japan, and Great Britain, at least for the time being. If at a later stage France and Italy are able to come to an agreement, it will be possible to amend this section. The Treaty is drawn up in English and French, and the two versions are printed in parallel columns.

At this morning's meeting Mr. MacDonald, as the chairman of the Conference, will review the work that has been accomplished and he will be followed by representatives of the other Powers and of the Dominions. When the speeches have been delivered the special copy of the Treaty will be placed on a table in the middle of the Conference room and all the accredited delegates in attendance will be invited to attach their signatures. The delegations will sign in the following order—America, France, Great Britain, the British Dominions and India, Italy, and Japan. For this occasion silver Queen Anne inkstands are being brought to St. James's Palace from the offices of the Privy Council.

Only one copy of the Treaty will be signed and sealed and this will be deposited in the archives of the Foreign Office. A number of other special copies are being printed, however, and after these have been certified by Mr. S. Gaselee, the Foreign Office Librarian, they will be presented to the other Governments represented at the Conference. When the Treaty has been finally ratified by the Powers a certified copy will also be deposited with the League of Nations at Geneva.

It is expected that the Treaty will be signed soon after midday, and about 100 representatives of the newspapers of the world will be present, in addition to the delegates, their advisers, and their experts.

FINAL ADJUSTMENTS

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Wakatsuki, and the French and Italian Ambassadors met at St. James's Palace yesterday morning and gave their final approval to the work of the Drafting Committee, over which Mr. Dwight Morrow has presided. A few minor matters still remained to be adjusted, but they presented no special difficulty. In the afternoon there was a meeting of experts, who prepared for submission to Geneva a report on matters which have been under consideration during the Conference, but do not appear in the Treaty.

M. Briand and M. Dumesnil, French Minister of Marine, arrived in London from Paris yesterday evening, but Signor Grandi will not be present at to-day's ceremony. He has not recovered from his recent indisposition, and is remaining in Rome. Mr. Stimson and the other members of the American Delegation are leaving England in the Leviathan, which in the ordinary way would have sailed to-day. Her departure has been delayed until about 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the American delegates will leave London for Southampton this evening.

The Prime Minister will broadcast a talk on the Conference at 8.40 this evening. He will speak for 20 minutes, and his address will be transmitted from all B.B.C. stations.

JAPANESE DIET OPENED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, APRIL 21

The Diet assembled this morning for a special Session of three weeks. To-day and to-morrow are to be devoted to organizing the two Houses. Mr. Ikujiro Fujisawa (Minseito) was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Emperor will formally open the Diet on Wednesday and its actual work will start on Friday.

The principal business of the Diet is the Budget. The Opposition is expected to use every possible means of attack, including the naval treaty, but the Government possesses a substantial majority. Japanese policy towards China is not expected to play so prominent a part as during the past few Sessions, owing to Baron Shidehara's successful Chinese policy.

JAPANESE PRINCE LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

A YEAR'S TOUR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, APRIL 21

Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor, and his young wife, Princess Takamatsu, and their suite sailed from Yokohama for London in the Kashima Maru at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Their departure was attended with much ceremony and thousands of people cheered as the ship left the dock. The harbour and the city were gaily decorated. This departure follows an extensive period of entertainment on the part of the Imperial family and Government and diplomatic circles.

The Prince will reach London on July 1, after a short time in France and Switzerland. Prince Takamatsu is officially returning the Duke of Gloucester's Garter mission to Japan. Later he will officially visit Spain to confer the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum on King Alfonso, after which he will make a tour of the Continent, returning to Japan *via* the United States and Canada in April or May, 1931.

Prince Takamatsu is the third Prince of the immediate Imperial family to leave the shores of Japan, the present Emperor and Prince Chichibu having set the precedent.

Mr. Bunji Suzuki and other members of the International Labour Conference delegation are on board the same steamer.

SIR JAMES O'GRADY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

HOBART, APRIL 21

Sir James O'Grady's condition has improved.

The King and Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Dominions, have sent messages of sympathy.

U.S. WELCOME FOR TREATY

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP

THE FAR EAST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21

As the days go by there is more and more reason to hope that the Treaty to be signed in London to-morrow will take the place in the public estimation it already occupies in the minds of President Hoover and his advisers—as something which marks a stage of great importance in the development of international policy. It is everybody's secret that little more was expected from this Conference than has now been attained, but the actual and potential value of an agreement for naval limitation which takes account of every combatant vessel in the three principal fleets of the world is regarded here as tremendous.

It is clearly seen that the Treaty is not and cannot be a treaty of naval limitation alone, and that it creates for the contracting parties an atmosphere in which the settlement of bilateral questions is facilitated, and free cooperation in the large interest of general peace is stripped of most of its difficulties. In the present instance Anglo-American parity, as the Administration here sees it, is more than the writing of equality in sea strength into a negotiable instrument—it is a visible sign that relations between the British Empire and the United States have been set upon a foundation unshakable by any force now known, and that the maintenance of British-American friendship is the cardinal policy of both. Similarly the association with these Powers of Japan, upon an honourable basis of the conceded right of each to supremacy in its home waters, is believed to hold within it a promise of unhampered movement towards the right adjustment of Far Eastern problems. And it is upon this ground, rather than upon the more debatable land of the economic benefits to accrue, that approval should, and perhaps will, be sought.

A SOLVENT OF TROUBLE

There is satisfaction in certain quarters here for the very reason which arouses criticism in Europe: that the Treaty should neither contain nor be accompanied by any "political" engagement on the part of the United States. Subject always to the reservation that the treaty of naval limitation has, and cannot escape having, "political" implications of enormous significance, the Administration is quite content that this should be so. When it appeared that the consultative pact would either contribute nothing towards a settlement of the difficulty raised by the tonnage demands of France or might be interpreted as setting up an American responsibility for any restriction to which France should consent, it became impossible of negotiation because it could not have secured ratification. It would either have been in any practical sense worthless or it would have represented a step towards that guarantee of the *status quo* in Europe from which this or any Government in the United States must at all costs refrain.

The future of Europe is in fact the major dilemma of American policy. The appeal so often made to the United States to give an antecedent assurance that in the event of hostilities it will refuse aid and comfort to an "aggressor" will be unavailing while conditions in the Old World make it difficult to see—or make it easy to distrust—the sort of *status quo* it might be sought to maintain. There is some expectation here that the events of the next few years will help to lessen present difficulties and that the example of to-morrow's Treaty will be a powerful solvent of trouble.

THE LEIPZIG COMMUNIST DISTURBANCES

POLICEMEN BEATEN TO DEATH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, APRIL 21

An official statement issued by the Leipzig police in regard to yesterday's disorders shows that the outbreak was one of the most serious of recent times.

Fifteen thousand Communists, the statement says, were brought to Leipzig to attend the "Congress of Communist Youth." The detachment from Berlin numbered over 2,000, and these were searched for weapons before they left, escorted by the police to the outskirts of the city, and thereafter accompanied by country police. The processions in Leipzig passed off quietly, but in the Augustus Platz, where the presence of many non-participants made the task of the police more difficult, the demonstrators stopped and tried to overturn a motor-car. The police intervened, were attacked, and used their revolvers, killing one demonstrator and wounding several others. The serious nature of the disorders is revealed by the fact that the police captain and sergeant who were killed were, according to the statement, literally beaten to death.

To-day all demonstrations in Leipzig were forbidden. The police patrolled the streets and up to a late hour all had passed off quietly. The Communists left the city during the afternoon, in groups, as they had come.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

WALES BEAT FRANCE

Wales beat France at the Colombes ground in Paris yesterday by two dropped goals and a try (11 points) to nothing. It was an indifferent game but exciting, as on the result depended whether France could come out of the season's international matches with the best record of the five countries. If they had drawn France would have shared the honours with England, but as it happened they have to rest content with sharing second place with Wales and Ireland. There was a number of unpleasant incidents, due to too rough play, and the referee had to stop the game at one period and caution the players.

A full report of the match will be found on page 6.

THE HAITIAN PRESIDENCY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, APRIL 21

Mr. Eugene T. Roy was to-day elected temporary President of Haiti by a unanimous vote of the Council of State which President Borno had reconstituted for that purpose. This is the first definite step taken for the restoration of a democratic Government in the Republic, in accordance with the plan of President Hoover's Commission.

WEATHER STILL UNSETTLED

A NEW DEPRESSION

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

There was a further decrease in the strength of the north-easterly winds on Sunday night, and for a time winds were everywhere light. In consequence ground frost occurred wherever the skies were sufficiently clear. The lowest reading was one of 20deg. (12deg. of frost) at Glasgow and South Farnborough.

The weather afterwards was brilliantly fine in many places in the west, especially in Scotland. The Channel Islands were again fortunate, nearly a full day's sunshine being enjoyed at Guernsey, while in the Scilly Isles and in the Isle of Man the weather was almost equally good. Over the Midlands and eastern England the large amount of cloud brought from the North Sea by the recent north-easterly winds failed to break up completely. Yarmouth and Lowestoft had entirely overcast weather. There was less than one hour's sunshine at places as far west as Bath and Weston-super-Mare and as far north as Buxton. Scattered showers occurred again. Those were generally not heavy, the average amount of rain recorded being exceedingly small.

The principal region of low barometer was to the north-east of Scotland, but a vigorous secondary depression began to move south-eastwards towards the North Sea from Iceland. Becoming more intense, this depression will soon cause a renewal of wet weather in the North, with freshening north-westerly winds, and unsettled weather will begin to spread southwards in the course of to-day. It is doubtful, however, whether the South-West of England will be affected before night. Temperature will continue low.

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT BRIDGES, O.M.

POET LAUREATE SINCE 1913

We announce with much regret that Mr. ROBERT BRIDGES, O.M., Poet Laureate since 1913, died yesterday after a short illness at his residence, Chilswell House, Boar's Hill, near Oxford, in his 86th year. The funeral will be private, and it is requested that no flowers be sent.

We have also to announce that SIR GORDON GUGGISBERG, Governor successively of the Gold Coast and British Guiana, died at Bexhill yesterday at the age of 60. Sir Gordon was obliged to leave British Guiana last year, owing to ill-health, and returned to England, but there was no improvement in his condition, and he resigned the Governorship last January.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD'S RETURN FLIGHT

DEPARTURE FROM CAPE TOWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 21

The Duchess of Bedford left the Maitland Aerodrome at dawn to-day on her return flight to London. She intends to make her first stop at Palapye Road (Bechuanaland), and will continue on the same route as on her outward journey as far as Assiut, whence she will fly to Aleppo and Sofia. She hopes to land at Croydon on April 29.

The Duchess, in conversation, said that she had taken her turn at the controls on her flight down to Cape Town when it was safe for her to do so. "Captain Barnard" (her pilot), she said, "likes records; I like flying." She spoke of the horrible weather they had experienced, particularly in the latter portions of the flight. The longest non-stop flight on the route was from Lympne to Oran, 1,300 miles, in 13 hours. In the early stage the monoplane flew at 6,000ft. to 9,000ft., but coming through the Tropics they met with heavy rains which compelled them to fly low, often just skimming the trees. This had enabled her to see Central Africa, she said, as none of her predecessors had seen it. Elephants, giraffes, and lions all fled from the roar of the Jupiter engine at a distance of 100 yards. They missed Livingstone and the Victoria Falls owing to dense clouds and rain. At one time Captain Barnard feared that they would have to look for a landing-place in the unknown bush, but suddenly, while they were circling round, they caught sight of the railway below and followed it to Bulawayo. The head winds that they had met with after leaving Bulawayo had not prevented their making the longest non-stop flight, 1,250 miles, on record in South Africa, and they had beaten all previous records in the time taken in flying from England by three days.

The Spider monoplane was completely overhauled before starting this morning by the British Aeroplane Company here. The South African newspapers are most enthusiastic about the flight and speak of it as indicating the probability that at no distant date the flight to and from England will be made in 10 days.

THE PLANET MERCURY

RARELY SEEN OBJECT VISIBLE THIS WEEK

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The planet Mercury, which is seen but rarely, is visible this week, and has been discerned on recent evenings from places where the western sky, fortunately for this purpose, has been clear at sunset.

Looking westward shortly before 9 o'clock by Summer Time, Jupiter will be conspicuous at a height convenient for inspection, and on its right, nearer the horizon, the planet Venus will be seen, brighter and of different hue. It may be necessary to use a field-glass as a help to vision, but search in the region immediately to the right of, and higher than, Venus will reveal Mercury, an object much less bright than its neighbour, but of glittering lustre and sometimes exhibiting a decidedly rosy tint in the evening twilight. A keen eye may see the planet without instrumental aid even before the sky is dark, and it was so seen scarcely more than half an hour after sunset as early as Tuesday in last week by an experienced observer in the West of England, who first "picked it up" with a field-glass.

Mercury and Venus are technically in conjunction to-day, 2½deg. or five diameters of the Moon apart, and they will be so again on April 27. This distance of separation varies but slightly, and the relative position given applies until the end of the month, during which period Mercury will not set until after 10 o'clock by Summer Time.

THE EMPRESS OF BRITAIN

It is announced by Sir George McLaren Brown, European general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that the Prince of Wales has consented to launch the Canadian Pacific Atlantic liner Empress of Britain on Wednesday, June 11, at Glasgow.

THE RETURN OF THE ITALIAN PICTURES

GENOA, April 21.—The steamship Leonardo da Vinci, carrying the pictures which were shown at the Italian Art Exhibition at the Royal Academy, has arrived here.—*Exchange.*

I.L.P. POLICY

THE UNEMPLOYED WORKER

BREEZE AT PARTY CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 21

The conference of the Independent Labour Party this morning had submitted to it for formal endorsement the declaration of the position in relation to the Labour Party which Mr. Maxton presented yesterday as a considered statement of the National Council of the I.L.P. A wish had been expressed by delegates that the text of the statement should be circulated and brought forward for approval in a more definite way than was possible yesterday, when it was considered as part of the case for supporting the action of Mr. Maxton and other members of the Parliamentary Group of the party in voting against the Government in important divisions. The Standing Orders Committee decided that a vote should be taken on the statement, but without further speeches. Endorsement was given by the delegates without dissent, and the document, it may be assumed, will now control the future policy of the Parliamentary group.

The conference to-day devoted nearly seven hours to considering, according to a time schedule, batches among the 145 resolutions which had been placed on the agenda paper. The groups which came under review dealt with "Socialism in our time," unemployment, the cotton and coal industries, family allowances, housing, local government questions, and land and agriculture. The interpolation of two resolutions on India slightly disturbed a punctual fall of the guillotine, and discussion on the coal situation was squeezed out of a place.

The main debate of the day was on unemployment, and an amendment to provide that pressure by the I.L.P. group in the House of Commons for a bold and humane policy towards the unemployed worker should be conducted "inside the Parliamentary Labour Party" led to acrimonious discussion, in which Mr. P. J. Dollan and Mr. W. J. Brown, M.P., were in dispute. Mr. Dollan interpreted a reference to himself as an official apologist at the conference for the Labour Party as a slur on his loyalty to the I.L.P. movement. He obtained some sympathy from a section of the delegates, but Mr. Brown declined to withdraw his criticisms, and the amendment which Mr. Dollan supported was defeated.

The proceedings are reported on page 7.

MR. SCULLIN'S LABOUR CRITICS

TAXATION DIFFICULTIES IN AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 21

The unemployment policy of the Australian Federal Ministry was severely denounced at the Victorian Labour Conference to-day. Mr. Scullin, the Labour Prime Minister, made a vigorous reply to the criticisms.

The position was, he said, that additional taxation was becoming increasingly difficult because many taxpayers were now without incomes. The Government had been urged to introduce a non-contributory unemployment insurance plan equivalent to the basic wage for everybody, but the cost to the revenue of such a scheme would be £40,000,000. Even if the aggregate taxation were doubled it would only yield £29,000,000. The Government were seeking extended powers for Parliament so as to enable them to bring in a contributory scheme which would include the Government, employers, and employees, but even that would strain all the country's financial resources. "It is my proud boast, as an Australian" (Mr. Scullin declared), "to say that we will pay our debts. We must stand for the recognition of our obligations on the other side of the world: there will be no default. I will refuse to remain any longer in office if we refuse to face our obligations. We have pledged the national honour, and I am going to stand up to it. I am not defying the conference; I am simply giving the facts."

The conference decided to ask the State Government to reduce the working hours on the State railways without reducing wages so as to prevent further dismissals, and the Federal Government to act similarly in regard to the Post Office. It also passed a resolution to the effect that the State Government should provide shelter and blankets for the unemployed.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	2.30 & 8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	8.15
Criterion	A DOLL'S HOUSE	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Everyman	GHOSTS	8.15
Fortune	CAPE FORLORN	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Globe	B. J. ONE	8.40
Haymarket	HAMLET THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2 8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	INSULT	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER	8.29
New	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	8.30
Victoria Palace	DE LA FOLIE PURE	8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	HARMONY HEAVEN	12 to 11
Astoria	ROOKERY NOOK	12.45 to 11
Capitol	SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS	12 to 12
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	FREE & EASY	12 to 12
Kensington	DANGEROUS CURVES	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE GREEN GODDESS	2 to 11
New Gallery	PUTTIN' ON THE RITZ	1.30 to 11
Palace	THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE	2.30 & 8.30
Plaza	THE BUSY BODY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SEA HAWKS	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	HELL HARBOUR	1 to 11.30
Scala	THE END OF ST. PETERSBURG	6 & 8.45
Stoll Picture Theatre	GALA PROGRAMME	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	JOURNEY'S END	12 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate to fresh westerly to north-westerly winds, strong at times locally later; cloudy at first, some rain and showers later; variable temperature, but mainly rather cold.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

There will be a plenary meeting of the Naval Conference this morning, when the Treaty which has been agreed upon will be signed. (p. 12)

Though yesterday was cold, the Easter holiday in London ended more brightly than it had begun, and there were large numbers of holidaymakers out of doors. (p. 9)

The National Union of Teachers, in conference at Bournemouth, decided to call the attention of the Government to the grave difficulties created by the delay in proceeding with the Education (School Attendance) Bill, and to ask for the establishment of a National Advisory Council, on which the local authorities and the teachers would be represented. (p. 7)

Several resolutions were passed by the conference of the National Association of Schoolmasters at Manchester yesterday protesting against the appointment of women teachers for the education of boys beyond the infant stage. (p. 7)

The conference of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers yesterday shelved a motion in favour of family allowances, concern being expressed about the effect of the increasing cost of State social services on wages. (p. 7)

A resolution of protest against any revival of the living-in system was passed yesterday by the Shop Assistants' Union. (p. 7)

The Lord Mayor presented the awards at the London Van Horse Parade in Regent's Park yesterday. The number of entries (651) was the highest on record. (p. 9)

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a sermon to the change-ringers of Kent at Canterbury yesterday, referred to the despoiling and confiscation of church bells in Russia. (p. 9)

Professor Nicholas Roerich, the Russian archæologist, who is in London on his way from New York to resume his explorations in the Himalayas, sent an inaugural message to the British Association of Friends of the Roerich Museum, which was founded in New York yesterday. (p. 14)

In an address to the Conference on New Ideals in Education, held at Oxford yesterday, Mr. E. G. A. Holmes, formerly Chief Inspector of Elementary Schools, strongly criticized educational methods in the Victorian period. (p. 7)

Hanworth Club held the first of a series of three air pageants at the London Air Park yesterday before a crowd of 10,000 people. (p. 9)

In the second round of the Premier Tournament of the Canterbury Chess Congress Sir G. A. Thomas won a hard game with G. Abrahams, and he now leads by half a point. (p. 14)

POLITICS

The conference of the Independent Labour Party at Birmingham yesterday discussed many subjects according to a time schedule. The principal debate was on unemployment, and a resolution calling for a bold and humane policy towards the unemployed worker was adopted. (pp. 7 and 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

It is reported that the secretary of the Bengal Students' Association has been arrested in connexion with the raid on the Chittagong armouries, of which the account of an eye-witness is given. Nine persons are now said to have been killed in the raid, at which Mr. Gandhi expresses regret, saying, however, that there can be "no retracing." Meanwhile, illicit salt manufacture continues openly in several cities. (p. 12)

It is announced in Nanking that the Chinese are considering the turning of Wei-hai-wei into a naval base. (p. 11)

Mr. Scullin, Labour Prime Minister of Australia, made a vigorous reply to the criticisms which were passed on the Government's unemployment policy at yesterday's meeting of the Victorian Labour Conference. (p. 12)

The Duchess of Bedford left Cape Town at dawn yesterday on her return flight to England. (p. 12)

In order to reduce interference the broadcasting stations at present in Paris are to be moved to different points outside the city. (p. 12)

A typhoon has devastated the island of Leyte, in the Philippines, making thousands homeless. (p. 12)

Mr. J. M. Dunsmore and Mr. J. L. Hutcheson, both of the Imperial Bank of India, were shot dead by a Mohmand khassadar in the Khyber Pass on Sunday morning. The murderer is supposed to have been mad. (p. 12)

The conditions of the large subsidy offered to private owners of aeroplanes are published in Paris. (p. 11)

SPORT

Lord Woolavington's Cacao won the Queen's Prize at Kempton Park yesterday, and race meetings were also held at Birmingham, Newcastle, Manchester, Cardiff, and Carlisle. (p. 4)

The 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, beat the 2nd Battalion, the Rifle Brigade, in the final round of the Army Association Football Cup Competition at Aldershot yesterday by three goals to two. (p. 5)

H. W. Austin beat J. C. Gregory in a lawn tennis trial match at Queen's Club yesterday by 6—4, 6—3, 6—2. (p. 5)

The Spring Meeting of the Royal St. George's Golf Club was continued yesterday. A. J. Evans won the Master of the Rolls Cup at Rye. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Outlook for Markets ; the Australian Reserve Bank Project ; Howard and Bullough's Bad Year ; Rubber Trust Report ; Outfitters' Share Bonus ; Mysore's Promising Development ; and Legal and General Assurance Accounts. (p. 19)

A NEW PRIDE'S PURGE

In the name of the sacred principles of tolerance and liberty of conscience, the Independent Labour Party claims to retain its place within the Labour Party. The I.L.P. members must be free to vote against the Government "on matters of deep conviction" without exciting the Government's displeasure or incurring the penalty of a test of loyalty to the larger party. Such is the tenderness of the I.L.P. conscience that it must not be constrained by any external authority. Yet, although not dependable as an ally—it may even become at awkward times a conscientious and bitter-tongued foe—the I.L.P. must be treated as a noble friend, admired for its greater consistency of conduct, looked up to as the repository of a purer Socialism. If there be such a thing as Socialist saintliness, it surely is embodied in the I.L.P., and oozes continually from its resolutions. The Labour Party's scarcely concealed sneer, which mistakes the saintly for the sanctimonious, is nothing else than the self-convicting gibe of those who are themselves incapable of I.L.P. rectitude of principle and conduct. Indeed the I.L.P. is a party of very precious people. They make this claim to a collective place within the Labour Party so that they, one of its parts, may impregnate the whole with the particularly restless type of Socialism which they have developed, but they cannot permit the ordinary or common variety of Labour man to remain in their more exclusive fellowship. This, of course, is not intolerance or inconsistency. Nor is it an interference with liberty of conscience. It is merely the legitimate and laudable desire for a convinced and dependable membership—one that can be relied upon to the last man to follow MR. MAXTON into the division lobby against the Labour Government. The I.L.P. draws its cloak of self-righteous Socialism more tightly round its complacent pride and proclaims itself untouchably perfect. There is to be a purge of the less righteous or the less self-righteous. No one will be spared who fails to conform to the I.L.P. standard of orthodoxy. Age in the party, experience or past service will be no protection. (The stripling MR. W. J. BROWN, M.P., is suspicious of the integrity of purpose of the veteran MR. J. P. DOLLAN.) Presently the I.L.P. will be composed of none but those whose tinge of Socialism has all been derived from one vat, and whose tender consciences are all pricked by the same spurs.

A homogeneous I.L.P. will doubtless be a much smaller party than it is to-day ; but when latitudinarianism has been rigidly excluded—the merely Labour man shut out—the I.L.P. will be, in its own way, a more effective party. It will no longer be able to boast that two out of every three Labour members of Parliament are enrolled in its membership, but it will have a controlled and disciplined company of perhaps thirty who will be prepared to hold the knife to the throat of any Government that does not travel fast enough on the Socialist road. The purge may get rid of a Secretary of State or two—untrustworthy people like MR. GRAHAM and MR. WEDGWOOD BENN, who have not already put themselves out of reach as the PRIME MINISTER and MR. SNOWDEN have—but what of that ? MR. W. J. BROWN and MISS JENNIE LEE and a few more will remain, and MR. BROWN has said that he would rather be one of an intransigent thirty than of a compromising two hundred. MR. BROWN'S heart may, indeed, be overjoyed before long if he finds himself in a party still more select. There are those who never believe themselves right unless they are in a minority, and who are only positive they are right if they are in a minority of one. The day may come when MR. BROWN himself will lead a party, and when he will be it. But the I.L.P. must, of necessity, be a little less austere in its exclusiveness than that. Everybody cannot have a little I.L.P. to himself. As things are the country must wait until after the next election to see what the new I.L.P. is like when it has been transformed as the Conference decided on Sunday that it should be transformed. This is really a pity, because the deciding issue which has brought about the great assertion of independence by the I.L.P. is the necessity for Socialism in Our Time. Clearly there is not a day to lose, and the General Election may be quite a long way off—two years, or even four, if the I.L.P. members who smell a treasonable alliance, or pact, between Labour and Liberalism are following a true scent. But there are some facts against which, strangely enough, I.L.P. resolutions cannot prevail. For that reason the ideal I.L.P. is a thing of the future. The sentences of excommunication are partially postponed.

It will be odd if the I.L.P. is excommunicated first. If it be, there will be no solemn ritual with bell, book, and candle. The Labour Party Conference needs only to pass a resolution limiting the endorsement of Labour candidates to men and women who undertake to give loyal support to the party policy in the House of Commons for the Independent Labour Party to be well-nigh disabled in the constituencies. There will be no appearance of reprisals ; nothing very demonstrative. The Labour Party "machine" will get to work, and the I.L.P. will be exceedingly lucky if it escapes a more overwhelming fate than that which it has decreed for the mere Labour men in its own ranks. Bold talk about preparing to offer an alternative leadership to the Socialist forces might tickle the vanity of the delegates at Birmingham, but it will not shake MR. MACDONALD nor yet MR. THOMAS, who, with MR. SNOWDEN, has incurred the particularly righteous indignation of the I.L.P. How suddenly Socialist idols fall. As quickly, it seems, as new candidates for leadership arise. Nine months in Parliament have sufficed to give quite a number of I.L.P. members at least the self-confidence which is a requisite for successful leadership. Each of them apparently only trusts twenty-nine others, but thirty make a force—a force that might bring down the Labour Ministry and advertise it to all the world, and, what is more, to the electors of Great Britain, as recreant to its principles and untrue to Socialism. It is a force against which the Labour Party must take precautions. Organized adverse votes from the back benches are like stabs in the back ; and the assertion of a lofty motive does not change their essential character. The I.L.P. is converting itself into an internal opposition. Openly and without disguise it is attempting to secure the leadership of the Labour Party. Labour Party leaders are presumably able to look after themselves, and the responsibility is theirs, and theirs alone. But these Left-wing tactics, against which the Labour Party has to defend itself, are precisely those which Socialists have constantly employed and are still employing. The policy of permeation was their policy from the beginning, and they practised it in the trade unions as they are now practising it in the cooperative societies. The spoiler has become a prey, though one well skilled in self-defence.

The Poet Laureate

As we announce this morning, the long and full life of the POET LAUREATE closed yesterday, after a period of illness of which few were aware, and within some six months of the publication of a work which gave astonishing proof of his vitality, the range of his intellectual interests, and his poetic skill. The public has hardly had time to digest the "Testament of Beauty" yet; but it is safe to say that it will occupy readers and critics for generations to come by reason of its excellences. There is a well-known passage in Greek literature in which the Odyssey, as the work of old age, is compared with the bright setting sun, as clear as ever but diminished in strength; MR. BRIDGES'S genius, paradoxically, if the metaphor can be sustained, burned even more powerfully in its brilliant late evening than before. Of the future of his fame it is still rather early to speak; but the omens, if consummate craftsmanship and richness of content command their due, are all in favour of its steady growth. Though the classically educated physician from St. Bartholomew's appears now in retrospect to have been "long choosing and beginning late," it is certain that he lost nothing thereby, nor did he gain or seem to gain anything from factitious puffing; his deserts spoke in time for themselves, at first to the few and by degrees to steadily widening circles. While it was never his, as it was TENNYSON'S, to know that innumerable phrases of his coining had become part of the current speech, the defect, if it was a defect, lay neither in his workmanship nor in the nature of his poetry. Even such a phrase as he applied to the youth of England in the War, perhaps the one really Shakespearian utterance to fall from any poet at that time, was not picked up as it deserved to be. It came in his noble ode on the Shakespeare Tercentenary, and runs:—

"But ye, dear Youth, who lightly in the day
"of fury
"Put on England's glory as a common
"coat . . ."

But immediate popularity cannot be taken as the sole test of artistic merit, and in any event the writers of the present day do not seem to be read in the same leisurely and sociable way as was the good fortune of many of their predecessors to be read in times less hurried than these.

In saying farewell to a great poet, whose reputation may be confidently trusted to look after itself, the world also says farewell to a man who, though he was never a popular figure, was as fine an Englishman as it could desire to see, and to a scholar whose influence on English scholarship was marked. A devoted son of Oxford, whose Press honoured him as his printer, BRIDGES was a firm ally of the English lexicographers who settled there in the latter half of his life; his zeal for pure English, his efforts in the cause of what he held to be more rational spelling, his nicety over matters of script and type, though occasionally giving rise to controversy, were wholesome and always stimulating; his love of music and his chastening influence on common Church music have also had their effect. They were the expressions of a spirit singularly sensitive to beauty in all its manifestations, and at times its passionate champion. Both action and contemplation mixed in him with happy consequences to his generation, and never let him grow old. It is impossible, on considering the circumstances of his life—the advantages of which he freely, even proudly, acknowledged in his poems—not to regard him as exceptionally fortunate; all the influences which bore on him from youth to old age were such as go to the making of an epicure and aristocrat in matters of knowledge and taste; but he repaid to society in full measure the contributions which it had lavished on him. Apart from craftsmanship, a poet must have a rich a mind as any in his age, or he can hardly be accepted as its prophet; and the standards of intellectual riches become more and more exacting as the world grows older. That BRIDGES was as much a match for the age as MILTON was for his, is one of the guarantees for the permanence of his poetry; in this respect, leaving all other considerations, cogent as they are, alone, there are the best grounds for believing that as time goes on he will be recognized not merely as a true English poet, but as one of those poets which nations, or circumstances, produce only at rare intervals.

A Win for Wales

Although France were beaten yesterday by Wales in the last of the International matches of the Rugby football season—as well as by England at Twickenham in February—they had previously defeated both Scotland and Ireland, and they finish with the same score as that of Wales and Ireland of two matches won and two lost. England come best out of the contest with two wins, one draw, and only one defeat (at the hands of Ireland), and Scotland, whose solitary win was against Wales, have at least had the consolation of drawing with England and so keeping the Calcutta Cup in their possession for another year. On the whole there does not seem to have been much to choose between the teams representing the five countries. None of them has been markedly better than the others, none of the matches was won by a big margin, and in three of them—not counting the game at Colombes yesterday, when Wales, besides their opening try, scored twice by drop kicks—the scale has been turned by a dropped goal. The defeat of the French team in this final match came as a great disappointment not only to themselves but also to the very large number of their fellow-countrymen who in the last quarter of a century have become Rugby enthusiasts. When they came on to the field they had the best chance of winning supreme honours that has come their way since they first played England in the season 1905-6. A win would have placed them ahead of England ; a draw would have made them level. The excitement roused in their minds by these possibilities seems to have had a temperamental reaction upon their play. It brought out strongly the remarkable capacity of French Rugby men for upsetting their opponents in various ways which our Rugby Football Correspondent says he feels tempted to describe as a fatal gift. Generally speaking, the game was played in what he called an atmosphere of quite unnecessary desperation, and the referee was obliged to caution players on both sides. In the comparatively short time that it has been in existence French football has made marvellous strides. If its followers would learn to curb the impetuosity of their play, the other countries would find them even more formidable opponents than they are at present. What the young men of France have already done in International lawn tennis they have the capacity to do also in International football.

Making the Best of It

About two hundred years ago a young poet, new to London, spent a day's holiday in following—or dodging, as he called it—a shoemaker's apprentice and his sweetheart through their amusements. The boy "treated her with "a sight of Bedlam, the puppet-shews, the "flying chairs, and all the elegancies of Moor-"fields, from whence proceeding to the farthing "pye-house he gave her a collation of buns, "cheese-cakes, gammon of bacon, stuff'd beef, "and bottl'd ale." The day was either Christmas or "the day that comes betwixt a "Saturday and Monday," for the poet was HENRY CAREY and the girl was pretty Sally who lived in our alley. But the performance in the "farthing pye-house" implies that it was certainly a cold day; such a day as those which this year's Easter has loitered on its way in order to let loose with the more excruciating humour upon an ever-trustful and hopeful populace. All the pretty new frocks have had to be either left at home or huddled up in thick waterproofs and scarves ; and all the brave new grey flannels or knickerbockers have had a baptism of snow, hail, sleet, rain, and mud. The 'prentice's shoes were possibly stout, for he was servant, not son, to the shoemaker, and his stockings were strong but not gaudy ; and Sally's best was no wisp of a one-piece sports model. And even so, though all the puppet-shows (they are talkies nowadays), the flying chairs (the descendants of which were freely photographed on Hampstead Heath yesterday)—indeed, all the elegancies of Moorfields (except Bedlam, which then stood there) were out of doors, the young lovers were not so dependent on the weather as were the greater number of those who braved the bad joke that has newly aroused the bulldog English determination to be cheerful in even the bitterest winter weather, be it rightly named blackthorn, or Buchan, or aught else that suggests discomfort.

Sally and her gentleman friend went to Moorfields, which corresponded to the Hampstead Heath of the present day. But Hampstead Heath is not nearly "out of town" enough for their successors. Yesterday the young men and maidens had seen visions of running out in the little car or on the motor-bicycle to some southern spot where they could sit on the beach in the sun and perhaps even paddle, or where they might pick primroses and dog-violets and find a few early bluebells. Therefore they risked their own lives and endangered others' on the Kingston by-pass (not having the experience and the wit to by-pass the by-pass by following the old road), and went farther and farther from home, only to wish themselves nearer and nearer back to it —on the Heath, at the van horse parade, at a football match—or, at farthest, at Windsor Castle, where thousands gathered for a glimpse of the most popular unmarried lady in the kingdom. It is one of the ironies of human endeavour that, the more devices men invent to protect themselves, the more they are at the mercy of the weather. The people who cared least about the nipping and the eager air, the snow, sleet, rain, frost, of this Easter were the youngsters—Sallies all agog no less than their swains—who took their holiday on foot, bare-headed, knapsack on back, stoutly shod. No sight so pleasant as those many little groups—more, surely, in number than ever before—met the eyes of those whom duty forced to take the high road on wheels ; and the only anxiety was whether the modern tea house—one to every quarter-mile of the road—could satisfy the hearty young appetites which such tramping must have whetted. The "pye-house" meal sounds both promiscuous and dangerous ; but we may be sure that Sally and her 'prentice did not feel hungry after it.

HADRIAN'S WALL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May we record with what horror we read in *The Times* of the proposed scheme for quarrying the Great Whin Sill in the neighbourhood of Housesteads ? We have just finished walking along the Wall, and appreciate with especial liveliness the enormity of the suggested operation. Any traveller along the Wall must be conscious of the damage already inflicted by existing quarries, and the present proposal could not fail to destroy what is at once the best-preserved and most characteristic stretch of the Roman fortification. Is it not possible to leave this imperial monument for the curlews to haunt and for time alone to destroy ?

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
J. H. TOMBLING,
K. B. BANKS,
J. M. STREET,
D. S. COLMAN.

The Schools, Shrewsbury.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When one reads the outbursts in many papers against what is called the scandalous outrage meditated near Hadrian's Wall it seems almost time to call a halt and think.

Here is a proposition that is reported as likely to give work to many men over a period of years, yielding first-class and valuable material, wholeheartedly denounced because it may detract from the appropriateness of the approach to a historic monument. After all, England is not yet a "museum piece," but the home of 40-odd millions of people, who surely should take precedence of any antiquity, and the idea that much useful productive work and employment should be turned down with a howl of disapproval because those of us who have time to visit this remote district may lose some aesthetic pleasure argues an insincerity in our view of the tragic social problems of the present day.

Besides which, it should not be beyond the wit of man to arrange quarrying the stone without serious detriment to Hadrian's Wall. Orderly and thriving industry, even with its attendant buildings, is a more cheering proposition than the desolation of depopulation, and anything that is likely to reduce it should have at least a fair hearing.

Yours truly,
WILL CADBY.

Foot's Hill, Shaftesbury, Dorset.

THE CADET FORCE

SEPARATION FROM WAR OFFICE

LORD DE LA WARR'S REPLY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Derby, in his letter of April 17, complains that I misrepresented him in my speech in the House of Lords on April 1 by not stating that, although he withdrew pecuniary support from the Cadets in 1922, he did not also withdraw recognition. Both on that point and on what he says with regard to the Central Council of Territorial Associations I hasten to apologize for what I have since discovered to be inaccuracies. The fact remains, however, that he did withdraw the grant in 1922, and that it was not restored until 1926, although, with the exception of nine months, a Conservative Government was in office all that time.

Lord Derby concludes his letter by stating that
this blow from the Government is a loss to thousands of boys of physical training, which to a very limited extent is of a military character, and of healthy periods of camp life, which must be better for them than loafing about in the streets of our great towns.

I am not aware that any units were disbanded in 1922 in consequence of the action that Lord Derby then took, or that disbandments are taking place to-day. Personally I hope, as Lord Derby did in 1922, that this will not happen, and that their social work will continue. We are all agreed that such bodies have a real "moral and educational" value if they restrict themselves to "moral and educational" training. But by so doing they, of course, definitely remove themselves from the realm of War Office finance and place themselves on the same basis as Boy Scouts, the Boys' Brigade, and other bodies doing work among boys of adolescent age. Not only do these bodies not receive a Government grant, but the Boy Scouts actually refused one when it was offered some years ago, although it would have amounted to £100,000 a year. Nor is any company of the Boys' Brigade permitted by its rules to accept any grant from the War Office. These organizations have from the beginning realized the desirability of keeping the training of the young clear of all contact, supposed or real, with militarism. The membership of the Boy Scouts is well over 300,000, and of the Boys' Brigade about 100,000. The Cadets are under 50,000.

Can it therefore be contended fairly that we are destroying the excellent social work performed by the Cadets by placing them on the same basis as the Boy Scouts and the Boys' Brigade ?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DE LA WARR.

Fishers Gate, Withyham, Sussex.

NOTTINGHAM AND THE LACE DUTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday you publish a report from Nottingham of the indignation caused among lace operatives by the Government's decision to allow the safeguarding duty to expire next July. Trade unions are in a stronger position in this country than anywhere else in the world. They have built up that position in order to safeguard hours of labour and rates of wages against exploitation by employers—both justifiable objects, but utterly useless unless you also safeguard your employment against exploitation from abroad.

Barely a year ago the lace operatives of Nottingham were called upon to elect four representatives to Parliament. They must have known that the defeat of the Conservative Government meant a return to so-called "free" trade, yet they returned only one Conservative out of four, and two Conservative seats were lost. Next December we shall probably hear violent protests from trade unionists in Sheffield against the expiry of the duty on cutlery. At the election Sheffield returned two Conservatives out of seven members. When the McKenna duties are repealed we shall, no doubt, hear strong protests from trade unionists in Coventry, and yet, at the last election, the electors of Coventry rejected a Conservative member by nearly 12,000 votes.

What a magnificent result for the £51,000,000 a year we are spending on public education ! A man gives the best part of his life to safeguarding his wage rate and hours of work, but has not enough intelligence to safeguard his job. He has the opportunity of voting for either a party which will safeguard his job or a party which can only safeguard his dole. He votes for the dole every time, and then protests because he gets it. Good old John Bull ! No wonder we are the laughing stock of Europe. However, we have the satisfaction of knowing that if we cannot afford employment for our own people we can, at any rate, provide both employment and amusement for the kindly foreigner.

Yours faithfully,
VIVIAN L. HENDERSON.

Carlton Club, April 21.

AUSTRALIA AND THE SUEZ CANAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As an Australian who has recently returned to this country from Australia, may I take the opportunity of expressing my warm approval of the comments of the Melbourne *Argus* on the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, which appeared in your issue of Thursday ? Only a few months ago I travelled in every State of Australia and came into contact with men of all parties, and I can testify that every section of the people there is anxious about the future of the Suez Canal and recognizes—in the language of the *Argus*—that this waterway is vital to the very existence of Australia. It is to be hoped that the Government here will not show any wavering on this point in the negotiations with the Egyptians and will appreciate the fact that on this question the *Argus* has expressed the view not of a party but of a whole people.

Incidentally, Malta, the "sentinel of the Mediterranean," which I now have the honour to represent in London, becomes of greater importance than ever in the light of the reduction of British influence and control in Egypt ; consequently, it is of the greatest importance to British overseas trade that Malta's present naval strength should be maintained. The Government and people of Malta are confident that the island will be of as great service as an air port of call for the Empire air services as she has been for so long as a naval port.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. CONNOLLY, Agent-General for Malta.

P. & O. House, 14-16, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, April 19.

CRICKET RECORDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am publishing a book of cricket records of Eton, Harrow and Winchester, and I shall be grateful if any of your readers can send me date of death or other information about the following players :—

William Ingram Brown, Eton XI., 1851.
Rev. Richard Lewis Brown, Eton XI., 1827-28, and King's College, Cambridge.
Archibald Mansfield Campbell, Winchester XI., 1838, and Trinity College, Oxford.
Charles Ellis, Harrow XI., 1832-33.
William Pitt, Eton XI., 1818 (of Kingston, Dorset).
Robert Adair Payne, Harrow XI., 1830 (son of W. Payne, Clifton, and Oriel College, Oxford).

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. R. LYON.

Rathcoole, Exmouth, Devon.

THE NIGER RIVER

UNVEILING A MYSTERY

A VENTURE OF 1830

By A. C. Burns,
Chief Secretary to the Nigerian Government

In January, 1830, two brothers, Richard and John Lander, left England for West Africa to explore the Lower Niger and to ascertain at what point this great river entered the sea. They were the last of a long line of adventurers who, for some 40 years, had sought to solve the mystery of the Niger. Nearly every one of their predecessors had perished, a victim to the climate or to the hostility of the tribes, and the few survivors had returned baffled.

That a great river called the Niger existed in the western Sudan was well known to ancient geographers, but the wildest theories were held as to the direction in which it flowed and where it entered the sea, if, indeed, it did anything so commonplace. At first it was believed that the Niger flowed from somewhere in the middle of

Africa to the west coast, and that the Senegal, Gambia and other rivers were but the mouths of a greater stream. Later it was suspected that the river might flow in the opposite direction—that is, from west to east—but it was not until Mungo Park saw it, in 1796, "as broad as the Thames at Westminster, and flowing slowly to the eastward," that this could be confirmed. Mungo Park reached the Niger, however, at a point about 2,000 miles from its mouth, and the question of its termination was still unsettled. In 1805 the British Government dispatched an expedition of 43 men, under Park's command, to solve the problem, but the whole party perished without result. Other adventurous spirits followed where Park had led, but nearly all of them died, and none succeeded in the quest.

At last the Government and the public alike wearied of the fruitless outlay of lives and money, and in the absence of reliable evidence still more fantastic theories arose. Some made the Niger a tributary of the Nile, others joined it to the Congo. One school believed that it flowed into a large swamp in the interior, while others took it for a long and partially subterranean excursion across the Sahara into the Mediterranean. The correct solution, that it flowed into the Gulf of Guinea, was held by two men only, a West Indian planter named M'Queen and a German named Reichard ; their idea, however, was laughed to scorn, and it was indeed difficult to see how the river could pass the barrier of the Kong mountains, which were believed to separate the northern part of what is now Nigeria from the coastal region. It was only realized later that these mountains did not, in fact, exist.

INHOSPITABLE LAND

Nor was it remarkable that the numerous "rivers" flowing into the Gulf of Guinea were not identified as mouths of the Niger. Spread over a large area, and winding through dense mangrove forests, the streams of the delta appeared insignificant and unworthy of connexion with the great river. Slave dealers and legitimate traders had visited these "rivers" for centuries, but it was not easy for sailing ships to navigate the narrow channels of the delta against the current, and boat expeditions would, of course, have been at the mercy of the savage inhabitants of the country. There was, moreover, little incentive to exploration. Slaves and palm-oil were easily obtained from the coastal tribes, and tropical diseases at that time not understood, and therefore deadly, discouraged any prolonged stay in this inhospitable land. The men who came to the Guinea Coast in those early days came there to make money quickly. They were engaged in a great gamble and the stake was their own lives, but there was no occasion to increase the odds by unnecessary enterprise.

The Lander brothers were Cornishmen, of humble birth and little education. The elder brother, Richard, had, however, already served his apprenticeship in African exploration, when he went as servant to Captain Clapperton on that officer's second expedition. In his first expedition Clapperton had crossed the Sahara from Tripoli with Major Denham and other companions, but, although he reached Bornu and Sokoto, he failed to reach the Niger. In his second expedition, in 1825, he set out from Badagri, on the Guinea Coast, and crossed the Niger, but he and all the others of his party except Lander perished in the country. Lander himself escaped with the utmost difficulty, thanks to his courage and resource, and nothing daunted by past failures he tendered his services to the British Government for a further attempt to penetrate the mystery of the Niger. His services were accepted, but the niggardly terms offered seem to show that the Government was neither enthusiastic nor optimistic. Lander was to receive a gratuity of £100 on his return, while an allowance of £25 a quarter was to be paid to his wife for one year. John Lander, who volunteered to accompany his brother, was refused either salary or reward.

"OUR PAINFUL JOURNEY"

The brothers arrived at Badagri on March 22, 1830, and on June 17 they reached Bussa, where Mungo Park had perished 25 years earlier. Here they were hospitably received by the local chief, who seemed, however, in no hurry to help them on their way. Canoes and paddlers were necessary but were not at first forthcoming, and the Landers chafed under the needless procrastination. They were, moreover, far from well. As they stated in their own account of the expedition :—

Throughout nearly the whole of our painful journey we were both indisposed in a greater or less degree. In short, a very few days only had elapsed after our landing at Badagri when we began to feel the debilitating effects of the African climate, and to experience a degree of languor which not even the warmest enthusiasm could wholly overcome . . . Our spirits often sank under the depressing influence of this powerful adversary, whose inroads on our constitutions we had no means of resisting.

The traveller of to-day, who can reach the Niger by a comfortable train from Lagos in less than 24 hours, has no conception of the difficulties of travel in West Africa a century ago, and the dangers and hardships with which the explorer had to contend. Even now the effects of the climate on the constitution of a white man are considerable, though a better understanding of tropical diseases has greatly reduced the mortality from them. In those days the traveller took with him none of the things which would now be considered indispensable to comfort and, indeed, to life itself, and, being completely in the power of the natives, he had to endure with what grace he could the maddening delays which native etiquette demanded.

At last, however, on September 20, the Landers were allowed to travel down the river, in two canoes, on the final stage of their great adventure. On October 25 they passed the confluence with the Benue,

the largest tributary of the Niger, where the town of Lokoja now stands, and from this point the river flowed steadily in a southerly direction, making it more and more evident to the travellers that it terminated in the Gulf of Guinea.

All seemed to be going well, and the successful end of their journey was almost in sight, when disaster overtook them. Near Asaba, some 200 miles from the sea, they met a flotilla of 50 armed canoes, flying flags which were obvious imitations of the British ensign, and manned by negroes dressed, more or less, in European fashion. The men in the canoes were Ibos, up the river to trade or plunder as circumstances dictated, and the Landers were an easy prey. They were soon overpowered and carried off to the Ibo chief, from whom they were ransomed later by "King Boy" of Brass, who promised to deliver them on board an English brig which was then lying in the River Nun (one of the mouths of the Niger) provided he received sufficient remuneration. Confident that their fellow-countrymen would pay the sum demanded, the Landers promised him a suitable reward, and fondly believed that their troubles were at an end. John Lander was left as a hostage at Boy's town, while Boy himself took Richard to the Nun River and went on board the brig to receive his reward.

The master of the brig, a man named Lake, gave them a chilly welcome and refused to pay anything to Boy. After much discussion he consented to take the Landers away if Richard could get his brother aboard, but he flatly declined to pay anything by way of ransom for them. Boy was at length persuaded to go for John Lander in the hope of getting some payment on his return, but Lake had no intention of redeeming the promises of the Landers and sailed away with them, leaving Boy unpaid. The British Government, however, discharged the debt to Boy not long after.

The brothers were put ashore at the island of Fernando Po, and after a long and tedious voyage reached England on June 9, 1831, having solved the problem which had baffled Europe for so long. John Lander obtained a small Government post in England and died in 1839 from a disease contracted in Africa. Richard Lander returned to the Niger with another expedition and was fatally wounded by natives in the delta in 1834.

Railways and motor roads have now made river transport less important than it was, but for many decades the Niger, and its great tributary the Benue, afforded the only means of communication with the hinterland of Nigeria, and the waterway that the Landers found was invaluable to the struggling British administration of the country in its early years. On Jebba Island, in the Niger some 80 miles below Bussa, stands a monument to Mungo Park and Richard Lander, the men who traced the true course of the mysterious river and gave their lives in return for their discoveries.

NOTICE BOARD OR LOUD-SPEAKER

EXPERIENCE OF RAILWAY COMPANIES

It was suggested in a leading article in *The Times* recently that, since printed notices are generally ineffective, the public will eventually have to be guided, and perhaps shamed, by the commands of the loud-speaker. Most of the authorities which have crowds to handle hesitate to turn to this sort of control, though they admit the wilfulness and obstinacy of many people in the face of the written word. They have not yet lost faith in education, however, and they believe that the possibilities of visual instructions have not been exhausted.

In the mazes of underground corridors it is true that the human element is often necessary. The uniformed guide may be found alongside notices which themselves answer most of the questions that are put to him. His task has been eased at Charing Cross by a system of coloured lights along particular corridor routes, and the notice "Follow the red light for Paddington," for instance, has been found to save many inquiries. Lights and notices and indicators have cost the Underground railways much money, and they are not prepared to admit yet that it has been wasted. Their experience rather is that the effectiveness of a notice varies according to the service it renders and to the possibility of ignoring it with impunity. No attention is paid to the notice on the doors of all underground cars requesting incoming passengers to let others off the car first. People want to get on to the trains quickly, to choose their seats and get comfortably settled before the trains start. They care nothing for the notice which seeks to save seconds. Yet, on the other hand, they hardly ever attempt to leave the platform for the street by a staircase labelled "No exit." This is no doubt due to the belief that they would be turned back at the barrier. There are some stations, like Victoria, where such a way might be safely and perhaps advantageously used, for the official exit is far along the platform, and actually there is no attendant to turn back the disobedient from the forbidden way. But the pubuic are generally unaware of that and avoid the risk.

The danger that notices may some day become too complicated, and so defeat their end, is recognized by the companies, and, when exchange stations reach such a stage, new devices must be considered. For the present the Underground railways shrink from the idea of loud-speakers. "The public would resent them, I think," said one official, and if that be true, it is proof enough that the notices suffice and that the freedom to evade their commands gives a valued sense of personal liberty. Once away from the simple notice which may be followed almost automatically, the trouble of human stupidity, added to natural carelessness, makes notices useless.

The Southern Railway has had experience of that at London Bridge Station and has resorted to loud-speakers in self-defence. There are notice boards, showing the platforms from which trains depart, on the two main platforms and at the foot of the subway leading to them; yet people made mistakes in such numbers as to cause congestion at barriers when traffic was at its height. Sometimes they got into wrong trains, for which some excuse is to be found in the very brief halt (an average of 20sec.) made under the intensive system of electric trains. This gave little opportunity of inquiry and many a passenger took a chance and made a mistake. The announcements now are vocal. From the signal box comes advice as to the places served by every approaching train, broadcast along the platforms from 10 loud-speakers. The difficulty has nearly been removed by this means. But at all the stations when passengers are kept waiting at a barrier they are liable to surge forward towards the first gate that opens, though its purpose may be to let out passengers from an incoming train. Even the loud-speaker would probably fail to restrain the impatience out of which that arises, and the companies are not sure that the loud-speaker offering other advice would not suffer ultimately from the contempt of familiarity.

THE LABOUR PARTY AND MR. DEVLIN

At the annual conference of the Labour Party (Northern Ireland) in Belfast yesterday some members criticized the attitude of the British Labour Party in the House of Commons in sending whips to Mr. Devlin and Mr. Harrison, the Nationalist members for Fermanagh and Tyrone, in view of Mr. Devlin's opposition to Labour candidates at the last election to the Northern Ireland Parliament. Mr. J. J. CALLAGHAN (Flax Workers) declared that raising the matter would do no good. Why should they ask the Labour Party to ostracize Mr. Devlin if he wanted to vote for the Labour Party on any question, particularly as the Labour Party in the House of Commons needed all the support it could get? It was eventually decided to leave the matter to the new executive committee. The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Matthews Courtney), replying to a delegate, stated that a change had taken place in the relations between the Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State Labour Parties. An arrangement had been come to for joint consultations between both executives. Three members from each executive would meet twice yearly, alternatively in Belfast and Dublin, to discuss matters of common interest. The proposal to appoint a joint council with the Irish Labour Party was adopted.

RESEARCH IN THE HIMALAYAS

PROFESSOR ROERICH AND BRITISH SUPPORT

Professor Nicholas Roerich, the Russian painter and archaeologist, has arrived in London from New York for a few days before continuing his journey to India to resume his explorations in the Himalayas.

A Himalayan Research Institute has been founded by the Roerich Museum, New York, to conduct research in a region which is said to be eminently fitted for scientific investigation. The headquarters of the Institute are at Nagar, Kulu Valley, Western Himalayas. A British Association of Friends of Roerich Museum was founded in New York yesterday, and Professor Roerich telegraphed the following message to the Association:—

"With sincere joy I inaugurate the British Association of Roerich Museum. It is not casual that while this association shall be inaugurated I shall be in London. In this way once more shall be expressed the tides of Anglo-American friendship. And once more with real enthusiasm we can recollect our reminiscences of Great Britain. London is especially full of beautiful reminiscences for me. From my childhood Sir Walter Scott was my beloved author. The best friends of my student days were Shakespeare, Ruskin, Blake, and Carlyle, and all the romanticists. 'Lalla Rookh' planted perhaps one of the first seeds of the East in my imagination. And then, who knows what old reminiscences connected with our Nordic ancestors are flowing around the cliffs of Great Britain? And perhaps some of my ancestors lived at one time in the Hesperides. In any case, London, with its cultured heart—the British Museum—was a true attraction during my entire life.

"In 1920, during my exhibition at the Goupil Galleries, I met many British friends, and I retain for ever such happy remembrances of Bishop Bury, Frank Brangwyn, Lord Glenconner, Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare, Albert Coates, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, Sir Bernard Pares, and other representatives of the official and cultured world. During this time my paintings have entered the collections of the Victoria and Albert Museum; and once more the conventional walls in the field of art have been demolished.

"During our Expedition in Central Asia more than once did we feel the cordiality of the British Consuls. I remember how Major Gillan, British Consul in Kashgar, helped us when we were stopped by the Daotai of Khotan. In the same way we shall never forget the hospitality of Colonel Bailey, the British Resident at Sikkim. We were so pleased to see that he was not only an official representative but also a real scholar knowing the conditions and language of the country.

"The name of Queen Victoria is highly revered in Tibet. In Northern Tibet we witnessed a very unusual sign of the popularity of Queen Victoria. In Nagchu we found a silver coin with an image in a Chinese garment. Upon studying the image I was surprised to recognize an unquestionable similarity between the Indian rupee and the image of Queen Victoria. The resemblance was so unexpected and so complete that we investigated further, learning that the Indian rupees bearing the image of Queen Victoria were so highly valued and so popular in Tibet and China that the Chinese Government of the Yunnan Province had struck a special coin corresponding to the Victorian-Hindu rupee, but adding a Chinese garment. This is a sign of true popularity.

"I was always closely connected with Shakespearian movements and know personally several translators of Shakespeare in foreign languages. Thus, under great unifying names we can intensify our friendship and work in peaceful enthusiasm for the high ideals of mankind."

NEUTRALITY OF ART

Professor Roerich stated that a plan for an international peace pact, which would protect all treasures of art and science through an international flag, had been outlined by the Roerich Museum for presentation through America to all foreign Governments. The purpose of the project, which had been submitted to the State Department and the Committee on Foreign Relations, was to prevent the repetition of the damage done in the last War to cathedrals, museums, libraries, and other lasting memorials of creation of the past. It was proposed to create a flag to be raised above museums, cathedrals, libraries, universities, and any other cultural centres which would be respected as international and neutral territory by belligerents. The plan was drawn up according to the codes of International Law by Dr. George Chklaver, Doctor of International Laws, of Paris, in consultation with Professor Albert Geouffre de la Pradelle, member of The Hague Peace Court, who were honorary advisers of the Roerich Museum. The flag designed for this project had three spheres within a circle on a white ground, symbol of eternity and unity. Although he did not know when the banner might wave above all the world's cultural institutions, the seed was already sown. Already it had attracted many great minds and travelled from heart to heart, spreading once again peace and good will among men. Really it was imperative to take immediate measures to preserve the noble heritage of their past for a glorious posterity. That could only come if all countries pledged themselves to protect the creations of culture, which after all belonged to no one nation, but to the world. In that way they might create the next vital step for a universal culture and peace.

RAID ON EAST-END POST OFFICE

ACCUSED MAN SENT FOR TRIAL

At the Thames Police Court yesterday HARRY PAYNE, 23, a bricklayer, of Chippendale-street, Clapton, was charged with assault with intent to rob.

Miss May Anderson, an assistant at the post office at 126, Burdett-road, E., stated that on Saturday afternoon Payne came into the office and pointed what looked like a revolver at her, saying: "Hand them over." He repeated the phrase. By her side was a pile of paid old-age pension counterfoils, which probably the man thought were banknotes. Payne then jumped on the counter and clambered over the grille. The witness, greatly alarmed, pushed the counterfoils into a drawer and closed it, and screamed. The accused afterwards jumped over the counter again and ran into the street.

Mrs. Kean, of Rhodeswell-road, E., who was visiting Miss Anderson at the time, gave corroborative evidence. She added that she rushed out of the office after Payne, who jumped on to a woman's bicycle, which was leaning against the kerb, and rode towards Mile End. She followed and shouted. A man came up and the prisoner pointed the pistol at him. The witness snatched the pistol and struck Payne, who said: "You might as well let me go; it is only a toy pistol." He afterwards remarked: "I have got no money, and I have got to get some." Assistance arrived and Payne was arrested.

The revolver, it was stated, proved to be a "dummy," loaded with blank cartridges, which, when exploded, make a loud report.

Payne, who had nothing to say, was committed for trial.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND RELIGIOUS TESTS

Addressing 2,000 men at St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham, yesterday, the Roman Catholic ARCHBISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM (the Most Rev. T. L. Williams) said that in religion "No tests for teachers" was sheer nonsense. No one could teach the Faith satisfactorily who did not believe in it, was not well grounded in it, and did not practise it. Therefore, Catholics wanted before all things a religious test for teachers in their schools. If they were to be penalized because they insisted on religious teaching and were refused the help given to council schools, they would still try to give their children all the advantages of the reorganization of the Hadow Report recommendations by finding the money themselves to enlarge or build whatever schools were needed.

SOUTHAMPTON GARAGE CRIME

The following notice was posted outside Winchester Prison last night:—"Sentence of the law passed upon William Henry Podmore found guilty of murder will be carried into execution at 8 a.m. to-morrow." The notice was signed by Mr. R. F. Courage, Sheriff of Hampshire, and the Governor of the Prison, Mr. E. E. Humphry. Rumours were current in London during the day that there had been a last-minute decision to reprieve Podmore. These, however, were definitely denied by Mr. Clynes, the Home Secretary, last night. He stated that he had been at the Home Office throughout the day, and there was nothing fresh, and no development.

A woman, aged about 60, who has not been identified, was knocked down by a motor-cycle in High-street, Brondesbury, last night, and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. Her skull was fractured.

A FIRE IN ROMAN LONDON

EVIDENCE OF NEW FINDS

During the year excavations in the City have yielded many objects of archaeological interest, most of which have been deposited in Guildhall Museum.

In his annual report to the Corporation, Mr. J. L. Douthwaite, the Curator, says that the second area to be dealt with at the Bank of England brought to light a great wealth of Roman pottery, nearly all belonging to the first half of the Roman period, and some fine examples of English medieval pottery, probably of the fourteenth century. There was also found a copper bowl engraved in the interior with figures of a female saint; it shows traces of having been plated with silver or tin, and seems to date from the twelfth century. All these objects are still in the keeping of the Governor of the Bank. The site was thickly studded with piling, both of Roman and later periods, and several well-constructed wood-lined wells were noted and marked on plans.

On the site of the National Provincial Bank at the corner of Princes-street and Mansion House-street was found a structure consisting of 9in. piles, on the tops of which rested horizontally balks of timber, 12in. by 12in. The direction of these timbers was very nearly north-east to south-west, and the surface formed by them—perhaps a landing-stage beside the Walbrook—was 28ft. below the present pavement level of the street. Driven into one of these piles was an iron chisel, stamped with the name of its maker; it is interesting to note that this tool differs but slightly from the modern pattern. Another interesting discovery was a large stone adze of Neolithic or Early Bronze age, about 2000 B.C.

BEFORE BOADICEA

Excavations on the site of the Atlas offices, 3-6, King-street, afforded a good example of the way in which the history of London is illustrated by the objects found. There was a considerable quantity of Roman ware bearing the names of potters (Aquitanus, Bassus, Celadus, Firmo, Licinus) of such early date as to suggest that this site, though to the west of Walbrook, was occupied before the destruction of the town by Boadicea in A.D. 61. Pottery and potters' stamps representing, perhaps, a century later were abundant, but there was little which could be attributed to the third and fourth centuries. The remains of a substantial Roman wall were found running east and west, exactly beneath the party wall separating Nos. 2 and 3, King-street. Later periods were represented by some handsome jugs of the fourteenth century, sack bottles of the seventeenth century, and domestic pottery of about the same date.

A large site between 75-89, Coleman-street, and 55-61, Moorgate, was excavated during the year. Black mud and numerous traces of piling and camp-sheathing indicate that there was an open stream here in Roman times, though how such a piece of water was related to the Walbrook some 120 yards to the east is not clear. Here the Roman pottery was almost all of the second century, and earlier forms quite rare, suggesting that the growth of the Roman town towards the river northwards was a gradual process.

An excavation at 51-54, Gracechurch-street, with Talbot-court, was remarkable for the early date of some of the Roman pottery discovered, which included a stamp of the potter Balbvs, one of the first of the Gaulish makers of "Samian" ware. The only other example of his work found in London is in the British Museum.

A GREAT ENGINEERING WORK

On a site lying between King William-street and Fish-street, just to the north of Thames-street, was found the continuation to the east of the vast structure of oaken beams, noted in previous years, beneath the sites of the present King William-street House and Imrie House. Some of the balks of timber were as large as 26in. by 18in., but in no case was it possible to ascertain the extreme length. Laid down just where the gravel bank merges into alluvial mud, they were evidently part of a scheme of embankment. Pottery found in the filling between these timbers bears the names of makers who were at work as early as the reign of Tiberius, but the latest pieces in a similar position suggest that this great engineering work was completed about A.D. 75.

In the upper part of the filling and just above the level of the uppermost timbers many tons of oyster shells had been used as ballast. The deposit was in places as much as 8ft. thick. About 4ft. above the timbers were the footings of a wall, still standing several feet high, made of ragstone, chalk, and cement, with a few bonding tiles. This wall, 3ft. 3in. thickness, ran north and south along the Fish-street front of the site. It seemed to date from about the same time as the making of the embankment, A.D. 75. Piled against this wall on its western side, and extending practically over the whole area, was a stratum of burnt material. It consisted mainly of material similar to red brick-dust interspersed with fragments of charcoal, and contained innumerable sherds of "Samian" crockery, burnt to every shade between the original scarlet and a glossy jet black. It would seem that the débris from a conflagration, involving a large area densely built over with houses of wattle-and-daub, had been dumped here, on what was doubtless in Roman times the river bank. The forms, decoration, and nunerous potters' stamps on the fragments leave no doubt that this fire must have been in the latter part of Hadrian's reign, A.D. 130.

ANCIENT CITY RECORDS

EARLY DATE OF CORPORATE UNITY

The Town Clerk of London, in his annual report on the records of the Corporation, alludes to the publication of the second volume of the Calendar of Pleas and Memoranda covering the period A.D. 1364-81, and states that these ancient Rolls are of value as a contribution to national, civic, and legal history. They show, *inter alia*, that the corporate unity of London arose far earlier than was hitherto supposed.

A third volume of the Calendar is now well in hand and will be ready for printing during the year. It contains much material relating to the struggle in the City between the victualling and non-victualling guilds, which was interwoven with the political movements of the country as a whole. There are also many interesting passages illustrating City customs and privileges, the development of London's manufactures and trades, and the social and moral conditions of London life in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. As the book will require a glossary and be of greater length than the earlier volumes of the series the Town Clerk suggests that £400 should be expended on its publication. Steady progress is being made in the preparation of a general descriptive catalogue of the whole of the records.

SYSTEMATIC OVERTIME

ENGINEERING UNION AND "HAPHAZARD METHOD"

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The *Journal* of the Amalgamated Engineering Union discusses the possibility of reducing unemployment by the regularization of work in order that the available amount may be spread over the greatest possible number of workpeople. It is not suggested that men should work less than a full week and so distribute both work and wages more thinly over a larger number of workers, but that systematic overtime should be eliminated by a more perfect system of bringing work forward.

"What we have in mind" (the *Journal* says) "is that some regard should be paid to the question of systematic overtime on production work and some effort made to prevent men being called upon to work more than the normal hours of the working week; whilst there are thousands of capable unemployed men." It is admitted that there are difficulties in the way of arranging a double shift or of extending plant, and that the problem is national and international in character. Anticipating the further objection that the matter is one which the employers alone have a right to determine, the *Journal* says that "the time is past and the situation too grave to allow the old system to prevail." It is therefore suggested that the Government should make inquiries "regarding the present haphazard method employed in the engineering industry whereby individual firms are permitted to employ their workpeople for hours beyond the normal working week."

The contention of the article is, broadly, that, wherever possible, unemployed men should be absorbed before overtime is worked. If the employers were wise, it is added, they would invite the unions to come to some common understanding. Otherwise "the powers vested in the State must be called upon to introduce legislation which shall have the effect of preventing some men having too much work whilst their fellow-workers have none at all." For a precedent the *Journal* refers to "what has been done on behalf of the miners."

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

RESEARCH WORK IN 1929

The report of the Imperial Institute for 1929, issued by the Director, Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, records a definite increase both in the research work of the Institute and in visits of the public. Closer *liaison* was made with the Empire Marketing Board through an interchange of representatives on the various technical committees, while the Institute has also been able to cooperate with the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough, and the Rothamsted Experimental Station of the Imperial Bureau of Soil Science.

Reports have been made by the Investigations Section of the Plant and Animals Research Department upon 594 samples as compared with 543 and 499 samples in the preceding years, and the materials examined came from almost every part of the Empire. The requests for investigations came mainly from the Departments of Agriculture, Forestry, and Industries in the overseas countries of the Empire, and from the High Commissioners and Trade Commissioners in London.

The New Zealand Department mentioned made a specific inquiry regarding the deterioration of Romney wool and the best means of eliminating unevenness of fibre and coarseness. Sir Frederic Aykroyd and Dr. S. G. Barker, Director of the British Research Association for the Woollen and Worsted Industries, made separate reports, tracing the faults in the wool to cross-breeding between coarse-woolled and fine-woolled breeds of sheep. Investigations were also made into the use of bagasse or megasse (the fibrous residue of sugar-cane) from Trinidad for making artificial silk, and into the use of Coolibah timber from Western Australia as a substitute for lignum vitae for propeller-shaft tubes and similar purposes, the Admiralty in this matter reporting favourably.

Otto of roses from Cyprus and 26 specimens of Empire-grown tobacco were among the other products tested, while the Intelligence Section of the Department, which dealt last year with 1,241 inquiries against 1,230 in 1928 and 1,022 in 1927, had to answer inquiries such as that from Mauritius concerning appliances for establishing a shark-fishing industry, and from the tobacco-planters of Southern Rhodesia concerning the possibilities of obtaining power alcohol from maize.

The attention has been drawn of those Colonies and Protectorates which still lack a geological survey. The Investigations Section of the Mineral Resources Department conducted 151 investigations, and discovered in a bismuth specimen from Uganda what is believed to be a previously undescribed mineral. The Intelligence Section dealt with 488 inquiries, and a comprehensive report on the mineral industry was prepared for presentation by Sir Richard Redmayne to the Imperial Economic Committee. A valuable special inquiry was made on behalf of a British electrical firm working in India into methods of dealing with the corrosion of concrete and steel transmission towers for electrical power.

Visitors to the institute's galleries in South Kensington increased this year from 345,961 to 397,598, though the attendance of school classes fell from 3,208 (representing approximately 80,000 schoolchildren) to 3,060 (representing about 76,500 children), owing, perhaps, to epidemics in the late spring last year. Thirty-nine lectures were given in the cinema, attended by 12,230 persons, and altogether attendances at the cinema increased from 214,830 in 1928 to 243,914 in 1929, despite four weeks' closing for redecoration.

Details are given of the improvements by many countries of their exhibition courts. The entire reorganization of the Canadian Court is expected to be finished by the early summer at a cost of £5,000, and the Government of Ceylon are undertaking a similar renovation of their court. While the Northern Rhodesian Government is providing £200 for the commencement of a separate Northern Rhodesian Court, 10 courts, including those of South Africa and Australia, are declared to need complete overhauling.

BERLIN "FREE SPACES"

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY OWNERS

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT)

The city of Berlin, having endowed itself by methods which seem almost Socialistic with green spaces and a green girdle, is put in a difficult position by a Supreme Court decision which exposes it to the threat of compensation claims amounting to millions of pounds.

Central and local authorities, invoking the alleged authority of a Town Planning Act of 1875, have in course of time declared large areas to be "free spaces" which must not be built on. In the case of squares or cemeteries no harm is done, but private owners who found their property suddenly valueless complained. The city was not obliged to buy their land, though it is said sometimes to have done so when the hapless owner was forced by financial difficulties to sell for a song.

The owners joined together for mutual protection and a test case was brought by one of their number, who owns some land on the little Wannsee, one of Berlin's prettiest lakes. His potentially valuable land had been declared a "free space," its worth consequently diminished, and he claimed compensation. A county court and an appeal court upheld the official arguments, but the Supreme Court quashed the appeal decision and sent the case back for rehearing. The Supreme Court maintained that property rights could not be infringed through arbitrary town-planning schemes, and that the owners of spaces on which a building ban had been imposed were entitled to full compensation. Even the Act on which the authorities based their case had been superseded by the new Constitution.

The judgment seems likely to upset town-planning Bills now approaching discussion by the Reich and Prussia. The pending claims for compensation amount to between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000, and the city will presumably have the choice of revoking its Acts or meeting claims.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

DEATHS DURING THE HOLIDAY

A woman was killed and three people were injured in a motor-car accident at High-street, Stratford, yesterday. Ethel Waterfield, 40, of Kingsland-road, Dalston, was sitting in the rear seat, and was found to be dead on admission to Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford.

The accident was caused by the bursting of a tire, which threw the car on to the footpath. The car ran into a wall, and the back struck a post. The driver, Arthur Leonard Thwaites, whose wife and child were hurt, escaped injury.

Mary Evelyn Lewis, aged 5, of Chittys-lane, Becontree, while crossing the road at Green Lanes, Becontree, yesterday morning, was knocked down by a passing motor-van. She was taken in an ambulance to Old Church Hospital, Romford, where she was found to be dead.

Philip Geddes Glazebrook, of Hammersmith, who was injured in a motor collision on the Holyhead Road, died yesterday in Llangollen Hospital. Glazebrook, who was an electrical engineer, was driving from London on a holiday visit to his brother at Holyhead when his car was struck by a motor-lorry at Llangollen, and he was thrown against a wall His skull was fractured.

William James Jones, 32, of Whitbread-road, Brockley, S.E., received fatal injuries yesterday in a collision between his motor-cycle combination and a motor-car at P Hill, near Sevenoaks. His wife, in the sidecar, was unhurt.

Vaughan Morgan, of Swansea-road, Merthyr, was killed yesterday when the motor-cycle he was riding came into collision with a lorry at Treharris.

William Davies, of Builth Wells, a motor-cyclist, was killed by his machine's running into a wall.

Mr. James W. McLachlan, of London, S.E., was driving a motor-car from London towards Chelmsford, yesterday, accompanied by his wife, two sons, and a daughter, when, at Half Mile Bridge, Ingatestone, the vehicle skidded, turned completely over, and landed on its side in a ditch 6ft. deep. Mrs. McLachlan and one of the sons received severe injuries, and were removed in passing cars to Chelmsford Hospital. The daughter was also hurt, but after receiving attention at the hospital was allowed to leave. Mr. McLachlan and the other son escaped with a bad shaking.

A motor-cyclist and his pillion rider were injured in a collision with a motor-car in Avenue-road, St. John's Wood, last night. The cyclist, John Brigstock, 21, of Newtown, Kettering, was admitted to Hampstead General Hospital.

CANTERBURY CHESS CONGRESS

SECOND ROUND GAMES

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

CANTERBURY, APRIL 21

The second round in all tournaments of the Easter Congress of the Kent Chess Association was played this morning, and produced two very short games in the Premier Tournament. First of all W. Winter quite lost his way against Miss Menchik, and resigned after only 16 moves had been made. Then H. E. Price did much the same thing against F. D. Yates, though this game lasted for 24 moves.

In the meantime Sir G. A. Thomas was staving off a fierce king's side attack by G. Abrahams, which gave the spectators all they required in the way of excitement. The win for Sir G. A. Thomas gave him the lead with a score of 2 points, Miss Menchik and F. D. Yates coming next with 1½ points each.

The pairings and results in the third round of the Premier Tournament were as follows:—

White	Opening	Black	Result
Thomas	Queen's Pawn	Abrahams	White won
Winter	Queen's Pawn	Miss Menchik	Black won
Price	Queen's Pawn	Yates	Black won
Seitz	Queen's Pawn	Spencer	White won

Adjourned game, First Round.—Abrahams beat Spencer, the latter quite miscalculating a king's side attack, which was well carried out.

Of the second round games the full score of the one between Thomas and Abrahams can be allowed to speak for itself, but it may be added that Thomas had to make his 32nd to 36th moves in just half a flag, i.e., the minute hand of the clock was half-way along the flag!

Winter played the opening against Miss Menchik in exactly the same way as J. A. Drewitt did against her last week at Hastings, but she had learned her lesson from that defeat, and soon played quite a different continuation. A premature king's side attack by Winter gave her further opportunities, leaving him with only bad moves to make, besides certain loss of material.

Price against Winter gave us the usual variations of the Pillsbury attack to begin with, and then Price launched a severe attack on the king's side. This he hardly played to the best advantage, and the end of a series of exchanges was that he had given up a bishop for two pawns. He might have survived this, but an oversight which cost him the exchange left nothing but resignation.

Seitz against Spencer was another case of the Pillsbury attack, but in this case the later developments came on the queen's side, where both were pressing matters. Here Seitz won a pawn, and the resulting exchanges brought about a rook and pawn ending, in which the extra pawn counted. Seitz won in 56 moves.

The following were results in other tournaments:—

Major "A" Tournament, Second Round.—Cross beat Dunn; Drewitt beat Fry; Ursell drew with Hess; Mortlock beat Thompson.

Major "B" Tournament, Second Round.—Baines-Lewis beat Mrs. Holloway; Bennett beat Hilliar; Mrs. Stevenson beat Reid; Yeeles drew with Puckridge.

The following is the full score of the game between Sir G. A. Thomas and G. Abrahams:—

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

White Sir G. A. Thomas	Black G. Abrahams	White Sir G. A. Thomas	Black G. Abrahams
1. P-Q 4	P-Q 4	23. P-K R 5	B-B 2
2. P-Q B 4	P-K 3	24. Q-K B 4	B-K 4
3. Kt-Q B 3	P-Q B 3	25. Q-B 3	Q-R 5
4. P-K 3	Q Kt-Q 2	26. Q-K 2	B-R 7 ch
5. Kt-K B 3	K Kt-B 3	27. K-R sq	B-Kt sq
6. B-Q 3	P-K Kt 3	28. K-R 2 sq	Kt-R 7
7. Castles	Castles	29. R-K Kt sq	B-Kt 5
8. Q-B 2	Q-B 2	30. P-B 3	Q-Kt 6
9. B-Q 2	P-Q R 4	31. Q-K sq	Kt-B 8
10. P-Q R 3	B-Q 3	32. Kt-Kt	Q-K 4
11. P-B 5	B-K 2	33. B-P	P-B 4
12. Kt-Q R 4	P-K Kt 3	34. B-R 3	Q-B 2
13. K R-Kt sq	P-K 4	35. P-Kt 5	P-B 5
14. P×P	Kt×K P	36. P×B P	R×P
15. Kt-Kt 6	Kt×B	37. Q-K 8	P-Q 5
16. Kt×R	Q-Q sq	38. Kt-Q 7	R×Kt
17. Q×Kt	B-B 4	39. Kt×B	R×R ch
18. Q-Q 4	B×R	40. K×R	P×B
19. Kt-Kt 6	B-B 4	41. Kt-Q 7	R P×P
20. B-B 3	K-R 3	42. Q-B 7 ch	K-R 3
21. Kt Q 2	K-R 2	43. Q-B 8 ch	Resigns
22. B×P	Kt-Kt 5		

The following is the full score of the game between W. Winter and Miss Menchik.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

White W. Winter	Black Miss Menchik	White W. Winter	Black Miss Menchik
1. P-Q 4	Kt-K B 3	10. Kt-B 4	P-K 4
2. P-Q B 4	P-K Kt 3	11. P×P e.p.	P×P
3. P-B 3	P-Q B 4	12. K-K 2	Kt-K 3
4. P-Q 5	B-Kt 2	13. P-K R 4	Kt-Q 5
5. P-K 4	P-Q 3	14. Q-K B 2	P-K 4
6. Kt-B 3	Castles	15. Kt-Q 5	Kt×Kt
7. B-K 3	Q-R 4	16. K P×Kt	R-B sq
8. Q-Q 2	K-Q sq	Resigns	
9. K Kt-K 2	P-Q R 3		

The following is the full score of the game between E. Spencer and G. Abrahams:—

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

White G. Abrahams	Black E. Spencer	White G. Abrahams	Black E. Spencer
1. P-Q 4	P-Q 4	16. R-B 3	Q-K sq
2. P-Q B 4	P-K 3	17. Kt×Kt	Q P×Kt
3. Kt-Q B 3	P-Q B 3	18. P-K Kt 4	B-B sq
4. P-K 3	Q Kt-Q 2	19. R-Kt 3	B-K 3
5. Kt-B 3	K Kt-B 3	20. P×P	B×P
6. B-Q 3	B-K 2	21. Q-Q 4	Q-Q sq
7. Castles	Castles	22. Q-B 3	Q-Q 4
8. P-Q Kt 3	P-Q Kt 3	23. P-Kt 4	K-R sq
9. B-Kt 2	B-Kt 2	24. R-Q sq	Q-K 3
10. Kt-K 5	Kt×Kt	25. R-Q 6	B×R
11. P×Kt	Kt-Q 2	26. P×B	R-B 3
12. P-K B 4	P-K B 4	27. Q×B P	R-Q B sq
13. P×Q P	K P×P	28. Q-Kt 7	Q-B 2
14. R-B 3	Kt-B 4	29. B×K P	B×B
15. B-B 2	Kt-K 5	30. Q×R ch	Resigns

RUSSIAN FOOTBALL TEAM'S TOUR

REFUSAL OF BRITISH VISAS

Visas have been refused to the Soviet football team for whom fixtures had been arranged by the "British Workers' Sports Federation" in South Wales, Yorkshire, Tyneside, and Glasgow.

An official of the Communist Party of Great Britain said to a representative of the Press Association yesterday:—

"This refusal to grant visas is a result of the attitude of a Government which would regard the visit of a Soviet team as a sign of sympathy between Soviet Russia and this country. The attitude of the Government is one which is leading to war with Russia. We shall certainly protest against the refusal. We are arranging to hold big demonstrations throughout the country calling attention to the matter. Trade union lodges and others are being asked to support the protest.

"The Soviet team were kept waiting at Petrograd for several weeks before the Home Office would announce their decision. We were repeatedly put off by the officials."

POISONS FROM AUTOMATIC MACHINES

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S TEST CASE

At Wood Green County Court recently the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society brought an action against HARRY RONALD WATKINSON, a chemist and a member of the Society, of Lordship-lane, Tottenham.

Mr. Glyn Jones, for the Society, said that the Society sought the ruling of the Judge upon a new and important point arising out of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. It concerned the bearing of the Act on the sale of poisons by means of automatic machines. Mr. Watkinson was a loyal member of the Society, and no reflection was cast on him as a chemist, but the Society thought that it was undesirable that the public should have access, without the intervention of a qualified chemist, to all manner of poisons. In the case of some poisons the common sense of the public might be trusted, but, as a matter of principle, it was thought proper to ask for a ruling as to whether or not the sale of poisons from these machines was lawful.

On January 14 and 28 bottles of lysol bearing Watkinson's name and address and a statement to the effect that they contained 50 per cent. of cresol and labelled "Poison" were bought by an inspector in the employ of the Society from an automatic machine outside Watkinson's shop.

"The point we make," said Mr. Jones, "is that the exhibition of poisons for sale in an automatic machine and the sale of them from that machine is the carrying on of the business of a chemist and druggist. In accordance with the statute that business must be *bona fide* conducted by a qualified chemist. The automatic machine is not a qualified chemist because the business carried on at the site on which the machine stands is being conducted by a machine."

Mr. George Pollock, defending, called no evidence.

JUDGE CRAWFORD adjourned the hearing until May 21. "This case," he said, "may go to the House of Lords for all I know. It may apply to hundreds of shops all over the country."

Mr. Jones.—The use of these machines is enormously extensive. If the use in this country is contrary to law your Honour's decision will be of enormous importance.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY, SOME RAIN

Meteorological Office, April 21

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A depression east of Iceland is likely to deepen and move down the North Sea. Weather will be unsettled, with rain or showers spreading slowly from the North to most districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.W., MIDLANDS, N., E., WALES, N.—Moderate to fresh westerly to north-westerly winds, strong at times, locally later; cloudy at first, some rain and showers later; variable temperature, but mainly rather cold.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES, S.—Moderate to fresh north-westerly winds; cloudy; some showers later; rather cold.

ENGLAND, N.E., SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS and SHETLANDS.—Fresh or strong westerly to north-westerly winds; some rain at first, showers and brighter intervals later; variable temperature, but mainly low.

IRELAND.—Fresh north-westerly to northerly winds; bright intervals; showers; rather cold.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate to fresh westerly to north-westerly winds, strong perhaps at times later; cloudy at first, some rain and showers later; sea moderate to rather rough or rough.

IRISH SEA.—

Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 21

The Lady Fairhaven, the Lord Fairhaven, and Mr. Arthur S. Gaye had the honour of dining with The King and Queen this evening.

The Lord Colebrooke and Sir Harry Verney have succeeded the Earl of Dunmore and Admiral Sir Henry Campbell as Lord and Groom in Waiting to His Majesty.

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Major Ronald Stanyforth, was present at the final match of the Army Football Association Challenge Cup Competition between the 1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) and the 2nd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), which took place at Aldershot to-day.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, will leave Cap Ferrat to-morrow afternoon for London.

The Marquess of Hamilton will return to 22, Cambridge-square on Sunday, from Baronscourt, Newtownstewart, Co. Tyrone.

The Countess of Clanwilliam will return to 51, Cadogan-square at the end of next month from Ireland.

Owing to their daughter's accident, the Earl and Countess of Meath will not be in London for the season. They will entertain a small party for Punchestown Races.

Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin will return to 42, Lower Sloane-street at the end of the month from Vichy.

Lady Muriel Paget will return to 1, Devonshire-terrace on Monday from Blackdown House, Briantspuddle, Dorset, where she has been staying with her daughter, Mrs. Piers Debenham.

Lady Evelyn Jones will arrive at 15, Cleveland-gardens this afternoon from King's Lynn.

Lord and Lady Hastings and the Hon. Helen and the Hon. Armyne Astley have returned to 30, Belgrave-square for the Hon. Helen Astley's marriage on April 29, and for the summer.

Lord and Lady Forres will return to 70, Grosvenor-street to-day from Menton.

The Hon. Lady Bingham returned to 101, Eaton-square yesterday from Cornwall.

The Hon. Evan and Mrs. Morgan left 40, South-street yesterday for Florence. They expect to be away for several weeks.

The Hon. Edward Ryder returned to 46, Cadogan-square last night from Sandon Hall, Stafford. Lady Maud Ryder and Miss Ryder are expected to return to-morrow.

Sir Maurice and Lady Violet Bonham-Carter will return to 24, Hyde Park-gardens to-night from Salisbury.

Sir John and Lady Buchanan-Jardine left 24, St. James's-place yesterday for Paris.

Major and Mrs. J. B. Paget have left Ibstock Place, Roehampton, for 20, Avenue Rapp, Paris.

Princess Helena Victoria and Lady Patricia Ramsay have consented to attend the May Ball, in aid of the Agnes Parr Nursery Homes, which will be held at the Hyde Park Hotel on May 7.

A ball and bridge tournament, in aid of the funds of the Unionist Canvassing Corps, will be held at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, on Monday, May 12.

HUNT BALL

THE ROMNEY MARSH

The Romney Marsh Hunt ball was held at The Place, Peasmarsh, Sussex, last evening. Among those present, some of whom brought parties, were:—

Mr. T. Gilbert Scott, Mrs. Scott, M.F.H., Miss Scott, Miss Moira Hunter, Miss Tritton; Mr. and Mrs. Sandbury, Mr. Arthur Leveson, Sir John Child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Balas, Mrs. Clayton, Sir George and Lady Ovarose, Mrs. Bendall, Mr. Rose, Mr. Barratt, M.F.H., and Mrs. Barratt, Mrs. Braybrooke, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Owen, Miss Rickards, Mr. A. Chrystal, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Compton, Colonel and Mrs. Forester Walker, Major W. H. and Mrs. Mullens, Dr. and Mrs. Coulthard, Dr. Harratt, Miss Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Liddell, Miss Joan Liddell, Mr. Maurice Liddell, Mr. Humphrey Powell, Miss Stephens, the Rev. E. T. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Chippindale, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Hugh Rawlinson, Major Hacking and Miss Hacking, Mr. G. Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gay, and Captain and Mrs. Brookfield.

FUNERALS

LORD MORAY

The funeral of the Earl of Moray will take place at Darnaway Castle to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 p.m. A short service will be held in Randolph Hall at which all friends will be welcome. No flowers.

LORD CHURSTON

The funeral of Lord Churston will take place at Churston Ferrers Parish Church, South Devon, on Thursday, at 3 p.m. Carriages will be reserved on the 10.30 a.m. train from Paddington, arriving at Paignton at 2.45. Cars will meet the train, conveying all passengers to Churston Church, the return train leaving Paignton at 4.35, and arriving at Paddington at 9 o'clock. All flowers, so far as is possible, should be sent from Paddington by the 4.30 p.m. train on Wednesday, labelled to Churston Station, and directed to the Hon. Lois Yarde-Buller.

A memorial service will be held at the Guards' Chapel, Birdcage-walk, London, at 2 o'clock on Thursday.

As the vicar of Laleham will take part in the service at Churston Ferrers, the memorial service at Laleham will be held at the parish church, Laleham, at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 27th. It would prove a convenience if those desirous of attending the funeral from London would send a notification directed to the Hon. Lois Yarde-Buller, Redcliffe Hotel, Paignton, South Devon, by to-day's country post or Wednesday at latest.

MRS. ROBERT SANDERS

The funeral of Mrs. Robert Sanders took place at Buckland Church, Surrey, yesterday. The Dean of Windsor (cousin) officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. W. Dunk (the rector). Among those present were:—

Mr. Robert Sanders (husband), Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sanders (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. Terence Sanders (son), Colonel Sir Percival Marling, V.C., and Lady Marling, Mrs. Frances Beaumont, Mrs. Fuller, Captain and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Hill, Miss Betty, Miss Coralie, and Miss Evelyn Fuller, Captain Cotton Minchin, Lady Rooser, Lady Hotham, Miss Ethel Sanders, Lady Flora Poore, Mr. and Mrs. Marie Poore, Mrs. Evelyn Sanders, Miss Hotham, Lady Wilson, Mrs. Davies Gilbert, Mrs. Charles Harding, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Edwyn Bevan, Miss Bevan, Major-General and Mrs. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bailie, Mrs. Walter Sawyers, Mr. and Mrs. C. Massy Dawson, Mr. Charles des Graz, Mr. J. Pressley, Colonel Percy Buckley, Colonel Barclay, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Cox-Goulburn, Miss Goulburn, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Du Buisson, Colonel Clay, Mrs. Coulson, Mr. Hugh Coles, the Rev. H. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Trittton, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Miss Jaffray, Mr. J. A. Lloyd, Mr. Harold Mott and Miss E. Mott, and Mr. C. F. Stone.

COWES

The cold and stormy weather marred the pleasure of many yachting enthusiasts who had looked forward to spending Easter afloat, and the number of cruising craft at Cowes was disappointingly small, a great many cancelling their yachting arrangements. Among the members at the Royal Yacht Squadron were Sir Henry McMahon, Admiral Sir Montague Browning, and Colonel J. A. Cole (whose steam yacht Cysne II. was on the station).

Lord and Lady Decies returned from a short cruise in their auxiliary schooner Nubian. Others cruising included Mr. S. H. Rowbotham's Fair Lady, Major B. C. Windeler's Verosique, Colonel F. Willan's De Bries, and Mr. T. C. Ratsey's Harries.

There is much fitting out activity at the Cowes yards. The King's cutter Britannia will be launched at the end of the month. Others shortly going into commission include Sir Walter Preston's Lorna, Colonel John Gretton's Cariad, Colonel A. M. B. Gage's Amphitrite, Captain C. W. P. Slade's Diane, Mr. F. H. Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe's Amaryllis, Sir A. G. Anderson's Harbinger, and Mrs. Hickman Morgan's Boadicea.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. J. STEWART AND MISS CAMERON

The marriage of Mr. John Stewart of Ardvorlich and Miss Violet Cameron of Lochiel will take place to-morrow at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 2.15 p.m., and the reception will be held afterwards at 20, Queen's-gate-gardens, lent by Major E. C. Ellice, D.S.O.

MR. A. F. THOMSON AND MISS R. E. FLETCHER

The engagement is announced between Andrew Franklin, son of the late Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I., and Lady Thomson, of Torrington House, St. Albans, and Rhona Elspeth, daughter of Sir Carteret and Lady Fletcher, of The Dell, St. Albans, and Treyarnon Bay, Cornwall.

MR. W. F. PHARAZYN AND MISS PETERS

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between William Forster, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey N. Pharazyn, of Eastella, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, and Stella Margaret, only daughter of Sir Byron and Lady Peters, of Penny Hill Park, Bagshot, Surrey.

MR. D. W. W. HENDERSON AND MISS ABELL

The engagement is announced between Mr. David Willis Wilson Henderson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson, of Blairmont, Carluke, Scotland, and Beatrice Mary Davenport, eldest daughter of Sir Westcott and Lady Abell, of The Hollies, Westfield-drive, Gosforth, Northumberland.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER ST. JOHN PITT, R.N., AND MISS C. B. HERVEY

The marriage between Lieutenant-Commander St. John Pitt, R.N., and Constance Bethell Hervey will take place at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, at 2.15, next Friday.

CAPTAIN C. G. RADCLIFFE AND MISS HENDERSON

The marriage arranged between Captain Charles Goldie Radcliffe and Miss Ruth Joan Henderson will take place at Brompton Parish Church, at 12 noon, on Wednesday, April 30. Friends will be welcome at the church.

THE REV. T. V. GARNIER AND MISS H. STENHOUSE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly in September, between the Rev. Thomas Vernon Garnier, O.B.E., son of the late Canon and the Hon. Mrs. T. P. Garnier, of Cranworth, Norfolk, and Helen, daughter of the late John Stenhouse, of Shanghai, and Mrs. Stenhouse, of Harvieston, Tring, Herts.

MR. M. R. ERNST AND MISS CONYERS

The engagement is announced between M. Roslyn Ernst, M.B., B.S., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Ernst, of Noak Hill, Essex, and Dorothy M. Conyers, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., elder daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Conyers, of Georgetown, British Guiana.

MR. D. BURDETT AND MISS ENGLAND

A marriage has been arranged between Derek, second son of Mrs. Burdett, of Toft, Camberley, and of the late Halford Gay Burdett, and grandson of the late Sir Henry Burdett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., and Margot, eldest daughter of Mrs. Raymond England, of 87, Cadogan-gardens, and of the late Major Raymond England, R.F.A.

MR. J. A. V. ROWE AND MISS M. I. BAIRD

The engagement is announced between J. A. Vivian Rowe, M.C., Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Field, South India, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rowe, Camborne, Cornwall, and Millicent Irene, second daughter of Brigadier-General Edward W. D. Baird, C.B.E., and Mrs. Baird, of Kelloe, Edrom, Berwickshire.

MR. J. I. MURRAY AND MISS BAXTER

The engagement is announced between James Ian, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Murray, of Pirnlehall, Drymen Station, Dumbartonshire, and Jean, only daughter of the late P. MacLeod Baxter and Mrs. Baxter, 4, Bute-mansions, Glasgow.

MR. A. H. WILSON AND MISS A. MUNRO

The engagement is announced between Mr. Archibald Hammond Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wilson, of Dorridge House, Dorridge, Warwickshire, and Ailsa, the daughter of the late Mr. Murdo Munro, of Fairview, Rudyard, and Mrs. Munro, of Knowle, Warwickshire.

MR. L. BAER AND MISS D. HILLIER-HOLT

The engagement is announced between Leonard, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Baer, of 13, Maresfield-gardens, N.W.3, and Doris, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Hillier-Holt and Mrs. Hillier-Holt, of The Poplars, 20, Avenue-road, Regent's Park.

MR. W. DERBY AND MISS L. A. FERARD

The engagement is announced between Warren, elder son of the late Rev. William Derry and of Mrs. Derry, 112, Liverpool-road, Great Crosby, Liverpool, and Lorna Adeline, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ferard, 17, Moreton-road, Oxford.

MR. E. A. BURROWS AND MISS WARD

The engagement is announced between Ernest Arthur, only child of the late Mr. William Thomas Burrows, formerly of Ceylon, and of Mrs. Burrows, of Hook, Basingstoke, and Phyllis Hamerton, only daughter of the Rev. T. W. and Mrs. Ward, of Croft Rectory, Leominster.

The marriage arranged between Mr. William Macgregor Laird and Miss Joan Hills will not take place.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. S. Gooch took place on Easter Day at St. Michael's Church, Benacre, Suffolk. The Rev. L. W. Wingfield officiated, assisted by the Rev. F. R. Bonsey. The child received the names of Richard John Sherlock, and the godparents were Viscount Dunwich, Major E. J. L. Speed, Mr. B. S. Gooch, Lady Gwendoline Jellicoe, and Miss Dorothy Chaytor.

NEW SEA FRONT AT FLEETWOOD

TO-DAY'S OPENING CEREMONY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FLEETWOOD, APRIL 21

Preparations are complete for the unveiling to-morrow of commemorative tablets on the Fleetwood sea defence wall and for the opening of the new Broadway by Lord Derby. These ceremonies mark the completion of two years' efforts to render the town immune from flooding by the sea.

The sea wall has been constructed at a cost of £60,000, and is 1,940 yards long. It has a width of from 13ft. to 17ft., and its height and strength are calculated to withstand a tide of 34ft., which is 8ft. higher than any previously known round the coast. Along the top of the wall is a promenade which will form part of the 20 miles' long promenade planned to link Fleetwood, in the north, by way of Cleveleys and Blackpool, with Lytham St. Annes, in the south.

The new Broadway, which Lord Derby will open by the cutting of ribbons composed of his racing colours, will reduce the distance between Fleetwood and Blackpool by over a mile, and is over two miles in length and perfectly straight. It varies in width from 60ft. to 75ft., and is constructed of reinforced concrete with a mastic asphalt surface. It has cost £80,000.

The two achievements represent an expenditure of nearly £150,000, which is a record undertaking for a town of the size of Fleetwood, with a population of 20,000.

THE COMING COURTS

As space for descriptions of dresses to be worn at their Majesties' Courts on May 14, 15, 27, and 28 will be strictly limited, inquiries should be addressed, in writing, to the Social Editor, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at the earliest possible moment.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

57 YEARS WITH ONE FIRM

DR. HUGH LONGBOURNE CALLENDAR, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S., of Grange-road, Ealing, W., Professor of Physics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W., who died on January 21, aged 66, eldest son of the late Hugh Callendar, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, left estate of the gross value of £8,134, with net personalty £7,298. He left:—

The copyright of, and all income, royalties, and other benefits which may accrue in respect of, his steam tables and diagrams published by Arnold and Co., together with all MSS., papers, and illustrations, to his son, Guy Stewart Callendar.

Mr. RICHARD JOHN HARFORD, of Addison-road, Bedford-park, Chiswick, W., formerly deputy chairman and director of Joseph Travers and Sons, Limited, wholesale grocers, of Cannon-street, E.C., connected with the firm for 57 years, who died on January 2, left estate of the gross value of £25,741, with net personalty £25,418. He left:—

£250 each to his nephews, Alfred Harford and Arthur Harford "as a recognition of their services in the War"; £50 to St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park; £50 to the Samaritan Free Hospital, Marylebone-road; £50 to the London Hospital, Hammersmith; and £50 to his cook, Mary Hudson, if still in his service at the time of his decease.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNA OLLYFFE SEACOME, of Gwydyr-mansions, Hove, who died on February 21, aged 82, widow of Joseph Garnett Seacome, and daughter of the late Henry William Field (his Majesty's Mint), a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, left estate of the gross value of £8,092, with net personalty £7,990. She left:—

£30 each to her former maids, Elizabeth Coppard and Florence Bleach; and £30 to "my present maid, Callaway, if she shall be in my employ at the time of my decease."

Mr. FREDERICK JOHN COVERDALE, of St. Edith's, Billericay, Essex, land agent, for over 50 years in charge of Lord Petre's estates in Essex, formerly a governor of the London Hospital and a director of the Law Union and Rock Insurance Society, who died on February 9, aged 91, left estate of the gross value of £33,478, with net personalty £30,242. He left:—

£100 to the Prior of St. Dominick's Priory, Haverstock-hill; £200 to the Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Hammersmith; £100 to the Mother Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Waverley, Liverpool; £100 to the Mother Superior of the Convent of Mercy, Endsleigh, Hull; £50 to the London Hospital; £50 to Chelmsford Hospital; £100 to Stonyhurst College; and £50 to his clerk, Paul Nicol.

Mr. JOHN RITCHIE IBBOTSON, of High-street, Rickmansworth, Herts, draper, who died on December 10, aged 74, left £10,341, with net personalty £6,163. He left:—

£200 to his son, Rupert, "as an acknowledgment of the assistance he has rendered me in my business"; and £50 to his assistant, Percy John Hawkins.

Mr. JOHN GRIFFIN BRISTOW, of Queen's-gate, South Kensington, S.W., and Copthall-buildings, E.C., solicitor, who died on January 29, aged 76, left estate of the gross value of £52,561, with net personalty £51,247. He left:—

Two years' wages to Ivy Beavin, if in his service at his death; £50 to Sergeant E. Faulkner, if at the time of his death head porter at 169, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, S.W.; and if at the time of his death he shall be a member of the firm of Bristows, Cooke and Carpmael, solicitors, and shall not have previously retired from the practice of his profession, or ceased to be a member of the firm, he left to each clerk of not less than five years' service £50 "as a small token of appreciation and gratitude for friendship and assistance extending over the period of their service"; and £300 to the Solicitors' Benevolent Association.

Miss CECILIA WINIFRED SHEPHARD-KINGSTON NEELE, of Holland-road, Kensington, W., who died on November 16, left estate of the gross value of £12,242, with net personalty £12,089. She left:—

£1 a week to her "valued friend and servant," Tom Newman; 10s. a week to her old nurse, Annie Cox; and £6 a year to Emily Armstrong, formerly nurse in the employ of her aunt, Marion Pendlebury.

Mrs. GERTRUDE EMILY BUTTERY, of Wildwood-road, N.W., who died on February 13, left estate of the gross value of £94,392, with net personalty £93,548. She gives:—

£50 to Mrs. Wilson, late nursery governess; £50 each to Jackson, chauffeur, and Rose Barlow, cook; and £35 to Miss Fox, children's nurse.

Miss ROSE CORBET, of Marlborough-hill, St. John's Wood, N.W., who died on February 22, aged 90, daughter of the Rev. Andrew Corbett, rector of South Willingham and vicar of Benniworth, Lincs, left estate of the gross value of £8,893, with net personalty £8,715. She left:—

£350 to her cook, Sophia Collen, whether still in her service or not; £250 to Mary Smith, formerly in her service; and £100 to Dr. William Henry Neale "in recognition of his great kindness to my family."

Mrs. ELEANOR BELLAMY, of Gable House, Parkside-gardens, Wimbledon, S.W., who died on February 9, aged 69, widow of William Bellamy, left estate of the gross value of £10,843, with net personalty £8,153. She left:—

£200 and the furniture in the bedroom occupied by her to her cook, Elizabeth Watson Paton, "who has been in my service for many years, if she shall still be in my service at the time of my death"; and after family bequests the residue of her property equally between Wanstead Orphanage and the Fishmongers' and Poulterers' Institution.

MAJOR CLEMENT OCTAVIUS EDWARD NICHOLSON, of Lois Weedon House, Towcester, Northants, and formerly of Cadogan-place, Chelsea, S.W., who died on January 4, aged 55, left estate of the gross value of £122,484, with net personalty £102,898. He left:—

One year's wages each to his chauffeur, David Morris, and his groom, Aiken Gray.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DOROTHY GREEN, of Boston Lodge, Boston Spa, Yorks, widow, who died on December 13, has left unsettled property of the value of £68,892, with net personalty £62,518. She gives:—

£400, the use of a cottage, and £1 a week to her maid, Martha Ellerbeck; £150 and 10s. a week each to Annie and Harriette Ellerbeck; £100 to —— Westmoreland, gardener; and £200 to J. Smith, foreman.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
CHAPLIN, Mrs. Marie (or Marie Knowles Chaplin), of Sandgate-road, Folkestone, wife of Major Garnet Wolseley Chaplin (net personalty £168)	£15,449
DICKSON, Mr. James Patrick (72), of East Dulwich-grove, S.E.22, head of J. P. Dickson and Sons, sackwire manufacturers, Oatlane, E.C. (net personalty £47,550)	48,567
DYSON, Mr. Benjamin, of Moorgate Farm, Netherthong, Thongbridge, nr. Huddersfield, Yorks, farmer (net personalty £12,226) ..	13,065
FLETCHER, Mrs. Phyllis Annie, of The Boyce, Worplesdon-hill, Woking, widow of Colonel Philip Fletcher, of Atherton, Lancs (net personalty £47,441)	54,616
MARSH, Mr. Thomas Robertson, C.M.G. (62), of Culverhead, Wivelliscombe, Somerset (net personalty £12,794)	19,463
MOUNTJOY, Mrs. Fanny Louisa (90), of Bournestreet, Eastbourne, daughter of the late Dr. John Miles, of Charterhouse, and widow of Richard Samuel Mountjoy (net personalty £13,141)	13,193
OSWALD, Mr. Joseph (78), of Osborne-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, architect (net personalty £84,657)	70,243
PEACH, Mr. Henry (88), of Rothesay-villa, Victoria-avenue, Westgate-on-Sea, retired tutor, for many years assistant mathematical and writing master with the late Rev. John W. Hawtrey, of Eton, Slough, and Westgate-on-Sea (net personalty £9,247)	9,384
PEARSON, Mr. William Douglas, of West Princes-street, Glasgow (personal estate)	20,233

WOODBRIDGE HORSE SHOW

THE SUFFOLK PUNCH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

IPSWICH, APRIL 21

Woodbridge is in the home country of the well-known Suffolk Punch, and with the breed now standing as high in favour as it has ever done, the annual show to-day drew what may prove to be a record crowd of horse-lovers, with visitors from the Midlands and all parts of the Eastern Counties. Lord Brentford, a past president, attended with his son, and was also an exhibitor. The Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, Mr. E. T. Pretyman, Sir Cuthbert Quilter, and others interested in the breed, were rubbing shoulders with the crowd of Suffolk farm labourers who were making a holiday of it. That it was one of the finest collections of the breed was the expressed opinion of an expert, and it was noted that the prizes were widely distributed.

Sir Cuthbert Quilter's stud furnished the champion filly, the reserve being owned and bred by Mrs. Evelyn Rich, who has a fine stud in West Norfolk. That lady also won the champion prize for the best stallion with her Royal Show champion, Morston Gold King. Mr. Frank Sainsbury's stallion being reserve. The veteran breeder Mr. Arthur T. Pratt had a good share of the awards, taking first with a promising two-year-old stallion, Morston Commentator. Another tenant farmer exhibiting to advantage was Mr. E. S. Buck, of Raveningham, in South Norfolk, and other successful exhibitors were Mr. J. A. Berners, of Woolverstone Park, and Miss Zoe Quilter, who was second with a remarkably good two-year-old stallion with which she won everywhere last year.

OLD CUSTOMS

AFTER HALF A CENTURY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

It is a truism to say that those of us who can look back across half a century recognize that many things are different now from what they were when we were young. The material conditions of life, as well as the ideas and fashions of men and women, have changed to such an extent as might well leave old people bewildered. The curious thing is that many of the changes, and not only those that have come gradually, have left so little impression upon the memory. About the more startling novelties, like motor-cars and aeroplanes, one's recollection is vivid enough, but to other sensations, which must have been new at the time, we can assign no date or place at all.

As an example of this forgetfulness let me take the case of railway travel. I can see, of course, how much the general amenities of railway travel have improved. I can never remember seeing the luggage put on the top of a train instead of in the van, but I recall, though indistinctly, the second-class compartments, which survived on some lines much later than others. The third-class had uncushioned seats of yellow wood, and held a number of passengers, in contrast to the blue-cushioned firsts, which held only six at the most. Privacy was considered an advantage, whereas now in a corridor express everyone has access to everyone else. There was no steam-heating, and footwarmers, long tin cases full of hot water, were pushed along the floor of your compartment by a porter. You took your own sandwiches to eat on the journey, but sometimes there was a stop of twenty minutes at some big station, so that you might rush to the refreshment room and eat a hasty lunch. The lighting was by oil lamps in the roof, and in the glass-globe there was always a residue of oil which washed backwards and forwards as the train moved. It was thought a clever plan to take with you a small carriage candle with a reflector, and this you pinned to the cushion behind your head when you wanted to read.

Now you would think that one would notice, as a welcome improvement, the introduction of the restaurant car, where one dined with ease under the soft glow of the electric light. Yet I have not the faintest idea of the time when these luxuries became possible. I assume that it was the adoption of the corridor train which accounted for them, though whether this was 30 or whether it was 40 years ago I cannot say. It seems as if we took all these changes for granted.

As regards the customs of social life, when you compare notes with your contemporaries, it does not follow that, because you are the same age, you remember the same things. For in the days of our youth there were, as there must always be, old-fashioned houses where the last traces of earlier habits survived, and some of us would have more experience of these than others enjoyed. I have a childish memory, which is very vague, of seeing once a table, with wine and tea and cakes on it, brought into the drawing-room after dinner. Dinner must have been early, probably at 6.30, and this form of supper about 9 o'clock definitely marked the practice of having tea after dinner instead of before it. Others, no older than I am, may have seen this often, for I do not think that tea-drinking at 5 o'clock became general until about the middle of the seventies. Long after that period it was quite usual to hear men refuse tea, because they were not going to spoil their dinner, a plea which, now that the dinner-hour is so much later, has lost any force it may once have had.

An experience which never came my way since I took to smoking was that of finding myself in a house where tobacco was entirely prohibited. Twice I remember being in houses where the only room in which smoking was allowed was the kitchen. When the rest of the party retired to bed, two or three of us were solemnly conducted to the back regions, and shut up there. It sounds odd, when you think of the licence of to-day, but I suppose that, just as horses have become accustomed to the noise of motor-cars, so hostesses have become insensible to the smell of tobacco. There used to be a prevailing idea that the scent of smoke hung about curtains and clothes, which, if it did then, it probably does now. Cigarettes were, at many dinner tables, handed round with the coffee, after the ladies had left the dining-room, but at other houses there was no smoking at all until later in the evening. Then, when the hour for the men to adjourn to the smoking-room arrived, you went up to your bedroom and put on a smoking jacket. Some men, generally old Army officers, put on a complete smoking suit of velvet, or some material like that, but the younger people were not so scrupulous in this respect. In fact, we changed our coats because the tail coat was, as it is to-day, an uncomfortable garment, and had no pockets to speak of.

These formalities completed we sat down to whist. Whist, as I recollect it, was essentially a masculine game, and essentially a game for the expert. There were many who declined to play on the ground that they were not good enough and were afraid of being abused by their partners. It was a singular thing that when bridge came in, everybody, man, woman, or child, joined in it without any hesitation, though it is a more difficult game to play well than whist. My first experience of bridge was in 1898, and within a year or two women who had never touched a card before had become inveterate players. Bridge, in fact, did as much to alter social manners and customs as motor-cars did. For now after dinner you sat down to cards in the drawing-room, and the old formal departure of the men to their whist and their tobacco fell into abeyance. There were a few who still favoured the smoking-room, but they now slunk off unobserved, instead of being dispatched there with ceremony. And, when ceremony went, much else went also.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

CONGREGATIONAL.—The REV. H. HOLLAND, of Levenshulme, Manchester, has accepted an invitation to Newtown Church, St. Helens; the REV. S. WATERHOUSE, of Skipton, to Hornsey Hempstead; the REV. T. GLYNDWR THOMAS, of East Ham, to King-street Church, Great Yarmouth; the REV. R. W. JOHNSON, of Richmond, Yorks, to Staithes; the REV. F. POPE, of Seaforth, to James-street Church, Blackburn; the REV. R. SHEPHERD, of Elland, Yorks, to Islington Chapel, N. The Rev. H. E. Baldwin has resigned the pastorate of the Carver Memorial Church, Windermere, to take up work as a Toc H padre. The Rev. W. Murray, for 50 years minister at Millseat, Aberdeenshire, and the Rev. A. J. Huckle, of Stoke Fleming, Devon, are also resigning.

BAPTIST.—The REV. G. F. STADDON, of Rattlesden, Suffolk, has accepted an invitation to Waldringfield. The Rev. E. R. Pullen, for 41 years minister at Shirley, Southampton, the Rev. H. A. Stirling, of Harper Memorial Church, Glasgow, the Rev. A. T. Richardson, of Kirkcaldy, and the Rev. W. Powell, minister for 50 years of Zion Church, Ebbw Vale, are resigning.

BROAD ACRES AND LITTLE HOPE

THE MAP OF KENT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Broad Acres and Little Hope are two field names from West Kent and not the lamentation of some victim of death duties. They are not unusual names; they can be duplicated from several parishes. The student of place-names will deduce that Broad Acres must be either arable or meadow, but by no means pasture. Little Hope, on the other hand, is surely pasture or possibly meadow. It cannot be arable. If the two are adjoining, it is clear that both must be meadow.

The field called Broad Acres is not more than three acres in area. Evidently "broad" applies only in some restricted sense. The map tells us its meaning, for Broad Acres is seen to be just three times as broad as its neighbours. These neighbours are long acre strips in a common meadow devoid of hedges, each strip in different ownership. But some lesser capitalist has managed to get hold of three adjacent strips. He is the owner of Broad Acres. It is true that this system of farming lasted until 100 years ago in West Kent and its remnant, the name Broad Acres, even now survives. And Little Hope is also old. These common meadows bordered on streams, and the streams wandered through flat valleys in bends and loops which cut off pieces of meadow which could not be fixed into any system of acre strips. These were called Hopes and Doles and Sholes. You may find these names all over West Kent. When the meadow came all into one ownership there was no further need for these little pieces to have particular names distinguishing them one from another. It is only here and there that Little Hope and Lady Hope, and Doles and Sholes, are found on maps to-day.

Buddle Mead, another common meadow, is also in West Kent, and all through the early centuries down to the seventeenth we find its acre holdings belonging to different Manors and, of course, without distinctive names. Only the whole has a name—Buddle Mead. By some chance, it seems to have come into one ownership on the decay of Manors and then to have been divided up again, but not into acre strips this time. Several small meadows were made and, so far as possible, the original name was kept. We have Upper Buddle Meadow, Upper Bushy Buddles, and Upper Buddles; Great Buddle Meadow, Great Bushy Buddles, Middle Bushy Buddles, Little Bushy Buddles, and even Hog Buttles. But there remained five fields for which no variant of the old name could be found. One was called Bridge Field and another Weir Meadow; the reasons for these names are obvious. Emmet's Hill field means Ant's Hill field in this part of the world, and The Slip is any small fragment of a field. There was still one field, of irregular shape, lacking a name. This was called Shoulder of Mutton from some fancied resemblance of its shape—a type of name not so uncommon as one might suppose.

And so ended Buddle Mead. Presently it will be built upon and we shall find plots called St. Rhadegunds and Cosy Cot. Or perchance some kindly soul will give it to the public as playing fields and Buddle Mead will be called Robinson Park and there will be a kiosk on the Shole. For this is progress—and it is, indeed, of more importance than nomenclature.

Yet one would have them march together. Bradbourne Vale and Chrystal Bridge, Dune-street and Grassy-lane—all these are good names. Yet two have been threatened, a third forgotten and the fourth renamed. Hale Lane leads to Golman Hill and Newfoundstreet to Little Kippington. But all these names are lost, except to the searcher of old maps and documents, painfully reconstructing his village history. Let no one doubt that history is indeed enshrined in field names. They are worth most careful record and preservation. This is true even of unlikely looking names.

Consider for a moment the name of Pastors Field.

We hear first of it—but not by name—in a charter of Richard Coeur de Lion, who confirms a grant of land to his butler, one Ralph Planaz. This land becomes the Manor of Planers, but in Richard's charter it is expressed in terms of much older holdings—the long-forgotten "yokes" peculiar to Kent. It is therefore of some importance to trace the Manor of Planers. Presently the family of the butler died out and the manor was given to Edmund de Passelegh, a zealous servant of the Archbishop, whose land it was. Not long after this it came to be called the Manor of Planers *alias* Palsters. There was good reason for this. A descendant of Edmund de Passelegh had purchased the old manor of Palestre in the Isle of Oxney and so had become a "de Palestre." The folk of the Manor had already dealt with Planaz by turning it into Planers. Palestre they euphonized to Palster and—this is the point—long afterwards Palster became Pastor. Pastors Field was once Palsters Wood; it was grubbed up some 200 years ago. And Pastors Field can be identified from comparatively modern sale particulars; it tells us where one part of the Manor of Planers lay and that again helps us with the charter of Coeur de Lion and throws some light on the yokes of Kent which were old, old holdings when the Conqueror came.

Examples might be multiplied. A gentleman lives at a house called Copstone, built on part of what was once a field of that name. All honour to him for preserving it. But one wonders if he knows that he is perpetuating the memory of that Coppa whose "tun" or homefarm was granted by the Kentish King of those days to the Archbishop of Canterbury—just over 1,100 years ago. The holding was broken up before the Tudors came and there remains no other trace of it except this house—no trace, that is, which bears its name.

One contemplates the future with apprehension. It may yet become—what may it not become? "Ye Olde Fillinge Station" perhaps, or the office of Bungaloids, Ltd., Builders and Decorators. Yet man must live and houses needs must come. One asks only that they shall not do undue violence to our broad acres—and little hopes.

CITY OF LONDON MENTAL HOSPITAL

The annual report to the Corporation of the Visiting Committee of the City of London Mental Hospital at Stone, near Dartford, states that at the beginning of last year 635 patients were under treatment. During the year 221 patients were admitted, 121 left the hospital, and 50 died. The demand for accommodation in the private class was greater than the committee were able to provide. The weekly sum charged for the maintenance of rate-aided patients was £1 6s. 10d. The charges for private patients varied from £1 8s. to £5 5s., the average weekly cost being £1 8s. 11½d. The Commissioner of the Board of Control who visited the hospital during the year congratulated Dr. Robinson, the medical superintendent of the hospital, on the condition in which he found the hospital and the evident happiness of the patients.

FLOWERING TIME AT KEW GARDENS

THE PROMISE OF SPRING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

At Kew, as in other southern gardens, the rising tide of spring has been stemmed by persistent polar winds, and the thinning shadow of winter is still over the place. But the tide will not be denied, and sooner or later it will surge over and turn the gravelly plain of Kew into a sea of blossom. A couple of warm days and nights will see the unfolding of the annual miracle of spring for which men long, and if that is not to be we must be content with the slow, gradual approach to early summer which has been a feature of recent years. It has compensations, and not the least of them is the lengthening of the flowering time of plants and shrubs, so that flowers may remain in their beauty perhaps twice as long as when the sun is hot and the air soft.

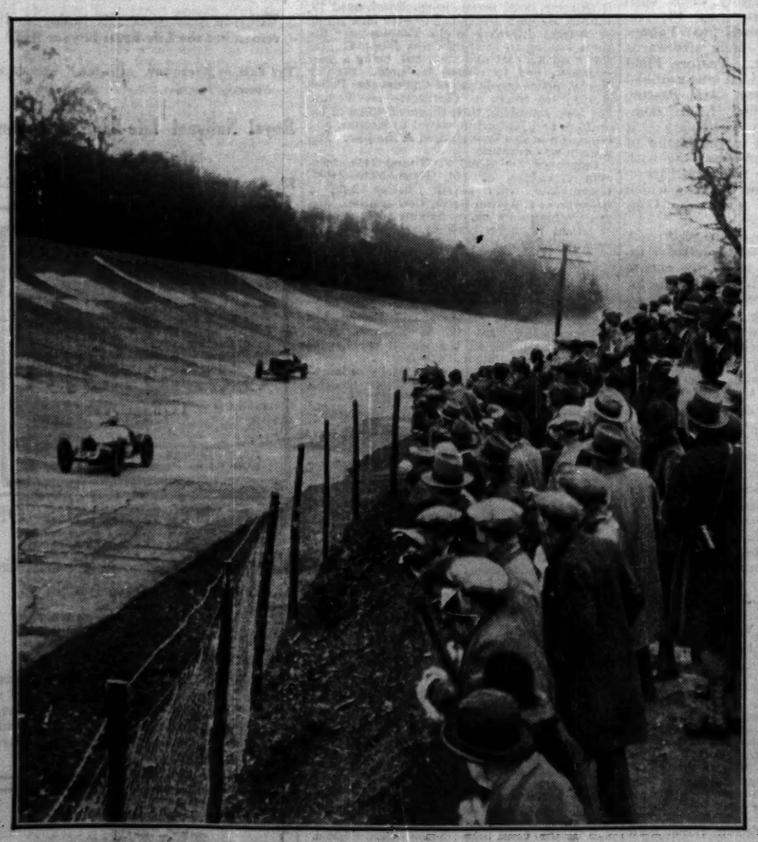
Meanwhile, those who are sufficiently warmly clad to warrant a leisurely ramble through the gardens may take their fill; and if, at the moment, there is more promise than performance, the first has rarely been so rich at a time of year when one is as interesting as the other. Of promise, the lovely, lacy mist of colour which hangs over trees and shrubs just now, whether it be the nebulous green of the larch or the rosy cloud of *Pyrus floribunda* before the deep pink buds burst, is as satisfying a sight as anything of the year. Though at any moment the haze of rose may change to a cloud of brilliant colour, visitors to Kew during the next day or two should find it on the colony of *Pyrus floribunda*, just to the east of greenhouse No. 15, and to a lesser degree on isolated specimens about the gardens. Unless they are struck by frost the magnolias at Kew should be in their prime at Eas

THE PRINCE'S EAST AFRICAN SAFARI: TEA IN A BUSH CAMP

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN KENYA.—To-day we publish the first picture to reach this country taken during one of the Prince of Wales's hunting expeditions in East Africa. He is seen taking tea in his bush camp near Kiu, in Kenya, with Captain Anderson, the Kenya elephant hunter (left), and Captain Finch-Hatton, who arranged the *safari*. The Prince, who is now on his way back to England, secured some fine big-game pictures.

PICNICKERS ON THE CHILTERNS.—Though there was little sunshine, the weather improved for the last day of the Easter holidays, and many people spent the day in the open. A picnicking party on the Chilterns, with Ivinghoe Beacon in the background.

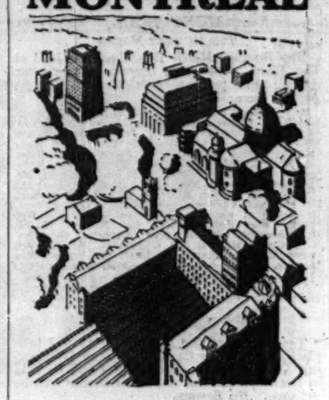
ON THE PROMENADE AT BRIGHTON.—A view taken during a sunny period yesterday on the promenade at Brighton, where, in contrast with the deserted scenes at the week-end, there was the usual holiday crowd.



CROWDS AT BROOKLANDS.—One of the races in progress yesterday at the meeting of the Brooklands Automobile Racing Club, which attracted a big crowd. Captain H. Birkin, in a Bentley, set up a new record by covering a lap at 135.33 miles an hour. The record was previously held by Mr. Kaye Don.

DISTINGUISHED CAST IN *HAMLET*.—A photograph taken by a staff photographer of *The Times* at the special dress rehearsal for the *matinée* performances of *Hamlet* which will be given at the Haymarket (in celebration of the anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday) to-day and on Friday. Mr. Henry Ainley appears as Hamlet, Miss Gwen Ffrangçon-Davies as Ophelia, Mr. Malcolm Keen as the King, and Miss Irene Vanbrugh as the Queen. The performances are in aid of theatrical charities.

MONTREAL



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Obituary

MR. ROBERT BRIDGES, O.M.

THE POET LAUREATE

Mr. Robert Bridges, O.M., Laureate since 1913, whose death at the age of 85 is announced on another page, was, unlike many of his predecessors, a great poet; his "Testament of Beauty," a marvellous gift to the nation on his eighty-fifth birthday, is likely to be one of the permanent possessions of English literature. It may, indeed, mark to posterity the end of an epoch as the last of those long poems in which, through a personal synthesis, the whole spirit of an age receives masterly expression.

In presence Bridges was one of the most remarkable figures of his time; there is no company in which he would not have been distinguished. He had great stature and fine proportions, a leonine head, deep eyes, expressive lips, and a full-toned voice, made more effective by a slight occasional hesitation in his speech. His extraordinary personal charm was, however, due to something deeper than these: it lay in the transparent sincerity with which every word and motion expressed the whole of his character, its greatness and its scarcely less memorable littlenesses. His childlike delight in his own powers and personal advantages, his boyish love of brusque personal encounters, his naive pleasure in the beauty of his own guests and the intellectual eminence of his own friends and relations—none would have wished these away: they were not the flaws but the "grotesque" ornaments of his character. Behind them was always visible the strength of a towering and many-sided nature, at once aristocratic and unconventional, virile and affectionate, fearlessly inquiring and profoundly religious.

Robert Seymour Bridges was born at Walmer on October 23, 1844, the eighth of the nine children of Mr. I. T. Bridges, of St. Nicholas Court, Isle of Thanet. The family descended from a line of Kentish yeomen, once settled at Harbledown, the last village on the route of Chaucer's "Canterbury Pilgrims"; but during the first nine years of Robert's life their principal residence was at Walmer, in a house with grounds overlooking the Channel from "The Summerhouse on the Mound," vividly pictured in the Elegy which bears that title.

ETON AND OXFORD

In September, 1854, before he was 10 years old, Robert went to Eton, where he remained nine years and played in Oppidan Wall and Field Elevens. His father had died shortly before; the Walmer and St. Nicholas properties were sold, and his mother now married the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, Vicar of Rochdale. There, on the "dark hill-brow" above "the smoky town," commemorated in his "Recollections of Solitude," the boy spent the greater part of his schooltime holidays, in a world which contrasted strangely with the green garden of Weston's Yard and the ancient wall and playing fields upon which his Eton window looked out.

Yet the spiritual atmosphere of the two places was not so dissimilar. At Eton young Bridges, with his friends Hankey, Bickersteth, Lionel Muirhead, and others, formed an ardent little High-Church set under the leadership of Vincent Stuckey Coles; and they were eventually joined by a younger but even more intimate friend of Bridges's, Digby Mackworth Dolben. "We were in fact," says Bridges, "both of us Puseyites . . . neither of us at that time doubted that our *toga virilis* would be the cassock of a priest or the habit of a monk." This tendency Bridges believed himself to have acquired at home "as the purely logical effect of Keble's 'Christian Year'—a book regarded in my family as good poetry, and given to us on Sundays to learn by heart." But Dolben's was the imagination which planned their future: they were to found a religious Brotherhood, of which Bridges was to be the head. In the meantime they read and wrote poetry together: Dolben was influenced by the Brownings and Rossettis; Bridges imitated Spenser and learned Tennyson's lyrics by heart, but "drew into his shell" when he heard the current praise of the "Idylls of the King." In the end this companionship had a more lasting effect on Bridges's poetical than on his religious development.

In October, 1863, shortly before his nineteenth birthday, he entered at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a small but distinguished foundation, of high standing both in the schools and on the river. Bridges's mind was at this time opening towards science, and he eventually took a degree in medicine; but the river was his true field of fame, and the memory of his tall and handsome figure still haunts the barges. In 1867 he rowed stroke of the College Eight which held the second place on the river. In the same year he went to the Paris Regatta, where he had to make a dramatic choice between stroking his college boat or that of his old school. He naturally refused to desert the former, and heroically lost to the Old Etonians by half a length.

TRAVELS

After taking his degree with a second class in *Lit. Hum.*, he travelled in Egypt and Syria, returned home for a short time, and went to Germany for eight months with Dr. Sanday. He then entered as a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in his fourth year there held the position of casualty physician. He has recorded, in a characteristic article in the Hospital Reports, that the work of the department required him to see 30,940 patients in the course of the year, or 148 daily, and that he disposed of these at an average rate of 1.28 a minute. He was afterwards for some years assistant physician at the (then) Great Northern Hospital.

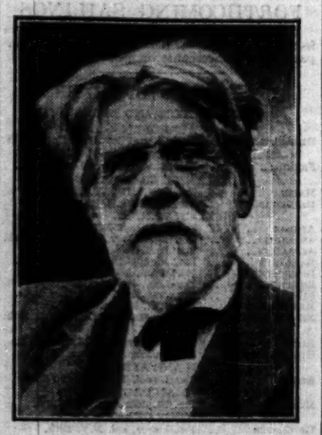
During these years he found time to spend a winter in Paris, and to travel for some months in France and the Netherlands; in 1874 he spent six months in Italy. His companion on this tour was Harry Ellis Wooldridge, afterwards Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford, a critic of music and painting whom Bridges has described as "unmatched as a judge in all matters whatsoever of art and literature and what is called taste." On their return to England the two lived for some years in the same house in London, and this friendship continued long afterwards to be one of the main influences in Bridges's artistic growth, stimulating and guiding, yet promoting a fastidious judgment and antiquarian tendency.

Great as was his interest in science, Bridges had never meant to pass his life in a profession. He had fixed the age of 40 for his retirement, and as it fell out even this limit was not reached. In June, 1881, he had a bad attack of pneumonia in London—brought on, as he believed, by a visit to the Record Office—and in the following November he went to Italy and Sicily. He then resigned his appointment at the hospital, and on his return to England became tenant of the Manor House of Yattendon, in Berkshire, chosen to suit his mother, who had been living with him in Bedford-square since Dr. Molesworth's death. The pleasant old red-brick house with its rook-haunted garden had just the combination of beauty, simplicity, and remoteness suitable to a poet of the Miltonic order.

At Yattendon in 1884 Bridges married Monica, daughter of his friend and neighbour, Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., and in this home he passed the first 20 years of his married life. Here, both before and after his marriage, he wrote many of his best poems, and it was during this period that his son and two daughters were born. In these years he stayed much at home, and received not only his older friends, but a succession of younger poets, delighting to entertain them in his austerely beautiful rooms with Attic taste, with wine, with music of instruments well touched, and with the boyish and old-fashioned humour that was characteristic of him.

A well-known memorial of his life at Yattendon is the "Yattendon Hymnal," which he compiled with Wooldridge. He had a choir also of his own there, which with Wooldridge's help he trained to sing a great deal of Tallis's work, for the first time, as he contended, since it was his belief that much Elizabethan music had never been actually sung. Chants and the pointing of the Psalms were subjects of especial interest to him.

In 1904, after spending nine months in Switzerland for his wife's health, he left Yattendon, lived for two years in



several temporary abodes, and finally decided to settle at Boar's Hill, near Oxford. There, on the outskirts of Hen Wood, he bought land and built Chilswell House upon a high plateau overlooking the city and within some three miles of it. From this vantage-ground he became one of the principal champions of the movement for preserving the natural beauty of the district round Oxford and other parts of England.

EARLY WORKS

Bridges made his reputation by his "Shorter Poems." These were published in slender instalments, the first three books in 1873, 1879, and 1880; reprinted in 1890 with the addition of Book 4, and again, with Book 5, in 1893. The eight plays, first published in thin quartos in 1890, abound in passages of fine poetry, but none of them was acted until *The Humours of the Court* was performed by the O.U.D.S. this year, though Bridges himself believed that if once produced they would hold the stage. *Demeter*, a masque, was successfully presented at Oxford in 1905. In 1904 was completed the well-known six-volume edition of the "Poetical Works of Robert Bridges"; it is not yet a complete collection, but contains, besides the poems already mentioned, the Purcell Commemoration Ode (1896), two Eclogues from the *Cornhill Magazine*, an experiment in hexameters and other poems from the *Monthly Review*, and the sonnet sequence called "The Growth of Love," at first privately printed and not intended for publication. The difficulty of procuring this early volume and of deciphering its peculiar type when procured gave rise to a legend that the poet did not wish his poems to be read, and caused much annoyance to Bridges, who desired above all things the sympathy of a wide public.

THE LAUREATESHIP

EXPERIMENTS IN METRE

He was long in achieving this; but it may be safely said that his poetry never lost ground once gained. His position was finally proclaimed in 1913 by his appointment as Poet Laureate; but he was even then not universally known or accepted, though a cheap edition in one volume of his poems had recently been issued. For a popular position he was a little too subtle, and in form a little too reminiscent of the past: also a certain prejudice was aroused by his learned theories (for instance, in his "Milton's Prosody") and his fondness for experiments in quantitative metre.

In the latter of these practices he did not find a following, but his work ascertained the rules and limits of the art, and finally exposed the ignorance into which our metrical scholarship had for some time been lapsing. On the other hand his theory of Stressed Verse (derived in part from his friend Father Gerard Hopkins) has been adopted, consciously or unconsciously, by many of the younger poets as the basis of their own method. But to the general public his deliberate search for new and beautiful forms was unsympathetic; it distracted the unlearned reader and concealed from him the real power of the poet's emotion. Bridges was aware of this, but went his way with supreme self-confidence, content to write only for such as were capable of perceiving in these delicately carved poems the authentic expression of a singularly beautiful spirit.

This attitude produced a certain strain between the Poet Laureate and some of his critics, who chose to regard him as negligent of an official obligation to meet the poetical needs of the general public. The legend of "Our Dumb Laureate" was set on foot, and more than once a foolish question was asked in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister's answer was conclusive. Mr. Bridges had written and published many poems on the War, which the questioner did not appear to have read. The poems referred to were those which had appeared in *The Times*, as did the first poem which he wrote as Laureate, but the Laureate's output had, in fact, been still more extensive.

In 1914 he had printed privately at the Aberdeen Press a small edition of "October and Other Poems," and these, with the 18 War poems added, were published in 1920. In 1916 he put forth "The Spirit of Man," a collection of prose and verse extracts from many writers, designed to bring fortitude and peace of mind to his countrymen in war time. In 1924 he published another anthology, "The Chilswell Book of Poetry for use in Schools," and in 1925 appeared his "New Verse," a volume packed with beauty and humour, and containing in one section six poems of some length "in the writer's latest manner." This manner is styled "Neo-Miltonic Syllabics," and the poems are not only racy with character and deep with philosophic suggestion, but they are evidently of the nature of preliminary studies in the method which he afterwards used for his final masterpiece, the work of some six or seven years of concentrated power.

In the meantime Bridges had employed the superabundance of his intellectual energy in an almost equally remarkable output of prose. He wrote an admirable memoir of the great scholar, Henry Bradley, of the Oxford Dictionary. He was the founder and general editor of the series of studies in the English language known as the S.P.E. Tracts, of which more than 30 have now appeared, and of these three are of his own writing. In another series were reprinted his essays on Shakespeare's Drama, on Free Verse, Poetic Diction, and John Keats, this last with a few phonetic types introduced into the letterpress. His care for English pronunciation led him latterly to become one of the advisers to the B.B.C. on the subject; and as a broadcast speaker he delivered the first of the B.B.C.'s national lectures. This was in March last year; the subject was "Poetry," and the place from whence he spoke was Magdalen College, Oxford.

In March, 1924, Mr. and Mrs. Bridges visited the United States, and stayed for some three months at Ann Arbor as the guests of the University of Michigan. Four months after their return the Laureate's eightieth birthday was marked by the presentation from a distinguished group of admirers of a clavichord specially made for the occasion by Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch.

"THE TESTAMENT OF BEAUTY"

A still more interesting and general acclamation was that of five years later, when within the space of a few months Bridges received the Order of Merit, attained the age of 85 years, and published on his birthday his great poem "The Testament of Beauty." This may be briefly described as a personal synthesis, to the making of which have gone all the scientific, artistic, philosophic, and religious energies of a great nature. Difficult it is in more ways than one, and in parts even prosaic; but it is never less than masterly, and faithful readers find themselves constantly carried away, now by an irresistible humour, now by a sudden poignancy caused by a rare and piercing sense of spiritual beauty.

The honours which Bridges accepted besides the O.M. were all academic; he was made an hon. Fellow of his old college, Corpus, hon. D.Litt. of Oxford, and hon. LL.D. of St. Andrews, Harvard, and Michigan.

MR. CROSBIE GARSTIN

DROWNING ACCIDENT ON HOLIDAY

No trace has yet been found of the body of Mr. Crosbie Garstin, the writer, of Lamorna, Penzance, who was drowned on Sunday in Salcombe Harbour, Devon. Mr. Garstin was thrown out of a collapsible boat with two other occupants, Miss Drake, daughter of Dr. Drake, of Galmpton, and a deck hand. The other two escaped. The three were making for a yacht which was moored 50 yards from the shore.

Mr. Garstin was on a visit to Salcombe with Mr. P. M. Holman and two other men in Mr. Holman's yacht Osprey. They went ashore on Saturday night and attended a dance, where they met some friends. It was suggested that they should visit the yacht, and the deck hand was instructed to bring a collapsible boat ashore. The boat was a small one and there was only room for three. Mr. Garstin and Miss Drake went first with the deck hand. The sea was choppy and very soon the boat overturned, throwing the three occupants into the water. The deck hand managed to swim ashore, and Miss Drake was found clinging to a motor-boat 300 yards away, but Mr. Garstin disappeared, and search for him proved unsuccessful.

Crosbie Alfred Norman Garstin, who was born on May 7, 1887, was the son of Mr. Norman Garstin, a painter. He was educated at a private school at Cheltenham, at Elstow, Bedford, and in Germany. He went to America and Canada, and worked as a horse-breaker on Western ranches, as a thresher, and as a sawyer in the Columbia and North Thompson lumber camps, British Columbia. Later he became successively a miner on the Pacific coast, a ranger to the Tati Concessions, Matabeleland, and the manager of a cattle ranch. On the outbreak of the War he returned to England and enlisted in the 1st King Edward's Horse, and was awarded a commission in the field in 1915. In 1916 he served as an intelligence officer in the Irish Rebellion, and afterwards returned to the Western Front. During this time he contributed the Mudlarks series and other articles to *Punch*. After the Armistice he became horsemaster to the XI. Corps, and was demobilized in 1919.

Mr. Garstin was a sportsman, being fond of hunting, shooting, Rugby football, and boat-sailing. As a writer he cultivated a breezy, humorous style, well exemplified in his travel books, "The Coasts of Romance" (North-West Africa and Spain) and "The Dragon and the Lotus" (Tonkin, Yunnan, Annam, Cambodia, and Siam). The same high spirits inspired his romances. In "The Owls' House" he took his readers to Cornwall, Barbary, and the Court of Fez in the eighteenth century: it forms a trilogy with "High Noon" and "The West Wind." With Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick he wrote "The Black Knight"; the Mudlarks appeared again in book form; and he also published "Vagabond Verses." He had a decided gift for light verse and also for line drawings, with which he enlivened his travel books. He was a member of the Savile Club. He leaves a widow, the daughter of J. E. Barkworth, Mus.Doc.

CANON WILLIS

Canon Frederic William Willis, who died at his home at Cheltenham on Good Friday, in his 88th year, was the younger son of Mr. Daniel Willis, of Halsnead Park, Prescot, and Georgiana, daughter of Sir William Feilden, Bt., of Feniscowles, Blackburn. He was educated at Cheltenham and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was one of Dr. Vaughan's "Doves" at Doncaster, and was ordained in 1867. After curacies at Wendover and Rainhill, he was appointed first vicar of the newly-formed parish of All Saints, Wellingborough. In 1888 he was presented by Lord Lilford to the rectory of Warrington, which he held for 32 years. There he was instrumental, as he had been at Wellingborough, in raising large sums for his Church schools and missions, and for beautifying the fine old parish church. He was made an honorary canon of Liverpool Cathedral in 1895, and became chaplain to Bishop Chavasse in 1901. Canon Willis was regarded as an ideal parish priest; he had personal charm, a keen sense of humour, and marked powers of organization. He retired in 1926. He married the elder daughter of Mr. Russell Gray, of Southgate and Barcombe; she survives him with three sons, the eldest of whom succeeded him as rector of Warrington. Canon and Mrs. Willis celebrated their diamond wedding in 1928, and received a message of congratulation from the King and Queen.

COLONEL MAY

Lord Winterton writes:—

Will you allow me to add something to the obituary notice of the late Colonel H. A. R. May by recording the fact that he was vice-chairman of the committee of management of, as well as solicitor to, the Hospital for Women, Soho-square? I have been chairman of the same committee for many years past, and I would like to testify to the great personal charm, conscientiousness, and high sense of duty of my dead friend.

Colonel May was badly gassed in France, and I believe that his death was indirectly, at any rate, due to that fact. In reading the admirable leading article "Pen and Sword" in *The Times* just after I had learnt of Colonel May's death, I thought how thoroughly his life in the War (together with those of hundreds and thousands of others) refuted the recent attacks on the character and personality of those who served in the War.

SIR GORDON GUGGISBERG

AN ABLE COLONIAL GOVERNOR

Sir Gordon Guggisberg, who died yesterday at Bexhill in his 61st year, will be remembered as one of the ablest Governors of the Gold Coast Colony, which he administered from 1919 to 1927.

It was always his endeavour, as he himself expressed it, to give the natives a sporting chance to place themselves alongside Europeans in any sphere of life, and to be leaders of their own countrymen. With this object, while promoting the economic development of the Colony, he also did his best to secure the mental and moral progress of the people. He was an enthusiast for education, not on any imported system, but only on lines adapted to the African and to the customs and conditions of his life. But, successful as were his two Governorships—he was afterwards Governor of British Guiana—it may be doubted whether any part of his work for the Empire was of greater value or interest than his early surveys both in the Gold Coast and in Nigeria. There was no aeroplane in those days, and Guggisberg's life in the bush had all the hardships of pioneer work in the outer marches. In it, as also in the War, he showed marked powers of leadership and organization.

Ten years before he arrived on the Gold Coast as Governor, he and his wife, who will be remembered as that charming and talented actress and singer, Miss Decima Moore, had published a combined account of life in the Colony, entitled "We Two in West Africa," which is still of interest as a study of a transitional phase in West African development. When they wrote that book together, Major Guggisberg, as he then was, may have hoped that he would one day return as Governor. Certainly it shows vision and imagination, as well as intimate knowledge of the country, of the native chiefs of the various tribes, and of the economic problems, especially those arising out of the goldfields.

The most striking memorial of his term of office was the great new harbour of Takoradi, which was completed after he had left the Colony. Sir Gordon himself contributed an article on it which appeared in *The Times* on the day of the formal opening, April 3, 1928. But he was characteristically silent as to the part played in this enterprise by his own foresight and determination. The omission, however, was made good by a correspondent, who, in a letter to *The Times*, quoted from a speech delivered some weeks before by Sir Gordon's successor, Sir Ransford Slater, who spoke of

the far-seeing Governor who conceived the whole scheme ere ever he took up the administration of the Gold Coast in 1919, and who, throughout the following eight years, through good and evil report, tenaciously, courageously, and with never-failing enthusiasm, carried through practically to fruition the great enterprise which will mean so much to the Colony he governed. Generations to come will assuredly bless the name of Sir Gordon Guggisberg.

In August, 1921, Sir Gordon described to a Special Correspondent of *The Times* the great future of the Colony. He showed how much was being done for the education of the natives, especially by trade schools, both for the training of character and for instruction in handicrafts, to be carried out on the lines of the Boy Scouts. He was bent also upon establishing secondary schools for the older boys, and he spoke of the development of transport, and the introduction of a promising trade in shea-nuts and ground-nuts. Before his term of office ended he had doubled the railway mileage, provided a water supply and electric light, established hospitals, and taken measures for agricultural development. The Governor never missed an opportunity, especially when home on leave, of making as widely known as possible the needs and the progress of the Colony. In this he was ably seconded by his wife, to whose enthusiasm and gift of artistic design the success of the Gold Coast Pavilion at Wembley was largely due. When at last he left, in April, 1927, his departure was marked by extraordinary demonstrations of affection.

It was not long before Sir Gordon's services were again called upon, for in August, 1928, his appointment to be Governor of British Guiana was announced, and he was sworn in at Georgetown in the following November. He took office a few months after the new Constitution, which substituted a Legislative Council in place of the old Court of Policy and Combined Court and simplified the work of administration, had been brought into force, and in his first address the Governor announced that his Government would first devote itself to settling the population question, and would then take up the problem of education. He said frankly that he had been scandalized at the system of education in British Guiana, and not overpleased at the steps taken to reform it. Unfortunately Sir Gordon's health began to give way, and in July, 1929, he was obliged to leave the Colony. He resigned his office in January last.

Frederick Gordon Guggisberg was born in Toronto on July 20, 1869, the son of Mr. Frederick Guggisberg, of Galt, Canada. He was educated at Burney's, in Hampshire, and was commissioned in the Royal Engineers from Woolwich in 1889. He served for some years at Singapore, and then returned to Woolwich in 1897 as Instructor in Fortification. In 1902 he began his long service under the Colonial Office with an appointment on the survey of the Gold Coast and Ashanti, and was promoted to be Director of Surveys in 1905. In 1910 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Nigeria; a handbook which he prepared for the Southern Nigeria survey is of high technical interest, for it includes a text-book of topographical surveying in tropical Africa.

When the War broke out he resigned his post and, coming home by the first available boat, rejoined the Army and was appointed Commander of the 94th Field Company, R.E. In 1915 he was appointed commanding R.E. 8th Division, and in 1916 was transferred to the same post with the 66th Division. In 1917 he was promoted to command the 170th Infantry Brigade. In 1918 he went to G.H.Q. as Assistant Inspector-General of Training, and subsequently he commanded the 100th Infantry Brigade. He was mentioned in dispatches five times, and was awarded the D.S.O. and the Legion of Honour.

Sir Gordon was good at games. He played polo, rackets, and golf, and had often distinguished himself at cricket with the M.C.C. and at Association football with the Casuals. He was the author of "The Shop: The Story of the Royal Military Academy," and a work on "Modern Warfare." He was made C.M.G. in 1908, and was promoted to K.C.M.G. in 1922. He is survived by Lady Moore-Guggisberg, who was made C.B.E. for her work in the War, notably as the originator of the Women's Emergency Corps. He leaves no children.

Four negroes (a minister, two deacons, and a 13-year-old girl) were drowned in the Mississippi River on Sunday afternoon during Easter Baptismal services.—*Reuter.*

MR. A. W. TAIT

ACHIEVEMENTS IN INDUSTRY

Mr. Andrew Wilson Tait, C.B.E., died at his residence, 10, Holland Park, W., yesterday, after an illness of some months, at the age of 54.

There can have been few men of his age to achieve so much in industrial affairs. Mr. Tait was a partner with Sir George Touche, Bt., in Messrs. George A. Touche and Co., chartered accountants in London and Canada, and a partner in Messrs. Touche, Niven, and Co. in New York. He was responsible for the reconstruction and present sound financial position of many important industrial undertakings, including the British Aluminium Company, of which he was chairman until a few months ago, when illness compelled him to resign. He was chairman also of the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company, Limited, the Argentine Transandine Railway Company, Limited, the British Trusts Association, Limited, the Java Investment, Loan, and Agency Company, Limited, the Delhi Electric Tramways and Lighting Company, Limited, and Ferranti, Limited, until his recent ill-health prevented his attention to business. He was one of the pioneers, with Mr. W. F. Fladgate, in the formation of the London Power Company, and was a director of many other undertakings.

Mr. Tait had one of the shrewdest and sanest minds on financial matters which the City has known, and until his illness his advice was almost universally sought. He had a great business conception, looking far beyond the immediate future, and a grasp of world affairs and the interrelationship of countries which has not often been equalled. But for the fact that he would never allow his name to be associated with any business for which he could not take real responsibility, he would have appeared on the board of innumerable companies.

He would countenance no deviation from the path of strictest finance, and never allowed the public to be deceived as to the position of any business with which he was associated. He never let a friend down, and there are not a few in the City to-day who owe their position to his friendly help or advice. He was made C.B.E. in 1918 for his work on various Government Committees in the War. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.

The funeral service will be at St. Columba's, Pont-street, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, and afterwards at Putney Vale Cemetery.

DR. ROBERT CHAPERON

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—

Dr. Robert Chaperon died on Sunday at his house in the Avenue Kléber, from injuries received in the course of his duties as radiologist to a number of Paris hospitals. He had been ill for more than a year with practically no hope of recovery, and had continued to bear with stoic fortitude the severest pain. His name is now added to the already long list of gallant scientists who have given their lives to this dangerous branch of healing. He was still a young man, but was regarded as one of the most promising of French radiologists, and had already made a name abroad as the result of his researches. Until completely incapacitated, he had acted as piectro-radiographer to Professor Laubry, physician to the Broussais Hospital, who had the highest opinion of his ability.

A touching ceremony in recognition of his services and self-martyrdom was held at his bedside on April 11, when the Minister of Public Health, M. Desiré Ferry; the Director of State Hospitals, M. Gas; the Director of the Assistance Publique of Paris, Dr. Mourier; Professor Laubry, and several other medical colleagues assembled to present him with the gold medal of the Assistance Publique. It was realized then that his case was hopeless, though the end came sooner than was expected. The Government has now conferred upon him the posthumous title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

THE REV. MORRIS JOSEPH

The Rev. Morris Joseph, who died on April 17 in his 82nd year, was Minister Emeritus of the Berkeley-street Congregation of British Jews. When still a student of the Jews' College he accepted a call to the North London Synagogue, and moved later to the Princes-road Synagogue, Liverpool. Here he helped to found the Board of Guardians for Poor Jews, at a time when through oppression abroad many sufferers arrived in need of temporary succour while on their way to more friendly countries. He succeeded the late Professor D. W. Marks as minister at Berkeley-street, and there found even larger scope for his activities. He was especially valued by the younger members of the congregation, on whom his influence was great.

CAPTAIN BERTRAND

"Captain E. M. A." writes:—

Captain Félix Bertrand, whose funeral took place recently, was the leading *maître d'escrime* of London. May one who knew him well, not only as a distinguished master of fence, but as a close companion during four years of war in Northern France, pay a last tribute to his memory? He was the son of Baptiste Bertrand, the French *maître d'armes*, who established the famous rooms in Warwick-street, Regent-street, about 60 years ago, and became the lineal successor of Angelo and a long line of fencing masters who were the instructors and confidential friends of princes and nobles in the days when the gentlemen of England carried at their side the small sword and knew when and how to use it. The fencing room in those days, when the duel had still to be reckoned with as a force in public and social life, was also a school of punctilious etiquette. Rules of conduct were insisted upon which were calculated to avert causes of quarrel, and to ensure that where a duel was unavoidable at least the combatants should kill each other in a gentlemanly manner. Baptiste Bertrand carried on this tradition with the iron will of a martinet.

Such was the atmosphere in which his son Félix was bred in the fencing room in Warwick-street from the age of 10. Strict discipline made of him a man of steel, but within was a heart overflowing with human sympathy and a whimsical turn of mind that turned the severest fencing lesson into moments of delight. All who came under the influence of his charming personality could not help liking him; those who knew him well loved him. Born of French parents in London, he was more English than the English, and there was no prouder day in his life than that on which he went over to France to serve his King and country. We met on the platform at Charing Cross in those days in July, 1914, when war was imminent and train-loads of Germans were returning to their native land to fight against us. Bertrand and I were then over 40, and he remarked jocularly, "They will soon want us." Only a few months later I met him again on French soil. We were both in the same service. We were train conducting officers—feeding the armies in France with stores and men. I doubt whether any officer on the lines of communication in France was better known to the Army than Captain Félix Bertrand. Hundreds of British officers going into the line for the first time had cause to be thankful that they travelled on his train. His kitchen was stored with good things—certainly very good as hot food and drink were reckoned on a troop train in those days. His hospitality was unbounded, and many an officer going up to the trenches on a dreary winter's morning got an unexpected breakfast of bacon and eggs and hot coffee in the most unlikely places. Félix Bertrand was as brave as he was generous, and almost recklessly fearless in the face of danger. During the War the lease of the rooms in Warwick-street expired, and Bertraud's Fencing Academy has since been carried on in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square. Félix Bertrand died at the age of 60, but I am sure he got every ounce out of life that was worth having. He is succeeded by his son Léon.

The Rev. R. A. Peill died late on Sunday night after a seizure which occurred while he was pronouncing the Benediction at the morning service at the Old Meeting Congregational Church, Norwich. Mr. Peill, who was formerly a missionary in China, had recently settled in Norwich. On Sunday also Mr. John Dobson, the choir-master at St. Andrew's Church, Norwich, died during the morning service.

LONDON TERRITORIAL TROOPS

The 1st City of London Regiment (The Royal Fusiliers), T.A., returned yesterday from Easter training at Shorncliffe. The battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel M. K. Matthews, marched from London Bridge Station to its headquarters with bayonets fixed, colours flying, and drums beating.

The 7th City of London Regiment (Post Office Rifles), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Vince, D.S.O., and the A Company of the London Scottish, under the command of Captain Freeman, were quartered with the 1st Battalion Scots Guards at Victoria Barracks, Windsor, for Easter. They drilled daily in Windsor Great Park and returned to London yesterday.

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THE PROGRAMMES

MR. MACDONALD ON THE CONFERENCE

The Prime Minister will speak on the Naval Conference at 8.40 this evening and his address will be transmitted from all stations.

A concert of chamber music will be given this evening from the London Regional station by Mr. Kaikhosru Sorabji (pianoforte) and the Kutcher String Quartet. The programme will consist of Haydn's Quartet in B flat, Beethoven's Quartet in E minor, and Sorabji's "Le jardin Parfume" for pianoforte. At 8 p.m. a song recital will be given by Mr. Paul Robeson, accompanied by Mr. Lawrence Brown.

SINGLE SIDE-BAND WORKING

USE IN BROADCASTING UNLIKELY

(FROM OUR WIRELESS CORRESPONDENT)

The publication of the White Paper (Cmd. 3526) containing the replies of the technical experts to the questions put to them by the Cabinet Committee on Overseas Wireless Telephony has caused many queries as to the exact nature of single side-band transmission, which, according to the experts, is likely to be the method of the future. As has been pointed out more than once in these columns, the transmission of speech or music from a broadcasting station demands that subsidiary frequencies both below and above the nominal frequency of the station must be sent out. These subsidiary waves are quite close in frequency to the main one and are known as side-bands. If a musical note of 1,000 cycles per second in frequency is being sent out one side-band is 1,000 cycles per second below and the other 1,000 cycles per second above the carrier frequency of the station. The side-bands vary in frequency and amplitude sympathetically with the pitch and intensity of the sounds reaching the microphone in the first instance. It may therefore truly be said that the side-bands really contain whatever message is transmitted from the telephony station.

Since both side-bands possess similar characteristics and since both occupy a similar amount of "space" in the aether the question arises as to whether it is not possible to dispense with one of them so that the frequency channel occupied by the station is halved; and, if it is possible to do this, is it not possible to go a stage farther and eliminate the carrier wave itself in transmission and reintroduce it locally at the receiver? A very distinguished worker in electrical theory, Dr. G. R. Carson, of America, was the first to raise and answer these questions satisfactorily. He was the first to realize that it was a practical possibility to send out one of the side-bands only, after the other side-band and the carrier wave had been eliminated at the sending end. It is true that the reception of the single side-band by itself gives an unintelligible signal, but when a constant carrier wave is, as it were, mixed with it at the receiving end normal telephony is received.

It is now realized that there are great possibilities in this method of working. As the experts point out, the band of frequencies is reduced, the effective power received is increased, distortion should be reduced, while it is felt that the technical development involved in the realization of single side-band working would make it possible to employ various devices for providing secrecy in radio-telephonic communications.

The broadcast listener, worried by the proximity in frequency of European broadcasting stations, quite naturally wonders whether any relief might result from the adoption of single side-band working by broadcasting transmitters. If each broadcasting station could have its "spread" of frequencies reduced to a half the possibility of interference could be very much reduced. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to look forward to relief in that connexion. The reception of single side-band telephony requires receivers of quite different type from those used at present by listeners, and these are, moreover, a good deal more difficult to work. A crystal receiver, for example, would yield nothing but a quite unintelligible signal without the addition of a subsidiary valve generator. It therefore appears as if single side-band working will be confined to commercial use.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, April 22, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.); 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—The Countrywoman's Day. **11**:—Problems out of Doors, 4, Our Friends the Birds, by Miss M. Haywood. **11-11.30**:—(261.3m. only) Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Marguerite Dita (soprano); Wilfred Howe-Nurse (baritone). **12.30**:—Organ Recital. **1**:—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2.5-2.30**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—Orchestra, from the Brixton Astoria. **4.15**:—Gramophone Records. **4.30**:—Orchestra.

5.15:—Children.—Songs by Stuart Hibberd; The Story of the Owners of the Abbey (H. Mortimer Batten). News from the Zoo, by Leslie G. Mainland. **6**:—Readings from the Victorian Poets—Francis Thompson, by V. C. Clinton Baddeley. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Pianoforte Music of Liszt, played by Niedzielski. **7-7.20**:—Analysing Road Experience, by Lord Cottenham. **7.25**:—The Rabbit Industry and its Products, by Dr. J. N. Pickard (from Edinburgh).

7.45:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Garda Hall (soprano). **8.40**:—The Prime Minister on the Naval Conference. **9**:—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices. **(1,554.4m. only). 9.25**:—Rupert Brooke, by Professor Lascelles Abercrombie. **9.45**:—Diversions, No. 7, including an item from the Palladium, supported by B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.45-12**:—Dance Music. **12-12.30 a.m.**:—(261.3m. only) Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. **2-3**:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell. **5.15**:—Children: Dazzle's Playmate, a Story of a Sunbeam, by Agnes Taunton. Musical Selections by the Norris Stanley Sextet. The big-nosed Goblin, a Welsh Folk Tale, by Mildred Forster. Tony (entertainer). **6**:—See London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Marjorie Dixon (soprano); George Pizzey (baritone). **8**:—See London Regional programme. **8.30**:—See London Regional programme. **9**:—Midland News. **9.5**:—The Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke; Mason and Armes (entertainers at the piano); Richard Merriman (cornet solo); W. S. Yorke (horn solo). **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **4-5.15**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Glasgow. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Glasgow. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **2.15-3.15**:—The Ceremony of the Conferring of the Freedom of the City of Belfast on Sir John Lavery. The speakers will include:—Lord Londonderry, Sir William Coates, Sir John Lavery; relayed from the City Hall, Belfast. **4**:—The Orchestra: Fred Mackey (tenor); Philip Whitney (violin). **5**:—Music. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **7.45**:—Elsie McCullough (soprano); Kathleen Daunt (soprano); Beatrice Allen (soprano); David Wilson (baritone); Albert V. Frogatt (baritone); the Chorus and Orchestra conducted by Arthur Moseley. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **12-1**:—National programme. **4-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **4**:—National programme. **5**:—Doreen Thornton (soprano). **5.15**:—Children:—"The Isle of South Uist," by Kenneth M. Ivimey. Mr. J. Kyrle Fletcher: The Ancient Inns. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Swansea. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—Louis Levitzus (violin). "Pleasure," presented by Clifton Shawe, with Dorothy Rose (soprano); Sybil May (contralto-dramatic); the Jackson Sisters (speciality dancers); Leo Brian (light comedian); Irene Day (pianiste entertainer); Ray Lance (xylophone); Clifton Shawe (comedian); and the Grove Park Weston-super-Mare Band. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time Signal; Weather; Stock Report and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Gramophone Records. **7.15**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Leighcester Gramophone. **7.45**:—Time. **8**:—Relay from London of a Recital by Paul Robeson. **9**:—Relay of McCulloch (soprano). **9.10**:—Selections by the Station Orchestra. **9.30** Talk on Music. **9.30**:—P. J. Duffy (baritone). **9.40**:—The Dublin Repertory Company in a Sketch. **10.10**:—The Station Orchestra. **10.30**:—Time Signal; News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.45-12**:—See Glasgow. **3.30**:—See Glasgow. **4**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **6**:—National programme. **7**:—See Glasgow. **7.25**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.45**:—Mrs. Stuart Sanderson: Economical Food for the Family. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **3.30**:—Orchestra. **4**:—The Octet from Glasgow: Minnie Mearns (contralto); Barry McGillivray (baritone), from Aberdeen. **5.15**:—Children. **6.45**:—Talk for Farmers. **7**:—Mr. Colin Brogan: The Diary of Mrs. Beamish. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—As Henry See Us—2. Professor Charles Sarolea, from Edinburgh. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—Bessie Spence (violin solos). The Eastercal Hour, presented by the Radioptimists: Hope McKay, Nora K. Mitchell, Gordon Gilchard, Halbert Tatlock, Ernie Gower, Gerald Martin. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **12**:—Gramophone Records. **1-2**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra (Jack Carroll (pianoforte). **4**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Edith Mansfield (contralto). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—With the Monastic Orders in the North—2, Charles W. Budden: A Day in the Life of a Monk, from Liverpool. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. G. T. Halliday: By the Way—A Talk for Motorists and others. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Fred Sugden (baritone). **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North Regional News. **9.45-12**:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **12-1**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **7**:—Our Very Ancient Borough: Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Drury: Robinson Crusoe. **7.25**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Local News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—A Welsh Interlude: Llyfni and Mault Hunt; Penallion singing on traditional Welsh melodies to harp accompaniments. **7.25**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **12-2**:—See Manchester. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6**:—See Manchester. **6.15**:—National programme. **7**:—See Manchester. **7.25**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North Regional News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of Transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—4.30:—Music. **7**:—International Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. **7.5**:—Talk for Women. **7.20**:—News and Trio Music. **9.30**:—Elementary English Lesson. **10**:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **10.5**:—Humorous Review of the Week's Events in Verse. **10.20**:—Orchestral Music. **11**:—News. **11.5**:—Manon Opera (Arrieta), on Gramophone Records, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6:—Quartet Concert. **7**:—Talk. **7.20**:—German Lesson. **8**:—Concert, relayed from Zagreb (559.8m.). **10**:—Time and News. **10.15**:—Concert, Ruska Lyra.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 24kw.—6.20:—Talk on Health. **6.40**:—Elementary French Lesson. **7.5**:—Talks. **7.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **8**:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **8.30**:—Concert from the Hotel Adlon. In the interval: Play from Hamburg. After the Programme, Political Newspaper Review, and News from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6.10:—Review of Books. **6.40**:—See Königswusterhausen. **7.5**:—Concert, Old German Folk Duets. **7.55**:—Labour Market Report. **8**:—Topical Talk. **8.30**:—Programme for the Third Festival Day, followed by Political Press Review, Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—6.15:—Gramophone Records. **7**:—Recital. **7.20**:—Time and Weather. **7.30**:—Agricultural Talk. **8**:—Variety Programme. **9.30**:—Orchestral Selections. **10**:—News and Weather. **10.15**:—Orchestral Selections.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—6.20:—See Prague. **6.35**:—Gramophone Records. **7**:—See Prague. **7.5**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Gramophone Records. **8.30**:—Popular Concert on Gramophone Records. **10**:—See Prague. **10.15**:—Popular Concert. **10.55**:—News, Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.), 6:—Talk. **6.15**:—Technical Talk. **6.40**:—Elementary French Lesson, relayed from Königswusterhausen. **7.5**:—Weather for Agriculturists. **7.7**:—Gramophone Concert. A Tour through England. **8**:—Weather. **8.2**:—Talk. **8.30**:—Programme for the Third Festival Day, relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). **10.0**:—Political Newspaper Review, relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). **10.25**:—News. **10.45**:—Report by the Silesian Wireless Listeners' Society.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—6:—Talk. **6.20**:—Prague. **6.35**:—Children's Concert. **6.50**:—Market Prices. **7**:—See Prague. **7.5**:—Cabaret Programme. **8.30**:—Talk. **9**:—An Examination—Comedy in One Act (Jirasek). **9.40**:—Gramophone Records. **10**:—See Prague. **10.15**:—Programme from Bratislava. **10.55**:—News and Theatre Notes.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Concert by the Station Trio. **6**:—Elementary French Lesson. **6.30**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15**:—Orchestral Concert. **8.50**:—Talk, followed by Concert—Selections from Le Roi d'Ys (Lalo); Selection from Il Trovatore (Verdi). **9.45**:—Request Programme of Old Dances—Polka, Mazurka, Schottische, Gavotte and Quadrille. **10.15**:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—7:—Answers to Correspondents, followed by Notes on the Trotting Races. **7.45**:—Tzigane Music. **8.45**:—Pianoforte Recital. **9.40**:—Orchestral Concert and Tzigane Music. In the interval at **10.25**:—Talk in French.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 75w.—8.50:—Talk. **8.30**:—German Language Lesson. **8.50**:—Weather and Stock Exchange Prices. **7.20**:—Medical Talk. **7.50**:—Knud Lyhne Rasmussen. **8**:—Talk. **8.45**:—Music from Hefberg's Vaudevilles. **9.10**:—Readings. **9.30**:—News and Report of the Danish Radio Clubs. **9.50**:—Symphony Concert—Symphony No. 2 (Borgstrom); Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra in G Minor, Op. 43 (Otto Malling); Symphony No. 2, Sommerklange fra Syrdrulland, Op. 30 (Bendix). **11**:—Dance Music.

CRACOW (1,013m.), 1kw.—6.45:—Miscellaneous Items. News. **7.10**:—Agricultural Report. **7.20**:—Talk. **7.50**:—Relay of an Opera from Poznan, followed by News from Warsaw, and Relay of Foreign Stations. **12** (midnight):—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (346m.)—7:—Talk. **7.30**:—See Stuttgart. **9**:—Pianoforte Recital (Beethoven and Fugue (Scarabatti)); Variations on Aberg (Schumann); Lieder (Zadora); Prelude and March (Prokoffeff); Ballad in B minor and Fantasy Caprice in E flat major (Liszt); La Campanella (Liszt). **9.45**:—Time Signal. **10**:—Talk. **10.15**:—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (Kiel), (246m.)—6.15:—Orchestral Concert. **7**:—Talk. **7.50**:—See Stuttgart. **8**:—Stock Exchange. **7.55**:—Weather. **8**:—Orchestral and Vocal Concert, with Pianoforte Recital by Johannes Strauss—Overture, Scherzo and Finale (Schumann); Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra, Op. 27 (Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart); Prelude to Meistersinger (Wagner); Selection for Mixed Choir, Abendlied (Kalbeck); Two Pianoforte Pieces: Overture, Columbus (Albert Hafner). **9.30**:—Love at Last Glance—Wedding Scene (Albert Hafner). **9.50**:—Talks, Weather, Political Newspaper Review, Announcements and Sports Notes. **10.10**:—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 5kw. after 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—10.40 a.m.:—Time Signal. **10.42**:—Daily Service. **11**:—Interval Concert. **12.40**:—Gramophone Records. **3.10**:—Orchestral Concert. **4**:—Gramophone Concert by Ali Raartscher (piano) and Annie Hol (soprano). **5**:—Orchestral Concert, conducted by Nico Treep—Overture, The Mute of Portici (Auber); Selection from La Traca (Puccini); Extase (Ganne); Waltz, Dolores (Willenfeld); Selection (Von Blon); Réponse à Manon (Gillet); Selection from Der Vogelhandler (Zeller); Waltz, Kind, du kannst tanzen (Fall). In the interval at **6.40**:—Time Signal and Exchange Quotations. **7.45**:—Recital for two pianos and orchestra; selections by Julie de Stuers. **8.40**:—Time Signal. **8.42**:—Gramophone Records. **9.40**:—Concert. **11.40**:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m., 6.5kw.—8.55 a.m.:—Gramophone Concert. **12.10**:—Dance Music. **12.55**:—Time Signal. **1.55**:—New Gramophone Records. **2.40**:—Programme for Women. **3.40**:—Gramophone Concert. **5.20**:—Concert. **6.40**:—Time Signal. **6.41**:—News in Esperanto. **6.55**:—Gramophone Records. **7.25**:—Popular Classical Concert. **8.25**:—Talk. **8.40**:—Time Signal. **8.41**:—Orchestral Concert from the works of Schubert—Overture, Rosamunde; The Unfinished Symphony; Ballet Music, No. 2; Kutrtsche Music No. 2; Moment musical; Marche militaire. **10.10**:—News and Concert relayed from the Concert Hall, Bussr. **11.10**:—Popular Concert, followed by Grasiophone Music.

LANGENBERG (472m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Eiffelturm), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.)—6.30:—Gramophone Concert. **6.45**:—Book Review. **6.50**:—Topical Talk. **7**:—Report on Industry, Weather, and Sports Notes. **7.15**:—French Conversation. **7.40**:—Talk. **8**:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, The Force of Destiny (Verdi); Arias for Bass (Verdi). (a) Aria from Don Carlos; (b) Aria from Sicilian Vespers; Ballet Music and Wedding Procession from Feramors (Rubinstein); "Tannhäuser and the Jockeys," Ballad (Wagner); Lustlig; followed by News, Sports, and Miscellaneous Announcements.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.)—4.30:—Concert of lesser-known Operatic Overtures. **5.55**:—Economic Report, followed by Weather and Time. **6.5**:—Talk for Women. **7.5**:—Talk. **7.35**:—Song in Humour. **8.30**:—Reading. **9**:—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben), followed by Topical Talk. **10.15**:—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **10.40**:—Concert from the Hotel Bellevue, Dresden.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (434m.), 2kw. 8:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations and Programme for Children. **9**:—Dance Music. **9.25**:—Chimes, Time Signal, Exchange Quotations, and Opera Selection on Gramophone Records—Carmen (Bizet); followed by News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—7.15:—Concert. **8**:—Announcements; Weather. **8.10**:—News. **8.20**:—Literary Review. **8.30**:—Time Signal. **8.32**:—Programme from Turin.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NUREMBERG (239m.)—6.15:—French Language Lesson. **6.45**:—Talk on Handicrafts. **7**:—Labour Review. **7.30**:—Talk. **7.55**:—Request Concert on Gramophone Records. **9**:—Reading. **9.30**:—Chamber Music—Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte (Hildebrando Pizzetti); Preludio e Danza Siciliana for Violin and Pianoforte (Casella). **10.30**:—News.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—8.30:—Time Signal, Sports Notes, News, Government Report, Announcements and Harbour Notes. **8.45**:—Time Signal. **9.2**:—Relay from the San Carlo Royal Theatre. In the interval, Sports Notes. **10.50**:—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m., 60kw. and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (384m.); NOTODDEN (445m.); FORSGRUND (483m.); BJURAN (448m.)—5:—Orchestral Concert from the Oslo Restaurant. **6**:—Talk for the Housewife. **6.40**:—Topical Talk. **6.45**:—Religious Song. **7**:—Weather and News. **7.30**:—Talk. **8**:—Time Signal. **8.1**:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Leonora (Beethoven); Concerto for Violin and Orchestra (Bruch); Symphony in A minor, No 2 (Saint-Saëns); Symphonique (Debussy); Two Spanish Dances (Granados). **9.30**:—Weather and News. **9.45**:—Topical Talk. **10.10**:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. **2**:—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.30**:—Exchange; Quotations. **3.45**:—Concert—Orchestral Selection: Un soir de fête à la Havane (Filipucci); Violin Solos: (a) Berceuse (Hue); (b) Sérénade à Lisette (Caludi); Orchestral Selection: La voix des cloches (Lalubin); Pianoforte Solos: (a) Chanson du Printemps (Tournemire); (b) Petite Caprice (Lachaume); Orchestral Selection: Par un beau soir d'été (Pessi); 'Cello Solos: (a) Aubade galante (Michaux), (b) Berceuse (Bouseren), (c) Gavotte (Popper); Orchestral Selection: Impressions provencales (Brun). **4.55**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **5.30**:—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35**:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7.5**:—Literary Review. **7.30**:—Elementary English Lesson. **7.45**:—Commercial Prices, Economical and Social Notes, and News. **8**:—Concert—Opera (Keyer) for Soloists, Choir and Orchestra. In the intervals at **8.30**:—Sports Review and at **9.15**:—Press Review, News and Time Signal. **10**:—Concert—Suffet Trumpet and Orchestra (Laparra); Three Extr'actes from La Habanera (Laparra).

PRAGUE (487m.), 3kw.—6:—Agricultural Report. **6.10**:—Talk on Gardening. **6.30**:—German Language Lesson. **7**:—Time and News. **7.5**:—Programme from Brünn. **8.30**:—Talk. **8.45**:—Gramophone Records. **9**:—Violin Recital. **9.30**:—Pianoforte Recital. **10**:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **10.5**:—Popular Music. **10.55**:—Announcements, Theatre Review and Programme Announcements. **11**:—Time Signal.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—7.45:—Wireless Technical Lesson. **8**:—Miscellaneous Extracts. **8.5**:—Lesson in Morse. **8.30**:—Giornale Parlato; Announcements and Sports Notes. **8.40**:—Exchange, Weather, News, and Press Review. **9**:—Time Signal. **9.2**:—Relay from the Teatro san Carlo at Naples or Studio Concert; Theatre and Topical Reviews in the interval. News after the programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw. and MOTALA (1,348m.), 35kw.; BODEN (1,300m.); GOTEBORG (322m.); HORBY (267m.); OSTERSUND (770m.); SUNDSVALL (542m.)—6:—Children. **6.30**:—Orchestral Concert and Reading. **7.30**:—Talk. **8**:—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Johann and Josef Strauss; Overture, Cagliostro in Vienna; Waltz, Wermutbut, Mazurka, Frauenherz; Waltz from the Arabian Nights. **9.40**:—Literary Review. **10.10**:—Eleven Songs for Soprano and String Quartet, Marienlieder, Op. 52 (Zilcher).

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.)—7:—Time Signal. **7.5**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Programme in Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Birth of Paul Enderling. **9-11**:—See Frankfurt. **11**:—News. **12.30 a.m. (Wednesday)**:—Concert relayed by the Konigswusterhausen short wave (31.38m.).

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—6:—Dance Music. **6.15**:—Picture Transmission. **6.25**:—Talk—French History. **6.35**:—Jazz Music. **6.50**:—Exchange Quotations. **7**:—Selections by an Argentine Orchestra from the Works of Padilla. **7.15**:—News. **7.30**:—Hunting Horn Recital. **8**:—Exchange Quotations. **8.15**:—Picture Transmission. **8.35**:—Selections by a Viennese Orchestra. **9**:—Concert. **10.15**:—North African News, followed by Relay from the Royal Cinema.

TURIN—Call 1 TO (291m.), 7kw.—7.15:—Concert. **8**:—Announcements; Weather. **8.10**:—News. **8.20**:—Literary Review. **8.30**:—Time Signal. **8.32**:—Concert—Overture, Don Juan (Mozart); Concerto in F Minor for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Chopin); Second Hungarian Rhapsody (Liszt). **11**:—Music. **11.30**:—(In the interval) News.

VIENNA (516.8m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (383.6m.), KLAGENFURT (453.3m.), and LINZ (245.9m.)—5:—Talk. **4.30**:—Agricultural Talk. **7**:—French Language Lesson. **7.35**:—English Language Lesson. **7.55**:—Time Signal and Weather. **8**:—Folk Song Recital. **9.15**:—Cabaret, followed by Dance Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—11.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 4kw.—4.57 p.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (660m.), 1.5kw.—7.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (360m.), 25kw.—2 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 6-11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—12.45 p.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11.30 p.m.-6 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—11.56 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—12.30 p.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—12.30 p.m.

Books of the Week

THE FRENCH NATION

M. SIEGFRIED'S STUDY

FRANCE. A Study in Nationality. By ANDRÉ SIEGFRIED. (New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Milford. 9s. net.)

This interesting and amusingly written little book is based upon lectures delivered by M. Siegfried at the Williamstown Institute of Politics in Massachusetts. It is, then, the latest effort to explain French political life to the American public, and so to do something to bridge the impassable chasm which, according to M. Tardieu, yawns between two democratic Republics which have nothing but the label in common. M. Siegfried thinks that the spirit and rules of French public institutions can be clearly explained, and certainly he is well equipped for the task, since he has made an intimate study of these institutions and has also spent years in observing the working of democracy in the "Anglo-Saxon" countries.

In order to understand contemporary France, it seems, we must dismiss from our minds all analogy with these countries. The United States is new, and economically the same is true of England. But in France the industrial revolution has affected only certain localities and a small fraction of the people; the French remain a nation of peasants and small craftsmen, and even the bourgeois retain the peasant qualities—close-fistedness, suspicion of those in power, and an intense individualism which makes all cooperation impossible except in times of national emergency. These qualities are reproduced in their politics. Successive political revolutions have changed the "accidents" but not the substance of French institutions; the French character was fixed at the end of the eighteenth century, and peasants and craftsmen remain what they were in the Middle Ages. Socially the French are very conservative, and if they cling to the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people, consecrated by the Revolution, this is because they see in it the palladium of their individual liberty. It is this, and the desire to be thought progressive, that leads the masses to lean politically towards the Left, not any wish for a social revolution—as successful "Socialist" and "Communist" candidates rapidly discover.

All this is reflected in the French Chambers. There are no organized parties, nor is there any sense of party allegiance as we understand it; for every deputy feels himself to be the "ambassador-agent" of the sovereign people in his constituency. There are only fluid groups, whose "awe-inspiring titles"—Radical Left, Socialist Radical, &c.—in fact, according to M. Siegfried, mean little or nothing. No wonder foreigners are puzzled, and are apt—as M. Siegfried says—to think of French politics in Shakespearian terms as "a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." To which he replies by quoting Goethe: "Even Hell has its rules." For these rules and their working we must refer to M. Siegfried's book. He concludes his exposition by saying that "our old mystical way of viewing politics, though insufficient in its social efficiency, explains itself and to a certain extent justifies itself by an instinctive and persistent determination to safeguard the individual." He views the spread of "Communism" among the small peasant proprietors of the South with complete equanimity.

NEW NOVELS

Among new novels are THE CASTLE, by FRANZ KAFKA, translated from the German by Willa and Edwin Muir (Secker, 7s. 6d. net), and THE PARTY DRESS, by JOSEPH HERGESHEIMER (Knopf. 7s. 6d. net).

"The Castle" is one of three posthumously published novels, all of them unfinished, by Franz Kafka, who died of consumption, at the age of 42, in 1925. It is a religious allegory of a remarkable kind, which several German critics have compared, not altogether extravagantly, with Bunyan. The progress of Kafka's pilgrim, however, is far more elusive in its spiritual implications than most religious allegories; it is, in fact, a highly intellectual and sophisticated approach to metaphysical problems, though it is humanized by humour and conspicuous kindliness. K.—as the pilgrim is called—arrives in the village standing at the foot of the Castle with the intention of carrying out the duties of a "land surveyor." He finds that the whole management of affairs in the village is in the hands of the Castle authorities, with whom he is unable to get into contact, and who deny his right to follow the calling he has chosen. They allot two worthless assistants to him, but K. soon discovers their incompetence and turns for assistance to the young girl in the village inn, a vain, shallow, but practically minded creature. Baffled at every turn, he eventually accepts the post of school porter, still hoping to make some impression on the minor officials in the village. The finished part of the manuscript ends with the most severe rebuff of all; but it was the author's intention, it appears, that K. should effect a sort of compromise with the Castle authorities on his death-bed. It is impossible to define the symbolism of the narrative, which is of marked delicacy and intellectual subtlety, with any precision, partly because each stage of the pilgrim's progress covers a large area of theological speculation, partly because many of the passages, notably those of a humorous turn, lend themselves to a strictly realistic interpretation. The novel is of marked originality and is distinguished by a highly individual prose style, flowing and sinuous, which is very well reproduced by the translators.

A comparison of Mr. Joseph Hergesheimer's new novel, "The Party Dress," with his earlier "Cytherea" is inevitable. The period is similarly modern; the country club background of golf and bridge and drinking is the same; there are evident parallels not only in subject but in development, though the treatment in this case is from the woman's point of view; and finally it is, like the earlier story, not to be numbered among its author's most notable successes. It has moments of dignity and beauty, and the significance of its tragic conflict between an eternal idealism of the spirit and a desire which controlled is its consummation, uncontrolled its defeat, does not fail to emerge clearly; nevertheless it becomes at times, and not infrequently, frankly dull. Nina Henry is a woman of 40 with a plump husband and grown-up children when, seeing herself in her first Paris dress, she realizes the deep and passionate potentialities of her nature, and meets, immediately to love and be loved by, Chalke Ewing, a visitor from Cuba, and most untypical of Americans. It is Mr. Hergesheimer's triumph that he makes the unhappy consequences seem inevitable where they might well have appeared only melodramatic. But the reader's enjoyment is hindered, and not at all helped, by the excess of club small talk, gossip over bridge, the practically continuous drinking and drunkenness.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all ports)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mar. Post).
6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Straits Settlements*, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan).
8 P.M.—To Brazil (Ceara, Maranhao, Para and Manaos), Peru (Iquitos), West Indies (Barbados and St. Lucia).

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia); Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia†); Costa Rica, Fiji, Jamaica, Newfoundland†, Sarawak, West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, British Togoland, British and French Cameroons), United States†, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia (North), Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta and Buenaventura), Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan, Mauritius and Madagascar.
8 P.M.—To Guianas (British, French and D

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

THE OUTLOOK FOR MARKETS

AUSTRALIAN BANK BILL

Markets will reopen to-day with apparently little to encourage "bull" operators. Reflections over the Budget will have left no room for doubt that, broadly, it must tend to increase and not reduce unemployment, since the £34,000,000 of additional taxation must in the main come out of savings, thus reducing the flow of fresh capital into industry. Further, it will also tend to make capital dearer. More important still, as no prospect of a reduction in expenditure and taxation was held out by Mr. Snowden, the most that taxpayers can hope for is that there will be no unexpected happening to cause an increase of taxation next year. If any "bull" operator wishes to gauge the value of this hope he can do so by studying the aspirations of the Labour Party. As regards trade, the general outlook was described in yesterday's issue in terms that can hardly be regarded as encouraging, though there are a number of indications that the general fall in commodity prices has been slowed down, if not checked. In the money market firmer conditions are likely to prevail owing to the unfavourable tendency of most of the leading foreign exchanges. This may be accentuated by the heavy foreign buying in this market, which is known to be in contemplation. On Saturday the Paris rate fell below 124f., and the New York rate shows a tendency to weaken. Europe and South America are likely to be considerable borrowers in the near future, and the bulk of the financing will fall upon New York and London. If America shoulders her fair share of foreign capital requirements the New York exchange should present no really difficult problem, for the state of business in the United States should encourage as a general rule sales rather than purchases of American industrial securities. But the case is otherwise with the French exchange. Except as regards the reparation bonds the Paris financial market may not play a very important part in subscribing to foreign loans until later in the year, though the proposed reductions in the stamp duties should facilitate France's emergence as a financial centre. Among the foreign loans which are expected to be raised here shortly are those for San Paulo, Austria, and Hungary. The Empire's capital needs have also to be reckoned with.

Australian Reserve Bank Project

The Associated Banks of Victoria have notified Mr. Theodore, the Commonwealth Treasurer, of their opposition to the Central Reserve Bank Bill, and it may be taken for granted that their views are widely shared by other Australian bankers. They are opposed to the project because in the first place they feel that it is inopportune to interfere with the present banking arrangements in view of the critical financial position; in the second place, the mandatory percentage of deposits will seriously reduce the activities of the banks; in the third place, they object to the compulsory deposit of the bank's reserves with the central bank, which, as they point out, is not necessary in Great Britain; and in the fourth place, they feel that the constitution of the Commonwealth Bank should be revised first. Probably the last point is the one on which the banks feel most strongly. It must be remembered that the Commonwealth Bank was started as a competitor of the privately owned banks. It had been hoped that it would gradually free itself of the functions of a trading bank and become a reserve bank. Undoubtedly that would have provided the best solution of a difficult problem. If the Government controlled both a central reserve bank and also a competitive trading bank, it would occupy a dual position which might at times become extremely embarrassing, while the suspicions of the other banks that the Commonwealth Bank would have an unfair advantage over them in its relations with the central bank would be difficult to allay. It would certainly be necessary for the boards of the Reserve Bank and of the Commonwealth Bank to be entirely separate, for the interests of the latter might at times be diametrically opposed to the policy of the central bank, whose duty it would be to keep the banking reserve of the country and to regulate credit so as to keep the banking and financial situation sound. The second reading of the Reserve Bank Bill should produce a very interesting discussion, for Mr. Theodore will be expected to prove that the advantages of the Bill greatly outweigh its disadvantages.

Howard and Bullough's Bad Year

A new depth of depression was reached last year by the spinning and weaving machinery industry, a fact that is clear from the report of Howard and Bullough. The financial year of this old-established Lancashire company now ends on March 31, and in the past 12 months the company, after charging depreciation and income-tax, showed a profit of only £1,610, as compared with £71,446 for 1928-29 and £139,143 for 1927-28. This means that earnings were about £8,400 less than the sum required for Debenture interest. Thanks to an earlier period of good trading and of conservative finance, the company has large reserves, and by taking £55,000 from dividend reserve it is able to meet Debenture interest and Preference dividend and to cover the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. that was paid on the Ordinary shares. But the directors do not propose to pay a further dividend on the Ordinary capital. The company is unusually well equipped to weather a period of trial. It has a share capital of £1,500,000 and a Debenture capital (in 4 per cent. stock) of £250,000. Reserves, after deducting the latest draft, amount to £545,000, apart from £155,000 set aside as a contingency and shrinkage of investments reserve. In the balance-sheet, the total of which is £2,518,000, the fixed assets stand at £1,203,800, inclusive of £259,000 for goodwill. The floating assets amount to £1,308,500 and comprise:—Debtors, £332,900; investments (other than that in a subsidiary company), £586,700; cash, £105,100; and stock-in-trade, £283,800. Current liabilities stand at only £62,100, so that there is a surplus of floating assets amounting to nearly 1½ millions.

Rubber Trust Report

Shareholders in the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust have already been made aware of the reduction in the company's profits for the past year and of the lowering of the dividend from 15 to 12½ per cent. From the full report now available it is seen that the directors have taken the opportunity offered by depressed conditions, and consequently low share prices, to increase their holdings in both rubber and tea estates. The table appended shows that the trust's interest in rubber during the past two years, relative to the total of its investments, has risen from 36 to 53½ per cent., while its interest in tea has grown from 24½ to 29 per cent.:

—	1929	1928	1927
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Rubber	53½	45½	36
Tea	29	24¼	24½
Cocoanut	2	2	2¼
British Govt. securities	8	18	29
Other investments ..	7½	10¼	8¼

The total sum invested at the end of 1929 was just under £3,000,000. The capital of the trust remains at £2,250,000, all in Ordinary shares of £1. There is a general reserve of £656,797 and a dividend equalization reserve, after allowing for the draft of £50,000 again made upon it, of £50,000. Actual earnings for the year represented not quite 10 per cent., less tax, as compared with the 12½ per cent. which is being paid. The investments, other than properties, have a book value of £2,341,800. This is about £30,000 below the valuation made on December 31 last; at the corresponding date in 1928 there was a surplus over book values of £352,000. A good account is given of the company's tea estates and undeveloped lands on the east coast of Sumatra, which stand in the balance-sheet at £655,400. The area of these lands planted with tea is now 9,666 acres, of which there were in bearing last year 8,119 acres, and the crop obtained rose in 1929 from 6,104,600lb. to 6,805,400lb.

Outfitters' Share Bonus

The business of Austin Reed, Limited, continues to make steady progress, as will be seen from the subjoined table:—

—	Year ended February 20 1930	1929	1928
Net profit	£85,939	£80,384	£70,107
Ordinary dividend ..	15%	15%	12½%
To general reserve ..	£30,000	£30,000	£27,843
To income-tax reserve	£5,000	£4,000	—
Carry forward ..	£26,353	£26,039	£26,226

After providing for the Preference dividends the profits were equal to over 41 per cent. on the Ordinary capital. The dividend, however, is kept at 15 per cent.; £30,000 is again placed to reserve, bringing its total up to over 85 per cent. of the Ordinary capital; £9,000 (against £4,000) is added to the income-tax reserve; and the sum carried forward (£26,353) is fully maintained. For the first time in its 30-year record, and 10 years after its formation as a public concern, the company is distributing a bonus to the Ordinary shareholders, who are to get one new share for every five held. The cost of this (£30,177) will be charged to the general reserve. This operation will bring the Ordinary capital up to £181,059, and reduce the reserve to £100,282 after merging with it a small share premium account. The reserve is invested in the business. Floating assets (cash, £31,962; debtors, £23,861; and stocks, £199,866) amount to £255,689. Current liabilities amount to £90,982, plus the amount to be distributed in final dividends, amounting to less than £26,000. Goodwill at cost stands at £33,012, or less than two-fifths of last year's profit.

Mysore's Promising Development

Although the report of the Mysore Gold Mining Company reveals a decline from £177,894 to £130,710 in profits, and the dividend for 1929 is lowered from 22½ to 17½ per cent., it contains encouraging development news which may have an important bearing on the future life of the property. In the southern section a strong well-mineralized lode was discovered by diamond drilling. By means of a pilot-shaft, which intersected this reef at a depth of 280ft. from the surface, driving at the 284ft. level disclosed ore of excellent value for 181ft. Auriferous quartz was also struck by diamond drilling 450ft. below the 284ft. level, and the further development of the lode is being pursued as rapidly as possible. Ore reserves at the end of the year amounted to 517,024 tons, a reduction of 52,593 tons. The company holds an interest in a Canadian property, the Central Manitoba Mines, Limited. During its last year of working the ore milled at this property sufficed to meet the total working costs and cover a vigorous programme of development. Values disclosed at its lowest level proved disappointing, but a comprehensive drilling programme is now being carried out over a wide area of the property. It has been decided to write down the value of the shares in this Canadian mine to £34,589 by applying £55,000 from the reserve, which now stands at £120,000.

Legal and General's Life Business

Although the Legal and General Assurance Society now concentrates in its life assurance business on contracts in which every element is fixed from the outset it issues a large number of policies, and thus shows that there is a considerable demand for this type of life assurance. This should not be diminished by the Budget proposals, for any reduction in the earnings of the life offices, owing to the increased income-tax, would fall on policies participating in profits. Last year the society issued 6,590 ordinary life policies, an increase of 197, and assuring £3,597,879, which represents a decrease of £168,689. An important feature of the account is the large volume of decreasing term and group assurances, types of business which the society has been developing very successfully. The number of contracts of this type issued last year was 8,230, an increase of 1,347, assuring £4,587,860, an increase of £328,077. It also issued 60 sinking fund policies for £740,375, and the total net premium income in the life and sinking fund departments amounted to £2,029,237, an increase of £126,474. Total net claims on the life fund amounted to £1,263,070 in respect of 466 deaths, as compared with 382 in the previous year, and 1,396 policies matured, as against 1,520 policies in 1928.

Fire and Accident Accounts

About 10 years ago the society began to transact fire insurance, and, for the first few years it was rightly concerned to build up the connection. For the first time it made a transfer from the fire account to profit and loss two years ago, and it again made a transfer last year. The premiums for 1929 were £188,129, and this year £5,703 is transferred from profit and loss to bring the total reserve in the fire account up to 100 per cent. of the premium income. In the accident insurance account premiums were £123,600, and £2,663 was transferred to profit and loss. Net premiums in the employers' liability account amounted to £18,738, and £666 is transferred to profit and loss. The society makes a practice of setting aside 45 per cent. of the premium income in the fire and accident departments for unexpired risks, which is a rather higher proportion than that charged by many offices, apart from the additional reserves. After making the transfers to and from revenue accounts, the balance carried forward at the credit of profit and loss is £215,956, as compared with £255,015 brought in, and from the present balance there will fall to be deducted the cost of the dividend for 1929 at the rate of 7s. 6d. a share, as compared with 7s. for 1928.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

EASY AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, April 21.—Sellers predominated on the Stock Exchange to-day, and apart from a few specialities, which displayed strength, the trend of the market was downward. Sales were returned at 4,481,000 shares.

The opening was steady though there was an absence of any important accumulation of buying orders over the holidays, activity being mostly confined to amusement issues and a few specialties. From some aspects the weekly trade reviews were more favourable, but the further decline in the average of wholesale commodity prices and the uncertain outlook for the steel industry were restraining influences. Early movements reflected considerable irregularity, support being still restricted to individual issues, among which Radio Corporation was prominent, the stock being taken in large blocks at the highest prices of the year.

Easy credit conditions and a renewed demand for merchandising issues helped to strengthen the general list during the morning, Montgomery Ward being in active request on reports that the merger with the Sears-Roebuck Company was practically assured. Towards noon, however, the list eased on a resumption of reactionary selling by professional operators with particular pressure against copper stocks, encouraged by reports that the demand for the metal following the recent drastic "cut" in prices was so far disappointing.

In the afternoon the market generally was easy. The selling movement gained in momentum and sharp declines in prominent stocks such as Steel Common and American Telephone and Telegraph had an unsettling effect upon the entire list. Further reports were received indicating that activity in certain lines of industry was not equal to expectations. The close was easy.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	April 21	April 10
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85⅞
Cables ..	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
60 days, sight	£1	—	4.83⅝	4.83⅝
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85¼
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92¼	3.92¼
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24⅜	5.24¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.19½	40.19½
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.80	26.80
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78	26.78
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅛	2.96⅛
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86½	23.86½
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.92½
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.39	19.39
Madrid, cables ..	100pe.	19.30	12.51	12.46
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.09¼	14.09¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48¼	17.48¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅛	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	39.00	39.02
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.75	11.80

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Apl. 21	Apl. 17	—	Closing Prices Apl. 21	Apl. 17
Atchison ..	232	233⅛	Int.C.Amer	27¼	27¼
Atl. Coast ..	171	171	KansasCity	80	80
B. & O. ..	117	117	LouisvilleN.	134	134
Do., Pref.	81	81*	Minn. St. P.	30	30⅛
Brooklyn M. T.	68	70⅝	Miss. Pac.	91	91½
Can. Pac.	209	211¼	Do., Pref.	135	136
Cent. N.J.	298	297¼	N. Mex.1 Pf	1¼	1¼
Ches. & O.	225	227⅛	Do., Pref.	1	1
Ch. G. W.	15	15	N.Y. Cent.	179⅝	181½
Do., Pref.	45	45½	Nflk. & W.	253	251
Ch. N. W.	83⅝	85⅝	N. Pacific	88	89¾
Ch.Mil.St.P.	22⅛	23¼	Pennsylv'a	81¼	82
Ch.Rock Is.	118¼	118	Reading	103	115
Del. & Hud.	175⅛	176¼	S.L. & S.F.	116	117
Del., Lack.	136⅝	138⅝	S.L.& S.W.	60	63
Erie ..	54⅛	56⅝	S. Pacific	122¼	124½
Do., 1stPf	63¾	64⅛	Southern ..	114¼	119
G.N., Pref.	95	95½	Do., Pref.	99⅜	99
Ill. Cent.	127	127⅜	U. Pacific	230	231¼
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	30¼	30¾	Do., Pref.	84¼	84¼
			Wabash ..	57½	59½
			Do., Pf. A	86	88*

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	139	142	Int. Match	85	88
AlliedChem	325	341½	Int. Nickel	38⅞	40¾
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	53	33¾	Int. Paper	28¼	29
Am. & F. Pwr. ..	94½	99⅛	Int. Telc.	71⅞	74⅜
Am. Can	150⅜	153½	Kennecott	49¼	52⅛
Am. Loco.	70½	76¼	Kresge S.S.	32⅝	32⅝
Am. Rolling Mills ..	91	91	K'ger, S'ly	34⅛	34⅞
Am. Smelt.	71	73⅞	Liggett&M.	108¼	109
Am.Sug. R.	65½	66	Loose, Wile	65¼	66⅝*
Am. Tel..	253⅛	260½	MackTrcks.	82¼	85
Am. Tob.	236½	242	Monte'yW.	45½	45⅜
Am. Wool'n	14¼	14⅜	Nash M'trs.	49¼*	52
Anaconda	66	69⅞	Nat. Bisct.	67	68
Armour D.	76¼	76¼	Nat. Dairy	57⅛	57⅞
As.DryGds.	47	48⅜	N. Amer.	127½	128
Atl'tic Ref.	42⅝	45⅞	Packard ..	20⅜	20½
Baldwin ..	32½	33	Pan. A.Pet.	56⅛	58¼
Barnsdall A	30⅛	30½	Pub. Ser. N.J.	115	117
Beth. Steel	102⅞	104¾*	Pullman ..	82	82
C.de Pascoe	53¼	56⅞	RadioCorp.	63¼	62⅞
Chile Copp.	53¼	55	R'm'g'nRd.	43¼	43⅞
Chrysler ..	39⅜	39⅝	Ryl. Dutch	53¾	54⅛
Col. Fuel ..	71¼	71⅜	Sears R'b'k	91⅜	92
Colum. Gas	83	85⅛*	Shell Trans.	46¼	47
Col. Graph.	29⅞	30⅜	Shell Un.	23¾	24
Cons. Gas	129¼	131⅜	Sinos S. Stl.	41¾	40
Cont. Can	67	67⅞	Std. Brands	26	26
Cont. Oil	27⅝	27⅝	Std. Gas ..	124	126⅝
Corn Prod.	108½	109½	Std. Oil of Cal.	69¼	70⅛
Crucible ..	86	87⅛	Do., N.J.	77⅛	78¼
DavisonCh.	36¾	37½	Do., Ind.	35¾	36
Drug, Inc.	83⅛	84	Studebaker	40⅜	40⅞
Du Pont	136½	140½	TexasCorp.	57½	57¼
EastmanK.	239	244½	Tex G. Sul.	62⅛	63
Elec. P.&L.	94¼	98¾	Tidewater	16	16¼
Electric Storage	74½	74⅛	Un.Carbide	99⅝	103½
Fox Films	53⅜	47⅞	Un. Fruit	95¼	95½
Gen. Elec.	89	93	United Gas	46	46⅞
Gen. Foods	53⅝	52⅝	U.S. L'ther	15	14½
General Motors	51¼	51⅛	U.S. Rbr.	32⅜	33½
Gillette ..	86½	88½	U.S. Steel	191½	195¼
Goodrich ..	49½	48¾	Vac. Oil	145	145
Goodyear ..	84	88½	W. Un. Tel.	188	189
Hou.OilTx.	106	111	Whse. Mfg.	196½	198
Hud. Mtr.	51⅛	52⅝	Woolworth	64½*	65½
Ind. Rayon	112½	112½	Worth'n Pump	134	137
Int. Harv'r	108¼	113⅛	Youngst'n Sheet	140	141½

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	17	17⅛	Mid. West Utilities	36	36
Assoc. Gas	41¼	41½	Pennroad	14¼	14⅛
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	27⅝	28¼	Silica Gel	28¼	28⅝
Celanese ..	26⅝	27¾	Stand. Oil of Indiana	56¼	56⅜
Elec. Bond	115¾	116⅝	Swift Int.	32½	32⅝
Gulf Oil ..	156½	158⅜	Tri-Cont'l	16⅛	16⅛
Hydro-Elec	51⅛	51⅛	VacuumOil	90¼	91¼
Int. Pet..	22	22⅛			

BONDS

Liby. Ln. 3½%..	100⅝₃₂	100¹⁰⁄₃₂	Finl. 6% .. 1945 ..	96⅞	96⅞
Do. 4½% (48th)	101⅝₃₂	101⅝₃₂	Fren.7½% .. 1941 ..	122¾	123
4½% ..	101³¹⁄₃₂	101¹⁵⁄₃₂	Do.7'49	117¾	117¾
U.K. 5½% .. 1937 ..	104¼	104¼	Ger.7% '49	108⅝	108¼
Do. 4½% .. 1960-90	88⅛	88⅛	Graes. 7% .. 1964 ..	101	100⅜
Arg. 6% .. 1959	99⅛	99¼	Hamb'g 6% .. 1946 ..	95	95
Aust. 5% .. 1957 ..	90⅛	90	Hungary 7½% '44	103	103
A'tria, 7% .. 1943 ..	105⅞	105⅞	Ital. 7% .. 1951 ..	99¼	99¼
Belg. 6% .. 1955 ..	102½	102¾	Jap.5½% .. 1954	104	103⅞
Do. 7% .. 1955 ..	112¼	112¼	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	103¼	103¼
Bordeaux 6% '34	103½	103½	Norway 6% .. 1952	102	102
Brasil, 7½ .. 1952 ..	101¼	101¼	P.L.M. 6% .. 1958 ..	102¼	102⅞
Canada, 5% .. 1931 ..	100⅝	101	Poland, 7% .. 1947 ..	84¼	85½
Chile,7.'42	101⅞	101	Do., 8% .. 1950 ..	95½	96⅛
Do., 6.'50	99¾	92¾	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	99¾	100¾
Czech. 8% .. 1951 ..	110	110	San P., 8% .. 1950 ..	98¼	99
Denm'k 6% .. 1942 ..	105	105	Seine, 7% .. 1942 ..	107¾	107¼
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	101¼	101¼	Swed'n 5½% .. 1954	104½	104⅜
Do.,5½% .. 1953 ..	101⅛	101⅝	Tokio City, 5½% '61	90⅞	90⅞
Ry. 7% '54	105⅛	105¼			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	April 21	April 17
Atchison, Pref.	105½	105½
Lehigh Valley	78	78
Missouri, Kansas and Texas ..	62¼	62¼
New York, Ontario and Western ..	14¼	14⅛
Reading, 1st Pref.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	141½	139½
National Lead	155¾	158½

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money, after ruling at 4 per cent., declined to 3½ per cent., at which the last loan was arranged. Commercial paper remained at 3½ to 4½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 3½ to 3 per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3½ to 3½ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was quiet and unaltered at 4.86⅛ for cable transfers.

Silver was unchanged at 42½c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $1,392,000 has arrived from Peru.

The directors of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation are recommending an increase in the Common stock to 20,000,000 shares from 10,000,000 shares.

The dividend for 1929, at the rate of 10 per cent., declared by S.A. Fabrique de Soie Artificielle De Tomassow is payable by Messrs. S. Japhet and Co. on May 1 against surrender of coupons Nos. 5, 3, and 2, representing the first, second, and third issues at 1s. 4.58d. per share. Coupon No. 1 of the provisional certificates of 1929 will be paid at the rate of 4.14d. per share.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, April 21.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed barely steady at ¼c. to 1¼c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 121½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 108½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 117½c. MAIZE easy at 3½c. decline. No. 2 mixed, 90c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady, 1½c. higher. White, clipped, 51½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE barely steady, ¼c. down. No. 2 Western, 70½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States is 5,260,000 bushels smaller on the week at 159,759,000 bushels, which compares with 139,056,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 260,000 bushels larger at 23,640,000 bushels, against 30,853,000 bushels; and that of oats is 711,000 bushels smaller on the week at 17,980,000 bushels, compared with 10,855,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR closed easy. Spring clears 15c. down at $5.60, and Kansas straights 10c. lower at $5.65; Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unchanged at $5.90 and $5.10 respectively. Rye flour quoted $5.20 to $5.50.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	701	839	701	382,839	465,655
Do., Atlantic ..	18	231	18	72,125	105,849
*Exports, ditto	576	382	576	67,711	88,703
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	718	682	718	210,142	244,881
Do., Atlantic ..	26	27	26	4,136	20,308
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	9	17,192
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	139	96	139	21,935	22,419
Receipts, Atlantic	70	67	70	17,373	19,517
*Exports, ditto ..	2	39	2	3,315	4,584
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	599	604	599	116,574	115,407
Do., Atlantic ..	13	20	13	5,259	11,027
*Exports, ditto ..	—	3	—	179	3,965

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD was steady and unchanged. Prime Western steam, $10.80; Middle West, spot, $10.70.

COFFEE.—Rio futures opened steady, 8 to 10 points up, advanced on trade buying, and continued firmer all day. The close was steady and 10 to 13 points higher. Sales were estimated at 4,000 bags. Closing prices.—May, 8.76; July, 8.48; Sept., 8.30; Dec., 8.16; Jan., 8.13; March, 8.01. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 3 to 14 points advance. Sales, 5,000 bags. Closing prices.—May, 12.98; July, 12.54; Sept., 12.27; Dec., 12.00; Jan., 11.95; March, 11.85. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 9½c. to 9⅝c.; Santos No. 4, 14c. to 14¼c.

The week's deliveries of Brazilian coffee amount to 144,000 bags, against 159,000 last week and 117,000 a year ago. Stocks at New York total 836,000 bags, against 350,000 and 281,000, while the stock of Brazilian at New York, New Orleans, and Baltimore totals 543,000 bags, against 506,000 and 365,000. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee is returned at 995,000 bags, compared with 994,000 bags a week ago and 724,000 bags last year.

COCOA futures closed easy and 11 to 17 points lower. Sales, 21,000 bags. Closing prices:—April, 7.94; May, 8.00; July, 8.32; Sept., 8.83; Dec., 8.65; Jan., 8.75.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady, 2 points lower to unchanged. Sales, 10,000 tons. Closing prices:—May, 1.60; July, 1.66; Sept., 1.74; Dec., 1.84; Jan., 1.85; March, 1.91; No. 2 contract, duty free, May, 3.47; July, 3.54; Sept., 3.64; Dec., 3.74.

Cuban centrifugal, 96deg., spot, quoted 3.42c. per lb. The sale is reported of 14,000 bags of Philippine, April-June shipment, at 3.52c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed 20 points lower at 18.00c. The futures market opened quiet at 1 to 3 points decline, further receding afterwards on the easiness of New Orleans, poor dry goods reports, and generally favourable crop advices. A partial rally followed on "bear" covering and moderate buying by spot houses, but the downward movement was resumed in the afternoon owing to liquidation and poor support, the market closing barely steady at net losses ranging from 23 to 10 points. New Orleans, spot, middling, declined 19 points to 18.33c., and the futures market closed 18 to 19 points lower on the day.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day		Prev. day	
April	15.71	15.71	15.94	15.94
May	15.78	15.76	15.99	15.99
June	15.84	15.84	16.04	16.04
July	15.93	15.92	16.12	16.10
August	15.62	15.62	15.80	15.80
September	15.35	15.35	15.45	15.45
October	15.15	15.15	15.34	15.31
November	15.32	15.32	15.38	15.38
December	15.30	15.26	15.46	15.46
January	15.37	15.35	15.52	15.50
NEW CONTRACT				
October	14.90	14.88	15.06	15.04
November	14.95	14.95	15.09	15.09
December	15.03	15.03	15.20	15.20
January	15.10	15.10	15.28	15.27
February	15.18	15.18	15.37	15.37
March	15.27	15.27	15.49	15.48

COPPER closed steady without change for electrolytic domestic, spot, and export, spot and May delivery, at 14c. per lb. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—May, 13.25; July, 13.00; Sept., 13.00. Sales, nil. TIN barely steady at ¼c. decline. Straits metal spot, 36½c., and May delivery, 36¼c. per lb. asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were: May, 35.90; July, 36.25; Sept., 36.45. Sales, six lots. SPELTER easy at five points decline. East St. Louis, spot and May delivery, quoted 4.77½c. per lb., sellers. LEAD.—Spot unaltered at 5.50c. per lb. PIG IRON steady, No. 2 foundry again quoted $19.50 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ¼c. lower for spot and April at 15c. and April-May at 15½c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers were ¼c. down for spot and April at 14½c., and April-May at 14¾c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were unchanged to 20 points lower. April, 14.80c.; May, 15.00c.; July, 15.30c.; Sept., 15.70c.; Dec., 16.20c. Sales, 112 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed barely steady, with refined futures 5 to 9 points lower. Closing prices:—Crude, spot, 7.37½, bid; yellow, spot, 8.75, bid. Futures.—May, 8.85; July, 9.06; Sept., 9.25; Nov., 9.17.

TALLOW closed steady.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, were unchanged at $2.70 to $2.80 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was easy at 52½c. to 53½c.

JACKSONVILLE, April 21.—TURPENTINE closed easy at 47c. to 47½c.

SAVANNAH, April 21.—TURPENTINE was firm at 47c. to 47½c. ROSIN.—Grade F, $6.52½; grade K, $6.87½; grade WW, $7.25.

DULUTH, April 21.—LINSEED futures closed steady, ¼c. down to ¼c. up. May, 283¼c.; July, 285c.

KANSAS CITY, April 21.—WHEAT closed barely steady, ¼c. to ½c. lower. May, 96⅝c.; July, 98½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 21.—WHEAT futures closed barely steady ¼c. to to ½c. down. May, 103c.; July, 103½c.

TOLEDO, April 21.—CLOVERSEED closed barely steady, 10 points lower to unchanged. Cash, 11.30; Oct., 12.60.

WINNIPEG, April 21.—WHEAT opened easy at a fall of 1¼c. to ½c. on a poor cash demand, an absence of export inquiries, and favourable weather reports. Selling pressure increased during the early part of the session on news that the seeding of the new crop was making good progress. Partial recoveries resulted later from predictions of cold weather, a small interior movement, and expectations of a reduced visible supply, but the close was barely steady at a fall of 1⅛c. to 1⅜c. Closing prices:—May, 108c.; July, 110½c.; Oct., 114c. OATS closed barely steady and ¼c. to ½c. lower. May, 51½c.; July, 53½c.; Oct., 50½c. BARLEY futures barely steady at 1c. decline. May, 43½c.; July, 50½c.

LINSEED closed steady, ½c. to ¾c. down. May, 243c.; July, 242½c.

CHICAGO, April 21.—WHEAT opened barely steady at ½c. to ¾c. decline. Export inquiries were absent owing to the foreign holidays, elevator interests were selling and some "bear" pressure was encouraged by reports of beneficial rains in the South-west and snow in North Dakota. Reports of insect damage in parts of the South-west together with predictions of cold weather caused a rally afterwards, but the market eased again in sympathy with lower advices from the North-west and Winnipeg. Covering caused a slight rally in the afternoon, but the close was barely steady and ¼c. to ½c. lower. Closing prices:—May, 104½c.; July, 106½c.; Sept., 109½c.; Dec., 113½.

MAIZE closed easy at a fall of 2½c. to 2¾c.; May, 81c.; July, 82½c.; Sept., 83½c.; Dec., 78c. OATS closed barely steady at ¼c. to ½c. decline; May, 42½c.; July, 43½c.; Sept., 41½c. RYE.—No. 2, cash nominal. Futures barely steady at ½c. to ¾c. decline; May, 60½c.; July, 67½c.; Sept., 71½c.

PROVISIONS closed steady, with lard 5 to 2½ points lower and pork 7½ points lower to unchanged. Closing prices:—Lard, May, 10.35; July, 10.47½; Sept., 10.70; Ribs, unquoted; pork (drysalted clear bellies), May, 13.42½; July, 13.57½; Sept., 13.62½.

BACON closed barely steady at 12½ points decline. Hogs steady, with light unchanged to 10 points up and heavy sorts unchanged to

(Continued at foot of next column)

COMPANY RESULTS

SCOTTISH INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Second Scottish Mortgage and Trust.—Interim dividend on the Ordinary stock of 4 per cent., actual, less tax, payable on April 30.

**SECOND SECURITIES TRUST OF SCOT

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

For the convenience of our readers we reproduce below the Stock Exchange closing prices of last Thursday with the changes since Wednesday.

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	April 22	May 6	May 20
Pay-day ..	April 24	May 8	May 22

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
88⅝ 82	Consols, 2½% ..	85¾ 86	..
88⅝ 81⅝	Do. 4% ..	88⅞ 89⅛	..
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅝ 103⅞	+⅛
101⅞ 99⅛	Do. 4% ..	101 101¼	+⅛
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	91 91¼	+⅛
96⅝ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94¼ 95	..
95⅝ 90	Do., Nos. Bds. ..	94¼ 95	..
80¼ 72⅛	Conversion, 3½% ..	77⅞ 78⅛	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	99¼ 99⅝	+⅛
	Do., 5% ..	102¾ 103	..
101⅝ 97⅛	Treas., 5% '33-35	101⅝ 101⅞	..
100 96⅛	Do. 4½% '39-42	100⅜ 100⅝	..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do. 4½% '42-44	100⅜ 100⅝	..
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% '21-33	99¼ 99⅝	..
60¾ 55	Irish Land, 2¾%	58⅜ 59¼	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	64⅛ 64½	..
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3%	64¼ 65	..
84⅜ 80	Do., 2½% ..	81 83*	..
266 239	Bank of England	257 257	..
82⅝ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	81 83	..
77¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	62⅞ 63⅛	..
64⅛ 50⅛	Do., 3% ..	53½ 54½	−1
51⅜ 44	Do., 2½% ..	45½ 46½	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5% ..	101⅝ 101⅞	..
92¾ 80¼	Do. 4½% ..	101⅛ 101⅜	..
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	106 107*	..
66⅝ 65	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	64¼ 65½	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	77 78	..
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% 40-60	101½ 102⅛*	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn.,5%	104 105	..
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	65¼ 66¾	..
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	65 66	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	85¼ 86¼	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½ ..	70½ 71½	..
64 53	Pt. of Lond., 3%		
	"A" ..	62 63	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	81¼ 82¼	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	96 97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99⅜	100¼	..
99¼	90⅜	Do., 5% '45-75	92¼	92¾	−⅛
91⅜	86¼	Can., 4% 40-60	91	91½	..
85⅝	78⅝	Do., 3% 30-50	84½	85	..
95¼	91 11/16	Cape, 4% '16-36	94	94⅛	..
82⅜	78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	83	83½	−⅛
87⅛	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	82½	83	..
11¾	10⅝	G'dist., 5% '45-70	10⅝	11⅛	..
99	89	Nat'l., 3½% '40-60	93	93½	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½% '20-40	71¾	72¼	..
90⅜	86	Do., 3½% '30-50	90¼	90¾	..
81⅝	72	Do., 3% '49-69	74¾	75¼	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices April 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
88	Arg., 4% Rescission	87	88	..
85⅛	Do., 4% 1900	83	84	..
93¼	Do., 3% Funding	93	94	..
103	Austrian, 6% ..	102½	103½	..
111¼	Belgian, 7% ..	109½	110½	..
94¾	Berlin (City of), 6%	94¼	95¼	..
52⅝	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	52½	53½	..
60¾	Do., 5% Funding	60½	61½	+½
67	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	67	67½	..
81¼	Do., 6½% 1927	81	82	..
88	Buenos Aires, 5½%	88	89*	+½
85⅛	Do., 4% ..	59¾	60¾	+⅛
97⅞	Bulgarian, 7% ..	82	84	..
97½	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	97	98	..
91	Do., 5% 1911 ..	90	92	..
107½	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	106	108	..
98	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	97½	98½	..
82½	Do., 4½% 1898	82	83	..
48	Do., 5% 1912	47¾	48¾	..
64¼	Do., 5% 1913	63¾	64¾	..
62½	Do., Shanghai-N. 5%	61	63	..
27	Do., Tientsin-P. 5%	26	30	..
30½	Do., Hukuang 5%	30	33	..
110¼	Czechoslovaks. 8% ..	110	111	..
79	Egyptian Unified ..	78	80	..
209	French, 5% ..	201¼	203¼	..
105¾	Do., 4% ..	104	104¾	..
104¼	Midl. 6% ..	103¾	104¼	..
105¼	Nord, 6% ..	104¼	105¼	..
105¾	Orleans, 6% ..	104¼	105¼	..
104⅛	P.L.M. 6% ..	103¼	104¼	..
109½	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	109¼	110¼	..
105	German, 7% ..	104¼	105¼	..
62½	Greek Monopoly, 4%	61	62	..
76	Do., 5% 1914 ..	77	79	..
109	Do., 7% Refugee	108	109	..
92½	Do., 6% Stabilisation	92	93	..
103¼	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102½	103½	..
117⅛	Italian, 5½% ..	117	118	..
107	Do., Cdt. Consort."B"	102½	103½	..
76¼	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	76	77	..
89⅞	Do., 5% 1907 ..	89¼	90¼	..
101⅜	Do., 6% 1924 ..	101	102	..
94¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94½	95½	..
20½	Mexican, 5%	20	22	..
86	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	85	86	..
89	Polish, 7%	88½	89½*	..
45	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	45	46	..
47¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	47	48	..
3	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1	3	..
2½	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1	3	..
101½	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	101	102*	..
72¾	Turkish, 4% Unified.	72½	73½	..
67½	Uruguay, 5½% ..	67	68	..
11	Peruvian Corp. ..	10¾	11¼	..
53½	Do., Pref.	53¼	53¾	..
107¼	German Potash, 7% ..	107	108	..
94½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	94	95	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

88	Great Western ..	88	88¾	+¼	
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	85½	84½	..	
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99½	100¼	..	
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	96½	97½	..	
52	L. Mid. and Scottish	51¼	52⅛	..	
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81	82	..	
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	78¾	79¾	..	
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	72	73	..	
—	L. and N. East., Def.	10	10½	..	
32¼	Do., Pref. ..	30¼	31	..	
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	59¼	60¼	..	
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	75	76	..	
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	68¾	69¾	..	
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	57	58	..	
65½	Metropolitan ..	65¼	66¼	..	
77½	Met. Dist.	77	78	..	
34¼	Southern, Def. ..	32¼	32¾	+¼	
74	Do., Pref.	73¾	74⅜	..	
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	81	82	..	
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98¼	98¾	..	
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94	95	..	
23/6	Underground, £1	23/3	23/9	..	
111½	Do., Income ..	110½	112½	..	

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

86½	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	86	88	..	
—	Argentine Gt. Western	82	84	..	
—	Argentine N. Eastern	32	34	..	
97½	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	97	98	+¼	
90	B.A. and Pacific ..	89½	90½	..	
78½	B.A. Western	77½	78½	+½	
216¾	Canadian Pacific ..	216	217	..	
84¼	Central Argentine ..	81½	83½	..	
84	Central Uruguay ..	83	85	..	
18	Cordoba Central ..	17½	18½	..	
27	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	25	27	+½	
32⅛	Costa Rica	32	33	..	
84	Entre Rios	83	85	+½	
—	Int. Cent. America ..	28½	30½	..	
57½	Leopoldina	57	58	+¼	
9	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	8	8	..	
8	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4⅞	5⅛	..	
195½	San Paulo	194	198	..	
19½	United of Havana ..	18½	20½	+½	

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7⅛*	..	Lloyds, A. ..	52/0	..
Alexanders ..	3⅛⅛	..	Martins	79⅛	..
Anglo-S. Am.	5⅞	..	Merc. Ind. C.	15*	..
Bk. of Aust.	11 5/16	..	Midland, £1	76/0	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	8⅞	..	Do., £12 ..		
Bk. of Mtl. ..	65	..	(£2 10s. pd.)	9⅛⅛	+⅛
Bk.of N.S.W.	37¾	..	National ..	29⅝	..
Bk. of S.A. ..	£5/0	..	Nat. Dist. fl.	9⅛⅛	+⅛
Barclays, A ..	8	..	Nat. Egypt ..	3¼	..
Do., B	57/6	+3d.	Nat. India ..	45¼*	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/0	..	Nat. Prov. ..	15⅛	..
B. Overseas ..	5⅜	..	Ryl. of Can. ..	62⅛	..
Can. Com. ..	55⅜	..	Stand. S.A. ..	15¼	+⅛
Char. India ..	18¾*	−⅛	Un. of Aust. ..	10½	..
District	3⅝	..	Un. Discount ..	9⅛	..
Eng. S. & A. ..	6⅜	..	Westminster ..	78/6	..
Gen. Credit ..	9⅛	..	Do., £1	52/0	..
Hongkong	117½	..	Wms. Dens. A	40/0	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20¼	..	Sthn. Assur.	16⅝	−⅛
Atlas Assur. ..	13¼	..	Phenix, f.p. ..	14¾	..
Britannic	15½	..	Prudential ..	23¼	..
Com. Un.	25⅞	−⅛	Do., " B " ..	38/6	..
Eagle Star ..	12*	..	Royal	89⅜	..
Employ'rs Liab.	74/6	..	R. Exchange ..	67⅛	−⅛
Gen. Accdt. ..	15¼	+⅛	Scottish, "A" ..	16⅝	..
Guardian	14	..	Sea	74/0	..
Ldn. and L. ..	29½	−¼	Sun Insur. ..	38	..
Ldn. Assur. ..	10¼	..	Sun Life	54	..
N. Brit. & M.	36	..	Y'ksh'r(50/-)	61⅛	−⅛

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/9	..	Engl. Cotton	2⅛	..
Bleachers ..	21/0	−3d.	Fine Spinners	24/6	..
Borax	15/9	..	Hoyle, J. ..	4/6	..
Brad. Dyers	27/0	..	Impl. Chem.	26/7½	+1¼d
Brit. Celanese	21/6	..	Lancs. Def.	6 3/4	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	14/3	+9d.	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/9	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/6	..	Linen Thread	13/9	..
Brit. Enka ..	6/3	..	Lister	14/6	..
Calico Print.	15/9	−3d.	Patons & B.	20/9	..
Can. Celanese	5	..	Richards ..	21/3	+3d.
Ch'se Amer.	5⅜	..	Salt Union ..	37/6*	..
Cons.	66/3	+3d.	Salts (Wm.) ..	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	9/0	..	Sela Process	13/6	+9d.
Courtaulds ..	2⅝	+⅛	Wardle&Hv	11⅜	..

NITRATE

Agnes Blanc.	0/2	..	Liverpool ..	9/6	..
Alianza	4½	..	New Tangl. ..	17/0	..
Brit.& R.Pac.	15/0	−1/0	Pan-Am. Nitrate	15/6	..
Laufaso, Pf.	3	..	Rosario	6/0	..
Do.Delaware	6¾	..	Tarapaca	7/4½	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	28/0	+6d.	Hydro Elec.	53⅜	−⅜
Atlas ..	26 11/16	+1½d	Johnson&Ph.	39/0	..
Barcelona Tn.	38	..	Metro. Elec.	41/0	..
B'mouth&Pl.	63/0	..	Mex.Lt.Com.	87	−1
Braz. Tract.	52⅞	..	Do., 1st Pf.	78	..
Brit. Insul.	78/0*	..	Mid.Counties	29⅜	+6d.
Brush Elec.	125	..	N'ern Elec.	24⅜*	..
Callender's ..	76/0	..	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	33/9*	..	Siemens ..	25/6	..
Country Lond.	48⅜	+3d.	Teleg. Const.	22⅛*	..
English Elec.	5/6	+1d.	Vic. Falls ..	31⅛	..
Gen. Elec. ..	50/0	+3d.	Whitehall Pl.	24/10½	+1½d
Henley's Tel.	6⅜	..	Yorkshire ..	34/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	14/6	..	Imp. Smelt.	17/9	..
Am. Dent. Of.	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	51½	..
Apollinaris ..	8/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	41/9	+3d.
Assd. Cement	26 10⅞*	+1½d	Int. Nickel ..	42	+⅛
Austin M.(5/0)	57/6	+3/4	Krenger & T.	33½	+¼
Bovril, Def. ..	40/0	..	Lever,7% Pf.	23 10⅛	..
Brit. Alum. ..	45/0*	..	Leyland M. ..	78/0	+5/6
Brit. Am. Tb.	5¾	−1/16	London Brick	43/0	+1/0
Brit. Match	27 11/16	..	Manbre G.Df.	17/0	..
Brit. Oil Cake	32/0*	+3d.	Marconi Mar.	2⅛*	..
Brit. Port Con.	2⅛	..	Do., Can. ..	1 1/16	+1/16
Brit. Ropes ..	4/6	..	Mather & P.	43/9	..
Cab.&W. "B"	28	..	Mahrs, M.& G.	2/9	..
Do., 7½% "A"	55	..	Napier	11/9*	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	96	..	P. & O., Def.	51/0	..
Carreras, "A"	9 1/16	−1/16	Phillips (G.)	1¼	..
Cbl. Graph. ..	6 5/16	+3/32	Pinchin J'son	46/9*	..
Crittall	25/3	..	Prim. Mdgs.	30/0	..
Cr. & B., 1 Pf.	14/3	..	Rolls-Royce ..	45 7½	−3d.
Cunard S'm	23/0	..	Rover (8/-) ..	9/6	+1/0
Dennis Bros. ..	2⅝	..	Royal Mail ..	26½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	14/4*	+1d	Singer	34/0	+1/6
E.Ready G.B.	19/10	+1d	Sm.&Asg.Mt.	3⅝	..
Finlay, Jas. ..	4 1/16	..	Sth. Met. Gas	101⅜	..
Furness, W. ..	35/6	..	Spillers ..	20 7½	+4d
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0	..	S.T.D., Pref.	9/9	+1½d
Gaumont Br.	16 11/16	+3d.	Swed.Match,B	17⅜	..
Globe Tel. ..	2 11/16	..	Turner & N'l	3 3/32	..
Gramophone ..	4 11/16	..	Utd. Dairies	30/9	..
Guy Motors ..	20/6	+4/0	Un. Molasses	5 3/32	+1/32
Hartmann&C.	6¼	..	Unilever ..	33⅛	+1/32
Imp. Airways	28/0	+6d.	Utd. Tob.(8/-)	49/32	+1/32
Imp.Con. Gas	39/5	..	Wallpaper D.	48/9	..

COAL, IRON AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	5/9	..	Howard & B.	7	−1/16
Armstrong ..	0/8	+1d.	Lambert ..	35 7/16	..
Babcock & W.	62/0	..	Pease & Pnr.	8⅝	..
Baldwins ..	2 1/16	..	Platt Bros.	6/0	..
Bengal	11/3	..	Powell, Duff.	10/3	..
B.S.A.	10 1/4	+1d	Richds.& West.	5/0	..
Bolsover ..	15/3	..	Ruston & H.	7/3	..
Brown (John)	3/3	..	S. Spearman	14/3	..
Cammell Ld.	2 1/16	+1d	Staveley ..	19/6	..
Consett	8/9	−3d.	Stew.& L.Def.	25/6*	..
Cory (Wm.)	57/9	+3d.	S. Durham ..	21/6	..
Dorman Long	5/5	..	Swan, Hunter	22/9*	−3d
Ebbw Vale ..	1 1/16	..	Tata, Def. ..	10⅛	..
Guest, Keen	35/9	..	Thomas, R. ..	2 1/16	..
Hadfields ..	8/0	..	Vickers	7 7/32*	..
Harld.&W.P.	11/3	+3d.	Westrdale, Df.	18/9	..
Hopkinson ..	37/6	..	Yk.Am. A&D.	7 7/32	..

BREWERIES

Ind. Coope	27/0	+1/6	Ind. Coope	66/6	+1/0
Bass, Ratcl.	66/9	+6d	Mann's ..	38/6	+1/0
Benskin's ..	55/3	+9d	Mitch'n & B.	55/0	+9d
C.of Lon., Def.	12/9	+5d	Nthn. Breys	61/6	..
Courage ..	65/6*	+1/3	Taylor, Wlkr.	34/9	+5d
Distillers ..	57/3	−9d	Threlfalls ..	52/0	+1/0
Guinness ..	105/6	+6d	Walker&Av.	16/9	+5d
Hoare	66/3	+9d	Watney, Def.	61/6	+5d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Actated B. ..	20/6	+3d	Lewis Pld. ..	47/6	..
Army & N.	40/9	..	Lipton	4/9*	..
Barkers ..	67/0	+9d	Lyons, A. ..	49	..
Boots Pure D.	6¼	+⅛	Maple	34/6	..
Do., Def. ..	5/9	..	Map.& Webb	13/3*	−6d
Carlton	34/9	..	Maypole, Def.	5/1⅜	..
Debenhams ..	10/9	−1d	Meadows ..	55/3*	..
Gordon Hts.	14/4½	..	Selfridge ..	10/9	..
Harrods	6/6	+1/0	Spicer&P.	10/0	..
Harrds B.A.	12/9	−1½d	Waring & G.	24/9	..
Hdmond's ..	4/0	+1/32	Whiteley ..	55/0	..
Internat. Tea	2/6	+4½d			

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	39/0	..	Dalgety ..	11	..
Arg. Stn. Ld.	22/0	..	Forestal ..	17/6	..
Aust. Est. M.	53	..	Goldstr., Mt.	28/9	..
Aust. Merc. f.p.	7*	..	Hudson ..	4⅜	..
Brit. N. Born.	7/0	..	Kasaala Cot.	6/6	..
Civ. Lt. Real	19/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	101	..
Cordova ..	2/0	..	Spassk Corp.	3 3/32	+1/32

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	16/3	..	L. Asiatic ..	4 7/32	..
An.-Dutch ..	54/0	+3d	Lumut	2 1/32	..
An.-Java ..	2/9	..	Malacca ..	1 19/32	..
An.-Malay ..	15/16	..	Malaysian ..	26/9	+3d
Bal. Tins ..	1⅜	..	Mendaris ..	1⅜	..
Batoe Kidoel	1⅜	..	Mercliman ..	2/5	..
Batu Tiga ..	1⅜	..	Pataling ..	1 3/32	..
Bertam Cons.	4 1/32	..	Perak	3/3	..
Bukit Mert'm	3/0	..	Rembau Jelo	2/6	..
Castlefield ..	5/6	..	Rubber Tst.	57 3/32	+1½d
Cons. Malay	5/0	..	Sarawak ..	1 11/16	..
Duff Devt. ..	1⅜	..	Selangor Un.	2/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	2/1	..	Sennah	1 5/16	..
Grand Cent.	2 3/32	+1/32	Sialang ..	1⅜	..
Gula Kalump	15/16	..	Straits Rbr.	1⅜	−1/32
Highlands ..	1⅜	..	Sum. Para	3/1⅛	..
Java United	1⅜	..	Tandjong ..	1⅜	..
Jugra & Carey	15/3	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅜	..
Kapar Para	1¼	..	Telosendeh	1 13/32	+1/32
Kuala Lump.	2 5/16	+1/16	U. Serdang	3/0	..
Labu	1 1/16	..	U. Sua B'tr	3 5/16	..
Lanadron ..	5/8	..	U. Sumatra	2/0	..
Linggi	1 3/32	..	U. Tenaing	2/6	+3d
			Vallambrosa	12/6	..

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	22¾	..	East'n Prod.	4 7/16	..
An.-Ceylon ..	37/0	..	Empire	41/9	+6d
Assam Co. ..	1¼	..	Gaisha	21/9	+1½d
Assam Front	23/3	+3d	Imperial Tea	1 15/16	−1/32
Bogaw'tawa	67/6	..	Jhanzie ..	2 1/32	..
Brahmap'tra	28⅛	..	Jokai	3 1/16	..
Brit. Indian	2 1/16	..	Jorehaut ..	5/8	..
Budna Beta	77/9	+3d	Lanka Plant.	2 1/16	9d
Carolina ..	8⅜	−1/32	Lebong	4⅛	..
Ceylon Plant.	5 5/16	..	Longla	2 1/32	..
Chargola ..	12/9	−3d	Makum	2 1/16	..
Chubwa	3 5/16	..	Nedeem	2¼	..
Cons. T. & L.	26	..	New Dimbula	6⅛*	..
Darjeeling ..	3⅝	..	Nuwara Kiiya	52 3/32	..
Darj. Cons.	3 5/16	..	Pahlegan ..	5	..
Deundi	1 5/16	..	Scot. Tea & L.	64/9	+3d
Dooars	55/6	−6d	Singlo	49/0	+3d
Doom Doomai	4 1/16	..	Travancore ..	2 3/32	..
East'n Assam	3 1/16	..	Upper Assam	2 1/16	..

OIL

Lobitos	2 15/16	+1/32			
Mex. Eagle ..	14/9	+7d			
Do., 5% Pf.	21/6	..			
Phoenix Eish.	12/4½	+3d			
R. Dutch ..	34¼	..			
Shell	4⅞	..			
Steaua Rom.	8 10⅛	..			
Trinidad C.	3/9	..			
Trinidad L.	3 21/32	..			
U. Brit. Trin.	7/0	..			
Ural Caspian	2/6	..			
V.O.C. ..	2¼	..			

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Al&Europ'n	16/3	..	Modder Deep	15 16	..
Anglo-Amer.	11 32*	+1/32	Modder. East	13 16	..
An.-French	20/0	..	Mozambique	11/6	−3d
Brakpan ..	2 5/16	..	Natal N. Col.	3/4	..
C.Mining, Br.	18¼	..	New Jagers.	2 1/16	..
City Deep ..	6/9	..	New Modder	4 5/32	..
Cons. Diuds.	10/0	+3d	New State A.	1 7/16	..
Cons. Glds.	27/32	+⅛	Nourse ..	9/6	..
Cons. M. & R.	16/6	..	Randf'n E.	6/0	..
Cons. M. Sel.	16/6	..	Rand Mines	5/4	..
Crown	5 3/16	..	Rand Selec.	12/3	..
Daggafontein	1 7/16	..	Rob. Deep, B	7/9*	..
De Beers, D.	10⅛	..	S.A.Gold Tst.	11 9/32*	..
Durban Deep	10/9	+3d	S. Town ..	8/3	..
East Geduld	1 3/4	..	S.W. Africa	15/6	+6d
East Rand ..	11/3	+6d	Springs ..	2 9/32	..
Ferreira ..	3 15/32	+1/32	Sub Nigel ..	1 29/32	+1/32
Geduld	1⅜	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 11/16	..
Gen. Mining	5/4	−1/32	Union Corp.	3 7/32	+1/32
Govt. Areas ..	1¾	..	V. Ryn Deep	1 29/32	..
J'b'gCt'nslnv.	42/0	−3d	Vereen'g Est.	1 3/32	..
Knights	9/0	..	Village Deep	8/0	..
Kaffrarian ..	22/6	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6 11/64	+1½d
Meyer & C.	18/6	..	West Springs	14/6	+3d
Modder. B.	14/3	..			

RHODESIAN MINES

BwanaM'k'b.	18/9	−1½d	Rhod.Cong.B	15¼	..
Cam & Motor	1⅛	..	Rhod.K'ys.	1⅜	..
Chartered ..	38/9	+1½d	Rhod.Sel. Tr.	21⅝	−1/16
Gd. of Rhod.	9/6	..	Roan Antel.	1 13/32	+1/32
Lonrhos ..	5/9	+1½d	Selukwe ..	4/0	−3d
Lonely Reef	15/16	..	Shamva ..	1/9	..
N'Changa ..	2⅛	..	Tanr'kan Cor.	2 9/32	+1/32
Rhod. Anz. A	1⅜	+1/32	Wankie Coll.	1 5/32	+1/32
Rhod. B. H.	2/9	..	Zambesia Ex.	1 13/32	+1/32

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	8/9*	..	Fanti Cons.	13/0	..
Ashanti ..	31/6	+9d	Kadunna Synd.	5⅜	..
Assoc. Nigeria	7/3	..	Naraguta ..	1 7/32	..
Bisichi	8/6	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	15/6	−5d	Pahang ..	10/3	..
Bangrin ..	1⅝	..	Petaling ..	13/9	..
Gopeng ..	2 5/16	..	Renong ..	1 29/32	..
Hong-kong ..	20/9*	..	Siamese ..	12/6	..
Idris	11/1*	..	Sthn. Mala'n	16/9	..
Ipoh	21/0	..	Sthn. Perak	21⅛*	−1/16
Kampar Mal.	18/6	..	Sungei Best	12/0*	..
Kamunting	10/0	..	Tavoy	8/9	..
London Tin	27/3	..	Tekka - Talp.	22/6	..
Malayan ..	27/6	..	Tronoh ..	21/9*	..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	21/9	−3d	Mt. Lyell ..	30/0	−6d
Anaconda ..	1 5/16	..	Mysore ..	10/9*	..
Bralgbal ..	3⅜*	..	Nat. Mining	1/0	..
Base Met. Min.	13/0	..	Nundydroog	15/9*	..
Bkn. H. Prop.	20/0	..	Oonrgum ..	5/3	..
Do., North	3¼*	..	Patino ..	5	..
Do., South	2¼	..	Rio Tinto ..	43⅝	+⅝
Burma Corp.	13 7/32	−3d	Rus. A. Cons.	0 4½	..
Cent.P.Mang.	3¼	..	Sn. O'trudis	9/6	..
Champion R.	7/9	..	St.J.Del Rey	19/0	..
East Pool, Pf.	2/0	..	SanFrancisco	1⅜	..
Exlds. Devt.	1 5/16	..	S. Amer. Cpr.	2 1/32	−

CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

Respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION
AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS, 8, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1,
COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 24.
OLD ITALIAN FURNITURE and OBJECTS OF ART, the property of a Lady; also Decorative Furniture and Objects of Art from various sources. On View

On FRIDAY, APRIL 25.
MODERN PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the property of the late A. G. NEVILLE, Esq., and sold by order of his Executors; also from the separate Estate of E. SONDHEIM, Esq., re Messrs. IRONMONGER and Co. (in Bankruptcy); and from various sources. On View.

On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.
OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the property of SIR GEORGE THURSBY, Bart., including an Elizabethan chalice, William and Mary and Queen Anne tankards, and Georgian salvers, meat dishes, &c.; a rare Elizabethan caudebrons in rock crystal and silver, the property of W. C. ASHFORD SANFORD, Esq., of Nynehead Court, Somerset; an Elizabethan bell-shaped salt-cellar and cover, the property of a Gentleman; a Queen Anne gold cup and cover, the property of a Lady; a George III. silver gilt toilet service engraved with the Royal Arms, the property of a Lady; and old English silver plate, from various sources, including a Common-wealth salt, Charles II. and William III. Tankards, a George I. Coffee Pot, and Georgian Sauceboats, Salvers, &c. May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding. Illustrated Catalogues may be had.

On THURSDAY, MAY 1.
OLD ENGLISH and FRENCH FURNITURE, OBJECTS OF ART and TAPESTRY of various sources, including a set of William and Mary Chairs and two Panels of Aubusson Tapestry, the property of SIR WINDHAM T. CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER, Bart., and removed from Carmichael House, Thurlestone, Leask; a set of 12 Chippendale Chairs, the property of W. J. HOLT, Esq., of 57, Montagu-square, W.; two Chippendale Chairs with carved lyrate backs, the property of COL. LIDDELL, D.S.O., M.C., of Trench Hall, Ravensworth; a Boulle Commode, a Florentine bronze group and other Objects of Art, the property of MAJOR A. MORRISON, D.S.O., and a set of Chippendale Chairs and other old English Furniture, old Chinese and Continental Porcelain; Mortlake and Flemish Tapestries, from various sources; old Worcester Porcelain, the property of Mrs. DUCKWORTH; and five panels of Flemish Tapestry, the property of the RT. HON. the EARL FORTESCUE, C.B. May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding. Illustrated Catalogues may be had.

On FRIDAY, MAY 2.
OLD PICTURES, the property of JOHN T. BOLDING, Esq., deceased, sold by order of the Executors, and from various sources, including works by or attributed to:—

J. F. Abbott	J. Gilig	A. Storck
S. Aiken	J. F. Herring	D. Teniers
S. Van der Ast	J. Hickmore	C. Towne
A. Canaletto	P. Monamy	P. C. Turner
J. C. Drooshdoot	A. Pynacker	A. Van de Velde
J. Forrest	G. Smith	E. Vraes
F. Francken	J. R. Smith	B. Wilson

May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.

On TUESDAY, MAY 6.
FINE CHELSEA PORCELAIN SCENT-BOTTLES, and BONBONNIERES, the property of The RT. HON. LADY BIDDULPH, of Ledbury, Hereford, and the late Mrs. W. S. SALTING; Chelsea Scent-bottles, the property of Mrs. K. MARLOW; a rare Limoges enamel Medallion Portrait, early Miniatures and Objects of Art, the property of Mrs. ETHELSTON; Objects of Vertu, the property of Major A. MORRISON, D.S.O.; and from various sources, including a Pair of Chelsea Figures of Gods of Music, Dresden Dwarf, carved boxwood Statuette, old French and English Snuff-boxes, Miniatures, Battersea Enamels, &c. May be viewed on the FRIDAY and MONDAY preceding.

On WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.
OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, chiefly of the Georgian period, being a portion of the Stock of Mr. EMIL VARDI, of New York and London, which has been brought to England from America for sale owing to the outbreak of Mr. VARDI'S illness, and comprising a New York, including Epergnes, Soup Tureens, Sauce Tureens, Salvers, Breadbaskets, Tea and Coffee Pots, and other useful table decorative objects. May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On THURSDAY, MAY 8.
FRENCH DECORATIVE FURNITURE, the property of the RT. HON. The EARL of DURHAM and removed from Lambton Castle, Durham, including lacquer commodes with ormolu mounts, parquetried and tulipwood escritoires, commodes, tables and secretaires, and Oriental porcelain with French ormolu mounts; decorative Furniture, the property of ADELE LADY MEYER, deceased, late of Chipstead Place, Sevenoaks, Kent, and 19, Ryde Park-gate, S.W.7 (sold by order of the Executors); Old English Furniture, the property of SIR SPENCER MARYON-WILSON, Bart., of Eastbourne, and removed from Charlton House, Kent, and Decorative Furniture from various sources. May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

On FRIDAY, MAY 9.
The CARRINGTON HEIRLOOM PICTURES, from 76, Eaton-place, S.W.1. The Judge's Lodgings, Aylesbury, and Millaton, Bridestowe, Devonshire (sold by direction of The RT. HON. LORD CARRINGTON); including the engraved picture of "Jupiter and Europa," by Claude le Lorrain, formerly in the Collection of Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.; an extensive view in Holland by Jan van Goyen, signed and dated 1645, and "A Winter Scene," by Isaac van Ostade, mentioned by Smith in his "Catalogue Raisonné," Supp. No. 6, and by Dr. Hofstede de Groot in his "Catalogue of Dutch Painters," Vol. III., No. 92, and other objects of Art. Also Pictures by Old Masters, the property of The RT. HON. EARL WINTERTON, P.C., M.P., and from other sources, including works by or attributed to:—

Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.	Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A.	
T. Gainsborough, R.A.	J. Northcote, R.A.	Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A.
J. Russell, R.A.	P. Zuccarelli, R.A.	
G. Stubbs, A.R.A.		
F. Boucher	Th. de Keyser	Catherine Read
A. Brandino	Ben Marshall	Sir F. P. Rubens
A. Canaletto	G. Morland	J. Van Ruisdael
A. Cuyp	A. L. and M. le Nain	J. N. Sartorius
J. Ferneley	A. Palamedes	D. Teniers
El Greco	N. Poussin	A. Watteau
Dirk Hals	Allan Ramsay	P. Wouwerman

May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding. Illustrated Catalogues may be had.

On TUESDAY, MAY 13.
OBJECTS of ART, PORCELAIN and FAIENCE, the property of EDMUND WILFRID HARDING, Esq., deceased, late of 18, St. James's-square, S.W., including old English, Continental, and Oriental Porcelain; a lustred Gubbio Dish by Maestro Giorgio, 1527; Urbino, Faenza, and other majolica, bronzes, Limoges enamels, sculpture, and a few pieces of old English and French furniture. May be viewed on the FRIDAY and MONDAY preceding.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 14.
VALUABLE BOOKS on the Fine Arts, the property of EDMUND WILFRID HARDING, Esq., deceased, late of 18, St. James's-square, S.W. May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 15.
DECORATIVE FURNITURE and OBJECTS OF ART from various sources, including an Elizabethan carved oak bedstead, Chippendale, Sheraton, and other old English Furniture, Dutch, Spanish, and other foreign furniture, bronzes and decorative objects. May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

ON FRIDAY, MAY 16.
MODERN PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the property of SIR HUGH SEELY, BART., removed from Brooke House, Isle of Wight; the property of Mrs. A. DUCKWORTH, deceased, Cheshire; the property of MAJOR HERBERT MUSKER, removed from Shadwell Court, Thetford, Norfolk; and from other sources, including works by or attributed to:—Frank Brangwyn, R.A., J. Lavery, R.A., D. Cameron, R.A., Vicat Cole, R.A., T. S. Cooper, R.A., Sir J. Gilbert, R.A., Peter Graham, R.A., Sir John Lavery, R.S.A., T. B. Leader, R.A., A. J. Munnings, R.A., J. Pettie, R.A., Sir H. Hughes Stanton, R.A.

Eugene Carrière	H. Harpignies	J. Linnell, Sen.
J. B. C. Corot	J. F. Herring, Sen.	A. F. van der Neer
David Cox	J. Holland	J. Boxton Meulen
H. Daumier	J. Lavallée	C. Speeclayh
Birket Foster	E. Lambinet	E. M. Wimperis
J. W. Godward	E. Blair Leighton	P. de Wint
T. H. Hardy	L. Lhermitte	

May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.

Telephone: GERRARD 4723 & 3505. Telegrams: WILLIS'S ROOMS, LONDON.

ROBINSON, FISHER & HARDING

ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES, BY AUCTION, AT
WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1,
COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24th.
On view.—OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the property of the LATE SIR EDWIN GALSWORTHY and removed from Maresfield-gardens, Hampstead; and from other sources, comprising examples by or attributed to:—

H. Alken	T. Michau	J. N. Sartorius
J. Detmold	C. Nesbitt	J. Sell Cotman
F. Francken	J. Opie, R.A.	S. de Vlieger
J. C. Ibbetson	G. Poussin	F. Zuccarelli

Also ENGRAVINGS and PRINTS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30th.
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, including Sheraton sideboards, a bow-fronted mahogany, two Georgian mahogany tallboy clocks, a French parqueterie table, a bookcase, grand piano by Steinway; a COLLECTION of CHINESE PORCELAIN, old Worcester, Nantgarw, and other porcelain, the collection of the late ATWELL STUART COXON, Esq., and removed from "FLESK," BURNHAM, SOMERSET. Also FURNITURE and CHINESE PORCELAIN, being a portion of the DYOTT HEIRLOOMS, removed from "FREEFORD," Lichfield, Staffordshire, and sold in pursuance of an order of the High Court of Justice. On view two days prior.

THURSDAY, MAY 1st.
OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, being a portion of the DYOTT HEIRLOOMS, removed from "Freeford," Lichfield, Staffordshire, and sold in pursuance of an Order of the High Court of Justice; also a part of the Collection of the late ATWELL STUART COXON, Esq., and removed from Flesk, Burnham, Somerset; and from other sources, comprising examples by or attributed to:

G. Chinnery	W. Hogarth	R. Hillingford
E. Cicognara	I. B. Hurt	J. A. Lomax
W. F. Firth, R.A.	G. Kilburne, R.I.	G. De Lyon
G. H. Harlow	Sir G. Kneller	R. C. Woodville

Also ENGRAVINGS and PRINTS.—On view three days prior.

FRIDAY, MAY 2nd.
OLD ENGLISH SILVER, Sheffield Plate, Jewellery, &c., a portion of the DYOTT HEIRLOOMS, removed from "FREEFORD," Lichfield, Staffordshire, and sold in pursuance of an Order of the High Court of Justice; by direction of the Executors of the late Miss C. A. BENNIE, of 2, Chester-square; and from other sources. On view two days prior.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7th.
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, including Queen Anne, Chippendale, Sheraton, and Hepplewhite periods. Persian carpets and rugs, English and Continental PORCELAIN, old glass, bronzes, ivory and wood carvings, &c. On view two days prior.

THURSDAY, MAY 8th.
OLD MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, comprising examples of the Early English, Dutch, and Italian Schools, Engravings and Prints. On view two days prior.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,

ESTABLISHED 1778.
ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS, AND VALUERS,
5, WEST HALKIN-STREET, S.W.1.
13, HOBART-PLACE, EATON-PLACE, S.W.1. and 45, PARLIAMENT-STREET. 22, MOUNT-STREET, W.1. Telephone: SLOANE 2201-2.

TOWN HOUSES TO BE SOLD.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.
A FINE CORNER MANSION, SOUTH & WEST ASPECT.
REMODELLED WITH ALL LATEST CONVENIENCES.
PASSENGER LIFT. CENTRAL HEATING.
999 YEARS' LEASE. MODERATE GROUND-RENT AND PRICE.
18 BED ROOMS, 5 BATH ROOMS, 6 SPLENDID RECEPTION ROOMS. FULL DOMESTIC OFFICES.

CADOGAN ESTATE.
Facing Garden.
EXCELLENT MODERN RESIDENCE.
13 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four charming reception rooms, principal and secondary staircases; direct access to good garage with rooms over.
45 years' lease. Ground-rent £50.
MODERATE PRICE.

CHESHAM-PLACE.
Overlooking Garden.
SPACIOUS FAMILY HOUSE.
16 bed rooms, four bath rooms, six excellent reception rooms, full domestic offices, principal and secondary staircases; garage with rooms over in communication with house.
LONG LEASE. MODERATE GROUND-RENT and PRICE.

RENT £400 PER ANNUM.
VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERNIZED HOUSE
in
BEST PART OF BELGRAVIA.
Open sunny aspect.
Seven-eight bed rooms, three well-equipped bath rooms, each fitted lavatory basin, w.c.s, double drawing room and boudoir, three other good reception rooms.
MODERATE PREMIUM FOR DIRECT LEASE.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE,
close ALBERT-GATE.
SMALL COTTAGE
in a wide open mews.
RENT £160 PER ANNUM.
Two bed rooms, bath, w.c., sitting room, kitchenette.
Newly constructed.
PREMIUM £450.

FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS
AVAILABLE FOR SEASON AND OTHER PERIODS.

EATON-SQUARE, facing South; 11-12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, five reception rooms; garage.

EATON-PLACE, available for short period, with servants, plate and linen; nine-11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms; garage.

CHESTER-TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK, sunny aspect, lovely views; beautifully furnished and very tastefully decorated; nine bed rooms, four bath rooms, three charming reception rooms; garage with rooms; for season, or longer.

FLAT, ADELPHI-TERRACE, suit American; most attractively furnished and decorated; two bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms; 2 gns. per week; three-six months.

STAFFORD-MANSIONS, WESTMINSTER.—Five bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen; moderate rent careful tenant. Passenger lift.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (adjoining).—Large upper maisonette; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, double reception room, kitchen; well furnished 13gns. week; any period.

GARAGES FOR SALE OR TO BE LET ON LEASE.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY
GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,
5, WEST HALKIN-STREET, S.W.1. Telephone: Sloane 2201 or their other offices.

TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 20)

HAMPSTEAD.
DRASTIC PRICE REDUCTION.
Fine imposing FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, best part of HAMPSTEAD, now available at a BARGAIN PRICE; detached, seven bed and dressing rooms, four reception, and ample offices.—Keen buyers should call for the key at
HARTS, LTD., Heath-drive, N.W.3.
Telephone, Hampstead 6029 (Private Exchange).

INVERNESS-TERRACE, W.
WITHIN A FEW MINUTES OF HYDE PARK.
Five bed, three reception, bath room.
RENT £110 PER ANNUM.
£950 FOR 18 YEARS' LEASE.
GORDON PRIOR & GOODWIN,
27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1. GERRARD 3018.

KENSINGTON.
£160 P.A.
Modernized CORNER RESIDENCE; South aspect; easy access gardens; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and offices. Sanitation improvements. Lease nine years. Fittings, &c., about £900.
MARSH and MARSH,
154, Kensington High-street, W.8. Tels.: Western 4384.

KENSINGTON.
Good garden with space for garage.
LOW-STOREYED BIJOU TYPE of RESIDENCE, just off the High-street, having six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; especially laid-out garden. Rent only £90 per annum (pre-War). Premium for the lease £1,000.
CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

FOR THE SEASON.
MONTPELIER-SQUARE.—A well FURNISHED and very cosy HOUSE to be LET; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, large lounge, and offices; very quiet position. Rent 12gns. per week.—AGENTS.
CHESTERTON & SONS,
86, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.

CHELSEA
SMALL FREEHOLD near Sloane-square for SALE; three bed, two reception; modernized and redecorated throughout.—Apply GAFF and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane-square, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

MAYFAIR.
SQUASH RACQUETS COURT.
A VERY CHOICE UP-TO-DATE and COMMODIOUS HOUSE without a fault.
MESSRS. LANE, SAVILLE and Co. are instructed to offer for SALE the Direct Westminster Lease.
Specifically built to construct by Messrs. Willette, luxuriously appointed and fitted, remarkably well planned. Facing South.
Electric passenger and service lifts.
Central heating.
Very fine bath room, oak floors, choice doors, chimney pieces, and grates; wonderful domestic offices; fire-proof construction.
Sixteen bed rooms, five bath rooms, large square central garden; five beautiful reception rooms, mostly pitch pine panelled.
All enquiries to the Sole Agents.
LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.

CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
MODERN RESIDENCE to be LET; very tastefully appointed; six bed, three bath, three reception rooms, &c.; polished floors; independent hot water. Years' lease, £350 per annum. No premium, but fixtures at valuation.—BOND and Co., 10, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

NON-BASEMENT.
VERY LONG LEASE
of a modern HOUSE for SALE at moderate figure to include garage; quiet position, close Marble Arch; six bed, single garage; quiet position, close Marble Arch; six bed, two tiled baths, large reception room; perfect repair. To view telephone Mr. H. Mayfair 4062, 110 Hose.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

OVERLOOKING KENSINGTON GARDENS.
TO BE LET FURNISHED
For season or longer.
A WEST-END RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION.
Excellently fitted and furnished. Detached in own grounds and having tennis court. Large entrance and inner halls, six reception rooms, billiard room; winter garden, eight principal bed rooms (each with lavatory basin), six bath rooms, 12 servants' bed rooms, for staff. Electric Lift and Central Heating.
Garage for three cars and chauffeur's cottage.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE with STUDIO for DISPOSAL, Sloane-square (near).—Six bed, bath, three reception; long lease; moderate terms.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

OLD HAMPSTEAD.
CLOSE to HEATH.—A Charming MODERN HOUSE. ACCOMMODATION on TWO FLOORS ONLY. No basement. South aspect. Nice garden.
Five bed rooms (two with fitted lavatory basin), bath room, three reception, compact offices. GARAGE.
Electric power. Independent hot water. Newly decorated. Rent £350. Premium £200. Or Freehold.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

7, ACACIA-ROAD,
ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.
An unusually charming NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, charmingly modernized and improved.
FREEHOLD.
Seven good bed rooms, TWO BATH ROOMS, two reception rooms, compact offices.
Independent hot water. Electric power.
EXCELLENT GARAGE and PRETTY GARDEN.
For SALE Privately, or by Auction at the London Auction Mart on 20th May.
Solicitors: Messrs. Peacock and Goddard, 3, South-square, W.C. Auctioneers and Sole Agents: FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

MONTAGU-SQUARE, W.1.
THE LEASE of ONE of THESE CHARMING HOUSES AVAILABLE at the BARGAIN PRICE of £3,000 or CLOSE OFFER.
Nine good bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge, and four beautiful reception rooms.
Independent hot water. Modernized.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

UNSOLD AT AUCTION AND NOW OFFERED AT BARGAIN PREMIUM OF £2,800.
7, CHESTER-TERRACE, N.W.1.
Directly facing WEST over REGENT'S PARK.
Recently modernized and reconstructed as practically a non-basement house, with kitchen, pantry, and servants' hall on the ground floor; PARQUET FLOORS; service lift; independent boiler; double garage and rooms.
Eight bed and dressing rooms, TWO BATH ROOMS, three fine reception rooms. Direct Crown Lease.
Sole Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

A CHARMING MODERNIZED DWARF-TYPE HOUSE.
25, CUMBERLAND-TERRACE.
DIRECTLY FACING WEST OVER REGENT'S PARK.
Three reception rooms, all on ground floor.
Six good bed rooms, TWO BATH ROOMS.
Butler's pantry and complete offices. Service lift; electric power; independent hot water. Direct Crown LEASE of over 16 years at only £130 per annum to be SOLD privately, or by Auction on 20th May, by FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

QUIET AND SECLUDED.
REGENT'S PARK (South Side).—A charming modernized and improved RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, TWO BATH ROOMS, four fine reception rooms, excellent offices. DOUBLE GARAGE. Crown Lease at £230 per annum. Reasonable premium.
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ST. JOHN'S WOOD (sought-after position).—Attractive Newly Decorated RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; nice garden. Lease nine years. RENT £250 per annum. Premium only £75. Non-immediate.—Apply BRITTON POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

56, RUTLAND-GATE.
AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE
in this favourite and quiet position overlooking private gardens and close to the Park.
FREEHOLD.
Nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, square lounge hall, three reception rooms, compact domestic offices.
Independent hot water. Parquet flooring. Electric heating. Service lift.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on May 21st, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

HAMPSTEAD.
Preliminary Auction Announcement.
11, LINDFIELD-GARDENS.—A handsome NON-BASEMENT DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with charming garden, in one of the quietest roads of Hampstead; seven bed, billiard, large west fine reception rooms, spacious lounge, compact offices. To be SOLD by AUCTION May 8th.—Auctioneers, GOLDSMITH, LEE and Co., 47, Heath-street, N.W.3. Tels., Hampstead 1347 (three lines).

109, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.
A commodious TOWN RESIDENCE, comprising 13-14 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, and excellent domestic offices.
PASSENGER LIFT.
Direct lease, 91 years, at a ground-rent of £50 per annum. Long Lease offered by Estate. For SALE privately, or by Auction on May 1st next, by Messrs. DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-square, W.2. Tel. 0300-0501.

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RICHMOND HILL, in quiet road just off the Hill.—A detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in splendid order, with four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall, and usual offices; large well-stocked garden; good garage. Price £2,800. Specially recommended.
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AT AN UPSET PRICE OF £950.
6, ALLEYN-PARK.—Seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, library. One acre. Room for garage. Lease 61 years. Ground-rent £25.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
11, ALLEYN-PARK.—Eight bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room. Good condition. Large garden, with room for garage. Lease 14 years. Ground-rent £10.
The above to be sold privately or by Auction on the properties (full particulars of the Auctioneers, Messrs. SPENCER and KENT, 19, Croxted-road, West Dulwich, S.E.21. Tel., Syd. 1159.

KENTON, 42, NORTHWICK-AVENUE.—Modern semi-detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE enjoying views over golf course, conveniently situated for station and shops. Hall, two reception, three good bed, bath, domestic offices; built-in garage; good garden.
HARROW-on-the-HILL.—54, WHITMORE-ROAD.—Attractive labour-saving FREEHOLD RESIDENCE overlooking the School Cricket Fields and within easy reach of station and shops. Entrance hall, two reception, four bed, bath, domestic offices; garage; good garden.
A. E. PEACEY will offer the above for SALE by AUCTION (unless sold previously) on 28th April, 1930, at his offices, Station Approach, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

FOR SALE, delightful labour-saving HOUSE: panelled lounge, dining, four bed rooms, wash basins, hot and cold, two with bath rooms, lavatories; electric and power, all rooms; telephone; large garage; vegetable, fruit, lawn; South aspect. No agents. Seen any time.—Write Box G.1873, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB PROPERTIES.—Specially appointed Agents, COPARTS, Ltd., Golders Green, N.W.11 (opposite Tube).

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SANDERSTEAD.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE standing in over half an acre. Fitted all labour-saving conveniences. Panelled lounge hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, with porcelain wash basins and wardrobes; bath; central heating; garage; terrace overlooking gardens; grass and hard tennis courts; money lavishly expended upon property and must be SOLD.—CHILLMAN PARSONS-TAYLOR, Auctioneers, 5 and 6, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.2.

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ATTRACTIVE DETACHED RESIDENCE, with sea views; three and four bed rooms, two reception rooms, usual offices; finished in first-class workmanship; water, electricity, drainage. Prices from £1,395 FREEHOLD. Also delightful building sites with direct sea frontage. Houses erected to requirements.—Apply Bognor Agents, or Managing Agents,
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BARGAIN PRICE £1,250.
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BOURNEMOUTH, QUEEN'S PARK.—Attractive modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, one minute from golf course, close buses and shops; lounge, three reception, eight bed, bath room; electric light, gas; South aspect; delightful grounds; only £1,600. Also Freehold kitchen gardens, ample shade and sevlusion.—Recommended by Sole Agents, HANKINSON'S, The Square, Bournemouth. (2 lines.)

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DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
being the property of a LADY, and removed from Messrs. Dixon's Depositories, also the property of a Lady of Title and removed from Messrs. Hampton and Sons' Depositories.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25th, 1930.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,
being the property of a LADY removed from Messrs. Hudsons' Depositories, also Messrs. Dixons' Depositories and from a residence at Hampstead, N.W., &c., including a set of GEORGIAN CHAIRS, QUEEN ANNE BUREAUX, ANTIQUE CAPSTAN TABLE, Georgian Dining Tables, Old English Sideboard, Commodes and Bureau, China, Glass, and Bric-a-Brac; also a BABY GRAND PIANOFORTE BY G. BECHSTEIN.
The above may be viewed two days preceding and catalogues may be had.

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THE PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE occupies a HIGH POSITION on a SOUTHERN SLOPE with VIEWS for 30 MILES.

The House has been carefully restored, retaining its principal features.

The accommodation comprises lounge hall, dining room, south drawing room, morning room, 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, offices.

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Electric Light. Company's Water and Gas. Telephone. Independent Hot Water.

The gardens and grounds have fine specimen trees, tennis court, herbaceous rock and rose gardens, kitchen garden, farmery, and parkland.

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BIRCH HOUSE, 14, UPPER CHEYNE-ROW,

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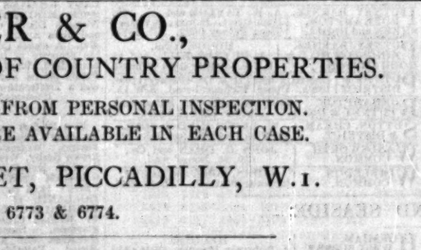

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Very pretty matured grounds, easily run, in all about

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(modernized and improved regardless of cost).

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ROOMY, convenient BUNGALOW, 60 yards from sea; five bed rooms (one double); garage; May, June, July, from 3gns.—View any time.—Dymcot, Bracklesham, Chichester.

Picked position on shoulder of hill.

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TO be LET, May, June, July, nice HOUSE in CORNWALL on River Fal; five bed rooms, two sitting rooms; £5 5s. a week.—Write Mrs. Harding, Birling Manor, Eastdean, Eastbourne.

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NEAR VIENNA (AUSTRIA). HUNTING LODGE in delightful forest surroundings, to be LET, season or longer; Home Park of about 113 acres; fully furnished throughout, consisting of four bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, kitchens, servants' quarters, electric light, telephone, &c. Good trout fishing and game shooting, including deer.—Apply to Schloss Gainfarn, Post Vcesiqu near Vienna, Lower Austria.

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CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.1.

A CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, suitable for professional or private purposes.

Modernized without detriment or injury to its original characteristics, and beautifully appointed, with exquisite panellings, parquet floors, fine old fireplaces, &c.

Seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three delightful reception rooms, and usual offices.

Central heating throughout. Independent hot water. Gas. Electric light and power.

Held on lease direct from the Howard de Walden Estate for a term having over 900 years unexpired, at a ground-rent of £50 per annum.

Particulars and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers:—

GODDARD & SMITH, 22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1. Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.

BY ORDER OF FIRST MORTGAGEES.

CITY OF LONDON.

THE SUBSTANTIAL

BUSINESS PREMISES

known as

No. 25, GARLICK-HILL, E.C.

Excellently situated in the centre of the Fur Market, facing the Hudson Bay Company's building. Comprising FIVE FLOORS, with a total area of about 2,639ft. Held for 41½ years unexpired, at a moderate ground-rent.

Will be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs. ST. QUINTIN, SON & STANLEY at WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD-STREET, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, 30th APRIL, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the Solicitors, Messrs. Druces and Attlee, 10, Billiter-square, E.C., or of the Auctioneers, ST. QUINTIN, SON and STANLEY, 34, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.4.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN.

Nos. 1 and 2, THE PARSONAGE, constructed of brick, standing on high ground, within easy reach of shops, church, &c., containing:—

No. 1.—Two reception, three bed, bath, usual offices; secluded garden.

No. 2.—Two reception, three bed, box, bath, usual offices; secluded garden; garage.

Messrs.

HUTCHINS & MENZIES

will offer the above for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of), at the "Catherine Wheel" Hotel, Feltham, at 5.30 p.m., on Wednesday, 30th April, 1930.—Particulars from the Solicitors, Messrs. MacDonnell and Co., 3-7, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.2, or the Auctioneers, 47, High-street, Egham. 'Phone 234.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

22, GILBERT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

Sale by Auction, on the premises, of valuable antique and other

FURNITURE,

including QUEEN ANNE and GEORGIAN TABLES and SECRETAIRES, FINE OLD EMBROIDERED CHINESE SCREEN, Chinese furniture, lacquer work and bronzes, LOUIS XV COMMODES, &c., mahogany and other furniture, BROADWOOD BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO, Oriental, Continental and English china and pottery, fine quality PERSIAN RUGS, Wilton and other carpets, pictures and engravings, silver and plated articles, books, linen, cut glass, and general effects, by Messrs.

ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS,

in conjunction with Messrs.

FOLKARD & HAYWARD,

ON MONDAY, 5th MAY, 1930, and TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, at 1 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

On view Friday and Saturday previous (10-4). Catalogues from the Auctioneers, 80, Mount-street, W.1 (Grosvenor 2450), or 115, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 8181).

By directions of The Executors of the Baroness Solignac, Lelie Court, Gloucester.

The Executors of Maj-Gen. W. J. Vizard, Woodmancote Court, Dursley, Glos.

The Executors of Mrs. Loxley, Gloucester.

Miss Drew, Wotton-under-Edge, Miss S. Smith, The Edge, Stroud, Miss Roberts, The Old Manor House, Twigworth, Glos., and other properties.

OLD CORN EXCHANGE, GLOUCESTER.

BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.

will SELL by AUCTION, on Thursday, 8th May, 1930, at one o'clock, FINE OLD ENGLISH SILVER and OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE, including a mounted coconaut cup, Charles II. engraved porringer, and oval tobacco box, William and Mary tankard, William III. cupping bowl, George II. and III. casters, cream jugs, and small waiters, George III. tea and coffee service by Crispin Fuller, vase-shaped hot water jug, chased bread basket, oval tea caddy, William IV. tea service, old French coffee pot, sauce boat, and spirit stand.

Pair of old Sheffield plate candelabra and four candlesticks to match, sets of entrée dishes and bottle stands, tea and coffee urns, &c.

May be viewed day prior from 10 to 4 and morning of sale.

Catalogues (with illustrations) may be had of the Auctioneers, King-street, Gloucester.

By Order of the Owner, leaving the District.

"SUMMERS,"

SHIPLAKE-ON-THAMES.

A well-built Modern RESIDENCE, occupying a fine open and quiet position 10 minutes station and river; four bed rooms, three reception rooms, loggia; pretty garden; good outbuildings; electric light. To be SOLD by AUCTION on May 8th by

OLDACRES & SIMMS, F.A.I.

(Henley-on-Thames), in conjunction with

OLDMAN & SONS

(Thetford, Norfolk).

Solicitors: W. R. Greenland, Esq., Thetford.

OLD GARDEN ORNAMENTS. "STRATTON PARK,"

MICHELDEVER, HANTS.

About 60 LOTS of GARDEN ORNAMENTS and SEATS, including old Venetian well head, marble urn-shaped vases, sculptured stone sundial, marble figures, an old millstone, and teak and painted wood garden seats which Messrs.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

having sold the Estate in conjunction with Messrs.

FAREBROTHER ELLIS & CO.

will SELL by AUCTION on the premises on Tuesday, 29th April, 1930, at 1.30 p.m. precisely. On view day preceding. Catalogues from the Auctioneers.

6, MOUNT-STREET, W.1. (Telephone, Grosvenor 3273.)

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

By Direction of the Executors of L. B. Lovell, Decd.

8, KENSINGTON-COURT, W.8.

A RESIDENCE of DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER, in an exceptionally open position, facing West, with back entrance to Prince of Wales-terrace; eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, handsome salon with parquet floor, boudoir, fine dining room, billiards room, hall and vestibule, excellent offices; passenger lift to second floor; electric light and bells, speaking tubes; costly stoves and mantels. FREEHOLD, with Possession. By AUCTION at The London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on Thursday, 29th May, at 2.30 o'clock (unless previously disposed of), by

CHESTERTON & SONS,

116, Kensington High-street, W.8; 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1; 79, Queen-street, E.C.4; G. M. Gates, Esq., Surveyor, 15, Walbrook, E.C.4. Solicitors, Messrs. Lovell, White and King, 5, Thavies Inn, Holborn-circus, E.C.1.

By Direction of The Public Trustee.

9 & 11, HOLLAND-STREET,

CHURCH-STREET, KENSINGTON.

TWO FREEHOLD HOUSES, with Builder's shop and office; frontage about 39 feet; side frontage to Gregory-place about 52 feet; site area about 2,000 feet, superficial. By AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on Thursday, 29th May, at 2.30 o'clock (unless previously disposed of), by Messrs.

CHESTERTON & SONS,

116, Kensington High-street, W.8; 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1; 79, Queen-street, E.C.4. Solicitors, Messrs. Moreton, Phillips and Son, 11 and 12, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

Important Four Days' Sale.

"SHELLY HILL," HIGHCLIFFE-ON-SEA, HANTS.

FOX & SONS,

having sold the property, will SELL by AUCTION, on the premises, as above, on Tuesday, April 29th, 1930 and three following days, commencing each day at 10.30 a.m. precisely, the Whole of the Antique and Modern

CONTENTS OF THE RESIDENCE,

including:—Superior quality Turkey and Indian carpets, Turkey-dye Persian and Indian Rugs, AN OLD FRENCH CARVED WALNUT WARDROBE, a 4ft. 6in. Bedstead to match, ANTIQUE FINELY-MARKED SPANISH MAHOGANY BOW-FRONTED CORNER CABINET, two Sheraton inlaid mahogany card tables, Hepplewhite and Chippendale occasional chairs and tables, SET OF SIX HEPPLEWHITE MAHOGANY DINING CHAIRS, SHERATON SERPENTINE FRONT SIDEBOARD, DITTO DINING TABLE, VALUABLE BRACKET CLOCK chiming on 10 bells by T. Best, London, an old decorated Spanish wedding chest, VALUABLE SHERATON INLAID MAHOGANY WRITING TABLE with tambour roll top, interesting figure of fully-equipped Japanese soldier about 1840, unique Chinese crackle ware Joss with white jade hands, silver and Plate, about 1,200 volumes of books, SPECULATIVE OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS, together with numerous other effects.

Private View (by permit only), Saturday, April 26th, 1930.

Public View Monday, April 28th, 1930.

Catalogues (6d. each) of the Auctioneers, 44-50, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth.

Under instructions from Sir T. R. Armin Morris, Bart.

SKETTY PARK, SWANSEA.

JOHN M. LEEDER & SON,

F.S.I., F.A.I.,

will SELL by AUCTION, on the premises, on Thursday, 1st May, 1930, at 11.30 a.m.,

SURPLUS ANTIQUE & MODERN FURNISHINGS,

including 3 Jacobean Carved Oak Armoire, a Japanese Black Lacquer Screen, a Louis XVI. Vitrine, Louis XVI. Boule Writing Table, a Canteen of American Silver Plate, IMPORTANT ANCESTRAL PAINTINGS by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, P.R.A., JOHN HOPPNER, R.A., also valuable examples by or attributed to E. LE SUEUR, A. and M. F. NAIN, MARIESCHI, ZUCCARELLI, R.A., and SALVATOR ROSA.

Marble statuary figure of Pan, by Brun; life-size bronze figure, by C. Fantacchiotti; outside effects.

On view day prior. Catalogues (1s. each, illustrated 2s.) of the Auctioneers, 46, Waterloo-street, Swansea. (3704.)

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

By Order of the Executors of George Doudney, decd.

MESSRS. SPENCER & KENT

will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, April 28, and following days, at two o'clock each day, at COMPTON HOUSE, 6, ALLEYN PARK, WEST DULWICH, S.E.21.

The VALUABLE LIBRARY of about 6,000 Volumes, comprising BOOKS on AIR; BIOGRAPHY, and HISTORY.

FIRST EDITIONS OF

Thackeray, Charles Dickens, R. L. Stevenson, Coleridge, Byron, Ruskin, Mitford, &c.

Life of Rembrandt. Liber Studiorum Plates in portfolio. Holbein's Portraits at Windsor Castle. Many books on the Stage. Catalogues of Famous Art Collections and Medical Works.

COLLECTION of 1,000 ENGRAVINGS

in line; Mezzotint; Stipple, Etching and Aquatint by 17th to 19th Century Masters; FINE SERIES of LINE and MEZZOTINT PORTRAITS of EMINENT MEN and WOMEN of ENGLISH HISTORY, many from the famous CHALONER SMITH COLLECTION, by J. R. Smith, James Watson, F. Bartolozzi, Charles Turner, S. W. Reynolds, James Ward, &c.

OIL and WATER COLOURS by Girtin, Warwick Smith, E. Dayes, J. Varley, Kate Greenaway, &c. Library Furniture. Bookcases. Busts, &c.

On view Friday and Saturday, April 25th and 26th, from 10 to 5 p.m. Catalogues of the Auctioneers (price 3d., post free), 19, Croxted-road, West Dulwich, S.E.21.

On WEDNESDAY, April 30th, at 1 p.m.

CONTENTS of the above RESIDENCE, comprising MODERN and ANTIQUE FURNITURE, including mahogany dining and drawing room suites, bronze figures, Chinese vases, French timepieces, and English and foreign porcelain, antique mahogany card table, walnut music cabinet, French carpet, AXMINSTER and BRUSSELS CARPETS, CONTENTS of EIGHT BED ROOMS, comprising mahogany half-tester bedsteads, mahogany wardrobes, bed-room suites, household linen and usual sundries, contents of kitchen, dinner services, glass, plated items, and outdoor effects.

On view Saturday, April 26th, from 10 to 5 p.m. Catalogues of the Auctioneers, Messrs. Spencer and Kent, 19, Croxted-road, West Dulwich, S.E.21.

CAMBERWELL.

TWENTY-ONE VALUABLE FREEHOLDS, comprising SIX DWELLING HOUSES, SIX BUSINESS PREMISES in MAIN CAMBERWELL-ROAD, and NINE RESIDENCES in CAMBERWELL-GROVE, also a VACANT LEASEHOLD,

To be SOLD by AUCTION, by Order of Trustees, by Messrs. ALEXR.

ROBERTSON & SONS,

at the AUCTION MART, E.C., on Thursday, 1st May.

Lots 1 and 2.—Nos. 231 and 233, Camberwell-road.—Houses and Shops, let at £63 and £60 per annum.

Lot 3.—Nos. 243, 245, and 247, Camberwell-road, forming important main-road block, with area about 7,000 sq. ft. Let at £70 per annum, 28s. 7d. per week, and £53 4s. per annum.

Lot 4.—No. 249, Camberwell-road.—Sound Investment in Business Premises, let for 50 years, at £100 per annum.

Lot 5.—No. 11, Lomond-place, let at 28s. per week.

Lot 6.—Nos. 2-10 (even), Goschen-street, producing from weekly statutory tenants £208 17s. 4d. per annum.

Lot 7.—Nos. 59, Lowth-road.—Vacant. Eight rooms, let on Lease 45 years, at £7 per annum.

Lots 8 and 9.—Nos. 202 and 204, Camberwell-grove.—Commodious Freehold Residences, with 20ft. frontage by 150ft. deep. Let to statutory tenants at £70 and £67 4s. per annum.

Lots 10-15 (inc.).—Nos. 208-218 (even), Camberwell-grove. In one or separate lots.—Valuable Block of Six similar Residences, eminently suitable for conversion into Self-contained Flats. Three let to statutory tenants at £58 16s., £56, and £60 per annum, and three decontrolled and let at £100 per annum each.

Lot 16.—No. 220, Camberwell-grove.—Bijou, old-world Residence, on plot 60ft. by 100ft. Let to statutory tenant at £56 per annum.

Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, of Messrs. Lucas and Bailey, Solicitors, 15, Clifford's Inn, E.C.4, or of the Auctioneers, 27, Camberwell-green, S.E.5, and 19, Lodgate-hill, E.C.4.

BLAKE, SON & WILLIAMS,

ESTABLISHED 1798.

TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 5365.

AUCTIONEERS AND SURVEYORS, 49, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2.

PORTMAN HOUSE, OXFORD-STREET.

FULLY EQUIPPED NEW BUILDING WITH IMPOSING ELEVATION.

ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT POSITIONS IN THE WEST END.

Between SELFRIDGES and the MARBLE ARCH and almost opposite GAMAGES NEW WEST END STORES.

THESE ENTIRE CORNER PREMISES, COMPRISING

MODERN STORE WITH FIVE FLOORS

HAVING A FLOOR AREA OF OVER 21,500 FT. SUPER.,

FITTED WITH PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS.

94 FT. FRONTAGE TO OXFORD-STREET,

TO BE LET ON LEASE.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS AS ABOVE.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, Unfurnished RESIDENCE, Guildford district; five-seven bed rooms, three reception rooms. 1½ acre. Rent up to £175. Might buy £2,500.—Photo and particulars to HEATH and SALTER, Land Agents, Guildford.

WANTED, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, between Guildford and Dorking; five-six bed rooms, three reception rooms; tennis lawn.—Full details to HEATH and SALTER, Land Agents, Guildford.

URGENTLY REQUIRED WITHIN 30 MILES LONDON.

15 GNS. PER WEEK. FURNISHED HOUSE, four-six months from May; six-eight bed, three reception; modern conveniences; quiet position; good garden; excellent tenants.—Particulars and photographs to GIFFORD and SONS, 25, North Audley-street. Mayfair 1802-3.

KINGSWOOD (Surrey), near Station.—WANTED to PURCHASE, a RESIDENCE of CHARACTER; five beds, two or three reception; matured garden; garage. £2,500 to £3,000. Usual commission required.—Details to Mrs. G., care of ALLISON and TARVER, Auctioneers, Brighton-road, South Croydon.

WANTED to PURCHASE or RENT on Lease, within reach of Birmingham and Coventry, a RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, with land up to 2,000 ACRES. The house should contain at least 12 bed rooms; good stabling and sporting facilities.—Particulars to "Magnate," care of JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

WANTED to RENT, FURNISHED HOUSE for one year from June 24th, 1930. District immediately South of a line drawn Wantage to Swindon. Three sitting rooms and minimum seven bed rooms; good stabling essential.—Write Major H. Miss, Halfway House, Kintbury, Berks.

WANTED, from June 1st for one month, FURNISHED HOUSE within 20 miles London, preferably Richmond; four-five bed rooms, two reception rooms. Rent about 4½ guineas per week.—Write Box G.1376, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE in the Sunningdale-Westworth district, HOUSE with about 10 bed rooms, adjoining golf links if possible.—Write Box G.1345, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, in the Estate Auction Hall, 22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1, On Thursday, April 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.,

31, WELBECK-STREET,

CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.1.

A CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, suitable for professional or private purposes.

Modernized without detriment or injury to its original characteristics, and beautifully appointed, with exquisite panellings, parquet floors, fine old fireplaces, &c.

Seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three delightful reception rooms, and usual offices.

Central heating throughout. Independent hot water. Gas. Electric light and power.

Held on lease direct from the Howard de Walden Estate for a term having over 900 years unexpired, at a ground-rent of £50 per annum.

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ENGLEFIELD GREEN.

Nos. 1 and 2, THE PARSONAGE, constructed of brick, standing on high ground, within easy reach of shops, church, &c., containing:—

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By Direction of The Public Trustee.

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CHURCH-STREET, KENSINGTON.

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